

Trabajo Final

Integración de Servicios 2024-2

Indicaciones generales

- La resolución es individual. Se pueden compartir configuraciones y lo que consideren necesario pero la interrogación será individual.
- Cada alumno deberá entregar las máquinas virtuales que considere necesarias para la resolución del problema.
- Las máquinas deben tener sistema operativo Debian (versión trabajada en clases).
- La implementación del Firewall se debe realizar usando IPTables (no se evaluarán otras versiones de Firewall).
- Los servidores deben tener interfaz de comando. **NO** deben tener interfaz gráfica
- Es responsabilidad de cada alumno el respaldo y cuidado de sus máquinas virtuales.

Fecha de entrega productos finales

- Miércoles 18 de diciembre de 2024 a las 17:10 horas.

Modalidad de evaluación

- Revisión archivos configuración
- Interrogación individual

Situación actual

Usted trabaja en una empresa en la que se ha detectado una vulnerabilidad en la seguridad de las conexiones remotas, lo que se evidencia en la venta de credenciales en la Deep web.

El departamento de TI (en el cual usted trabaja) ha tomado como primera medida de seguridad un reforzamiento de los procedimientos de conexión implementando una autenticación de dos pasos para todos los usuarios de la empresa.

La segunda medida a implementar consiste en la implementación de un sistema de monitoreo Web basado en NAGIOS que permita hacer una representación física de la red de datos.

Antecedentes

- La empresa sólo trabaja con conexiones a través de interfaz de comandos usando SSH. Eventualmente los usuarios utilizan la herramienta Putty para conexiones.
- Los usuarios poseen teléfonos inteligentes con sistema operativo Android (desde las versiones 10 en adelante).
- Los teléfonos inteligentes **no** se conectan a la red corporativa inalámbrica.
- Los usuarios tienen un alto nivel de alfabetización digital.
- La red de datos de la empresa tiene conexiones LAN y WLAN.

- La red WLAN está controlada por un router WLAN de propiedad de la empresa y entrega direcciones IP para la red 10.0.15.0 /24
- Un router que administra la red 192.168.23.0 /24
- El equipamiento computacional y de red está conformado por:
 - 4 servidores con sistema operativo Debian12 (1 de desarrollo con Apache con la IP 192.168.23.3 y MariaDB con la IP 192.168.23.4); 1 Web corporativo (con IP pública 200.27.0.23); 1 de producción con la IP 192.168.23.2 y 1 de hosting (con IP pública 200.27.0.24))
 - 15 pc con sistema operativo Windows (distintas versiones) según la siguiente distribución por áreas:
 - 2 (Administración) IP 192.168.23.15 - 16
 - 10 (Desarrollo) IP 192.168.23.20 - 30
 - 3 (Administración T.I.) IP 192.168.23.31 - 33
 - 3 impresoras LAN (1 Administración; 1 para Desarrollo y 1 para Administración T.I.) IP 192.168.23.40 - 42
 - 3 switch administrables IP 192.168.23.250 - 252
 - 1 AP WLAN IP 192.168.23.240
 - 1 Router empresarial (reemplaza al entregado por el ISP) con la IP 192.168.23.1
 - 1 servidor Debian 11 con 5 tarjetas de red para la implementación de un firewall por software con la IP 192.168.23.5

Requerimiento

La empresa le pide que implemente lo siguiente:

- Implementación de un sistema de autenticación en dos pasos para **todos** los servidores de la empresa.
- Implementación de un firewall que permita lo siguiente:
 - Sólo aceptar conexiones entrantes/salientes vía ssh desde las direcciones 192.168.23.0/24, 200.27.0.1/24, 146.83.1.0/24
 - Aceptar todas las conexiones web dirigidas al servidor de hosting y al servidor web corporativo provenientes del exterior/interior de la empresa
 - Aceptar las conexiones a los demás servidores sólo para la red interna de la empresa
 - Bloquear toda conexión no especificada acá
- Implementación de NAGIOS con el mapa de toda la red corporativa

Autenticación en dos pasos con Google Authenticator:

1.- Actualizar el sistema y preparar el entorno con los siguientes comandos:

apt update && apt upgrade -y

```
bgarri01 login: root
Password:
Linux bgarri01 5.10.0-32-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 5.10.223-1 (2024-08-10) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Mon Nov 11 16:24:59 -03 2024 on tty1
root@bgarri01:~# apt update && apt upgrade -y
```

apt install libpam-google-authenticator -y

```
root@bgarri01:~# apt-get install libpam-google-authenticator -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following package was automatically installed and is no longer required:
  linux-image-5.10.0-20-amd64
Use 'apt autoremove' to remove it.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libqrencode4
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libpam-google-authenticator libqrencode4
0 upgraded, 2 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 85.9 kB of archives.
After this operation, 229 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 libqrencode4 amd64 4.1.1-1 [40.4 kB]
Get:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 libpam-google-authenticator amd64 20191231-2
[45.5 kB]
Fetched 85.9 kB in 0s (844 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package libqrencode4:amd64.
(Reading database ... 40557 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../libqrencode4_4.1.1-1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libqrencode4:amd64 (4.1.1-1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libpam-google-authenticator.
Preparing to unpack .../libpam-google-authenticator_20191231-2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libpam-google-authenticator (20191231-2) ...
Setting up libqrencode4:amd64 (4.1.1-1) ...
Setting up libpam-google-authenticator (20191231-2) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.4-2) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.31-13+deb11u1) ...
root@bgarri01:~#
```

2.- Ejecutar la configuración del Google Authenticator:

- Ejecutar el siguiente comando:
 - **google-authenticator (se me olvidó sacar captura cuando ejecuté el comando)**
- Responder las siguientes preguntas conforme a las políticas de seguridad:
 - Generar claves únicas **(y/n)** respondemos: y
 - Evitar múltiples usos del mismo código **(y/n)** respondemos: y

- Habilitar desfase de tiempo de 4 minutos **(y/n)** respondemos: y
- Activar límite de intentos fallidos (rate-limiting) **(y/n)** respondemos: y



```
Do you want me to update your "/root/.google_authenticator" file? (y/n) y

Do you want to disallow multiple uses of the same authentication
token? This restricts you to one login about every 30s, but it increases
your chances to notice or even prevent man-in-the-middle attacks (y/n) y

By default, a new token is generated every 30 seconds by the mobile app.
In order to compensate for possible time-skew between the client and the server,
we allow an extra token before and after the current time. This allows for a
time skew of up to 30 seconds between authentication server and client. If you
experience problems with poor time synchronization, you can increase the window
from its default size of 3 permitted codes (one previous code, the current
code, the next code) to 17 permitted codes (the 8 previous codes, the current
code, and the 8 next codes). This will permit for a time skew of up to 4 minutes
between client and server.
Do you want to do so? (y/n) n

If the computer that you are logging into isn't hardened against brute-force
login attempts, you can enable rate-limiting for the authentication module.
By default, this limits attackers to no more than 3 login attempts every 30s.
Do you want to enable rate-limiting? (y/n) y
root@bgarri01:~# _
```

3.- Configuración del módulo PAM:

- Editar el archivo con **nano** **/etc/pam.d/sshd** y añadir:

auth required pam_google_authenticator.so

```
root@bgarri01:~# nano /etc/pam.d/sshd_
```

```
GNU nano 5.4 /etc/pam.d/sshd *
# PAM configuration for the Secure Shell service
# Standard Un*x authentication.
@include common-auth
auth required pam_google_authenticator.so_
# Disallow non-root logins when /etc/nologin exists.
account required pam_nologin.so

# Uncomment and edit /etc/security/access.conf if you need to set complex
# access limits that are hard to express in sshd_config.
# account required pam_access.so

# Standard Un*x authorization.
@include common-account

# SELinux needs to be the first session rule. This ensures that any
# lingering context has been cleared. Without this it is possible that a
# module could execute code in the wrong domain.
session [success=ok ignore=ignore module_unknown=ignore default=bad] pam_selinux.so close

# Set the loginuid process attribute.
session required pam_loginuid.so

# Create a new session keyring.
session optional pam_keyinit.so force revoke

# Standard Un*x session setup and teardown.
@include common-session

# Print the message of the day upon successful login.
# This includes a dynamically generated part from /run/motd.dynamic
# and a static (admin-editable) part from /etc/motd.
session optional pam_motd.so motd=/run/motd.dynamic

^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is   ^K Cut        ^T Execute    ^C Location   M-U Undo
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^_ Replace    ^U Paste      ^J Justify    ^_ Go To Line M-E Redo
```

4.- Habilitar Challenge-Response Authentication en SSH:

- Editar con **nano** `/etc/ssh/sshd_config` y configurar la siguiente línea:

`ChallengeResponseAuthentication yes`

```
root@bgarri01:~# nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config_

GNU nano 5.4 /etc/ssh/sshd_config *
# Change to yes to enable challenge-response passwords (beware issues with
# some PAM modules and threads)
ChallengeResponseAuthentication yes

# Kerberos options
#KerberosAuthentication no
#KerberosOrLocalPasswd yes
#KerberosTicketCleanup yes
#KerberosGetAFSToken no

# GSSAPI options
#GSSAPIAuthentication no
#GSSAPICleanupCredentials yes
#GSSAPIStrictAcceptorCheck yes
#GSSAPIKeyExchange no

# Set this to 'yes' to enable PAM authentication, account processing,
# and session processing. If this is enabled, PAM authentication will
# be allowed through the ChallengeResponseAuthentication and
# PasswordAuthentication. Depending on your PAM configuration,
# PAM authentication via ChallengeResponseAuthentication may bypass
# the setting of "PermitRootLogin without-password".
# If you just want the PAM account and session checks to run without
# PAM authentication, then enable this but set PasswordAuthentication
# and ChallengeResponseAuthentication to 'no'.
UsePAM yes

#AllowAgentForwarding yes
#AllowTcpForwarding yes
#GatewayPorts no
X11Forwarding yes
#X11DisplayOffset 10
#X11UseLocalhost yes

^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is   ^K Cut        ^T Execute    ^C Location   M-U Undo
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^N Replace    ^U Paste      ^J Justify    ^_ Go To Line  M-E Redo
```

5.- Reiniciar el servicio SSH:

Ejecutar el comando: **systemctl restart ssh**

```
root@bgarri01:~# systemctl restart ssh_
```

6.- Prueba de Autenticación en 2 Pasos

- **Iniciar sesión SSH desde una segunda máquina:** El usuario ejecuta el siguiente comando en la terminal:

ssh bgarri@192.168.23.165

- **Proceso de autenticación:**
 - Password: Se introduce la contraseña del usuario configurada previamente.
 - Verification code: El sistema solicita el código de verificación generado por la aplicación Google Authenticator en el dispositivo móvil del usuario.
 - La combinación de la contraseña y el código de verificación implementa el doble factor de autenticación (2FA).

```
bgarri@bgarri01:~$ ssh bgarri@192.168.23.165
Password:
Verification code:
Linux bgarri01 5.10.0-32-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 5.10.223-1 (2024-08-10) x86_64

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the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

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permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Mon Dec  2 18:26:47 2024
bgarri@bgarri01:~$ _
```

Implementación de Nagios

1. Instalación de Dependencias

Primero, se deben instalar las dependencias necesarias para compilar e instalar Nagios:

apt update && apt install wget apache2 php libapache2-mod-php build-essential libgd-dev unzip -y

```
root@bgarri01:~# apt install wget apache2 php libapache2-mod-php build-essential libgd-dev unzip
```

2. Descarga e Instalación de Nagios Core

- Descargar Nagios Core:

wget https://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagioscore/releases/nagios-4.4.14.tar.gz

```
root@bgarri01:~# wget https://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagioscore/releases/nagios-4.4.14.tar.gz
--2024-12-05 16:24:32-- https://assets.nagios.com/downloads/nagioscore/releases/nagios-4.4.14.tar.gz
Resolving assets.nagios.com (assets.nagios.com)... 45.79.49.120, 2600:3c00::f03c:92ff:fef7:45ce
Connecting to assets.nagios.com (assets.nagios.com)|45.79.49.120|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 11341108 (11M) [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: 'nagios-4.4.14.tar.gz'

nagios-4.4.14.tar.gz      100%[=====] 10.82M  1.54MB/s   in 6.6s
2024-12-05 16:24:40 (1.63 MB/s) - 'nagios-4.4.14.tar.gz' saved [11341108/11341108]

root@bgarri01:~# _
```

- Extraer el archivo descargado:

tar -zxvf nagios-4.4.14.tar.gz

```
root@bgarri01:~# tar -zxvf nagios-4.4.14.tar.gz
```

- Entramos al directorio con el comando:

cd nagios-4.4.14 y luego ejecutar ./configure

```
root@bgarri01:/nagios-4.4.14# ./configure
```

```
*** Configuration summary for nagios 4.4.14 2023-08-01 ***:
General Options:
-----
Nagios executable: nagios
Nagios user/group: nagios,nagios
Command user/group: nagios,nagios
Event Broker: yes
Install ${prefix}: /usr/local/nagios
Install ${includedir}: /usr/local/nagios/include/nagios
Lock file: /run/nagios.lock
Check result directory: /usr/local/nagios/var/spool/checkresults
Init directory: /lib/systemd/system
Apache conf.d directory: /etc/apache2/sites-available
Mail program: /bin/mail
Host OS: linux-gnu
IOBroker Method: epoll

Web Interface Options:
-----
HTML URL: http://localhost/nagios/
CGI URL: http://localhost/nagios/cgi-bin/
Traceroute (used by WAP): /usr/sbin/traceroute

review the options above for accuracy. If they look okay,
type 'make all' to compile the main program and CGIs.
```

```
root@bgarri01:/nagios-4.4.14# ./configure --with-httpd-conf=/etc/apache2/sites-enabled_
```


- Configurar, compilar e instalar Nagios:
Ejecutamos **make all**

```
root@bgarri01:/nagios-4.4.14# make all_
```

```
make install-exfoliation
- This installs the Exfoliation theme for the Nagios
  web interface

make install-classicui
- This installs the classic theme for the Nagios
  web interface

***** Support Notes *****

If you have questions about configuring or running Nagios,
please make sure that you:

- Look at the sample config files
- Read the documentation on the Nagios Library at:
  https://library.nagios.com

before you post a question to one of the mailing lists.
Also make sure to include pertinent information that could
help others help you. This might include:

- What version of Nagios you are using
- What version of the plugins you are using
- Relevant snippets from your config files
- Relevant error messages from the Nagios log file

For more information on obtaining support for Nagios, visit:

  https://support.nagios.com

*****

Enjoy.
```

Ejecutamos **make install**

```
root@bgarri01:/nagios-4.4.14# make install_
```

```

/usr/bin/install -c -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios bootstrap-3.3.7/css/bootstrap-theme.min.css /usr/local/nagios/share/bootstrap-3.3.7/css
/usr/bin/install -c -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios d3/d3.min.js /usr/local/nagios/share/d3
/usr/bin/install -c -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios spin/spin.min.js /usr/local/nagios/share/spin
make[1]: Leaving directory '/nagios-4.4.14/html'
make install-exfoliation
make[1]: Entering directory '/nagios-4.4.14'

*** Exfoliation theme installed ***
NOTE: Use 'make install-classicui' to revert to classic Nagios theme

make[1]: Leaving directory '/nagios-4.4.14'
make install-basic
make[1]: Entering directory '/nagios-4.4.14'
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/libexec
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/var
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/var/archives
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/var/spool/checkresults
chmod g+s /usr/local/nagios/var/spool/checkresults

*** Main program, CGIs and HTML files installed ***

You can continue with installing Nagios as follows (type 'make'
without any arguments for a list of all possible options):

make install-init
- This installs the init script in /lib/systemd/system

make install-commandmode
- This installs and configures permissions on the
  directory for holding the external command file

make install-config
- This installs sample config files in /usr/local/nagios/etc

make[1]: Leaving directory '/nagios-4.4.14'
root@bgarri01:/nagios-4.4.14#

```

Ejecutamos **make install-init**: Instala el script de inicio.

```

root@bgarri01:/nagios-4.4.14# make install-init
/usr/bin/install -c -m 755 -d -o root -g root /lib/systemd/system
/usr/bin/install -c -m 755 -o root -g root startup/default-service /lib/systemd/system/nagios.service
root@bgarri01:/nagios-4.4.14# make install-commandmode

```

Ejecutamos **make install-commandmode**: Configura permisos para comandos externos.

```

root@bgarri01:/nagios-4.4.14# make install-commandmode
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/var/rw
chmod g+s /usr/local/nagios/var/rw

*** External command directory configured ***

```

Ejecutamos **make install-config**: Instala ejemplos de configuración.

```

root@bgarri01:/nagios-4.4.14# make install-config

```

```

*** External command directory configured ***

root@bgarri01:/nagios-4.4.14# make install-config
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc
/usr/bin/install -c -m 775 -o nagios -g nagios -d /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/nagios.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/cgi.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/cgi.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 660 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/resource.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/resource.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/template-object/templates.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/templates.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/template-object/commands.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/commands.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/template-object/contacts.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/contacts.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/template-object/timeperiods.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/timeperiods.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/template-object/localhost.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/template-object/windows.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/windows.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/template-object/printer.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/printer.cfg
/usr/bin/install -c -b -m 664 -o nagios -g nagios sample-config/template-object/switch.cfg /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/switch.cfg

*** Config files installed ***

Remember, these are *SAMPLE* config files. You'll need to read
the documentation for more information on how to actually define
services, hosts, etc. to fit your particular needs.

```

Ejecutamos **make install-webconf**: Configura Apache para Nagios.

(Acá se me olvidó tomar captura para demostrar este comando)

```

root@bgarri01:/nagios-4.4.14# make install-webconf

```

3. Configuración del Acceso Web a Nagios

- Crear un usuario para acceder a la interfaz web de Nagios:

htpasswd -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd.users nagiosadmin

```

root@bgarri01:/# htpasswd -c /usr/local/nagios/etc/htpasswd.users nagiosadmin
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user nagiosadmin
root@bgarri01:/#

```

- Introduce una contraseña segura para el usuario **nagiosadmin**.
 - CONTRASEÑA SEGURA: **N@10\$2024**

- **Habilitar módulos necesarios en Apache:**
 - Ejecutamos:
 - `a2enmod rewrite`
 - `a2enmod cgi`
 - `systemctl restart apache2`

```
root@bgarri01:/# a2enmod rewrite
Module rewrite already enabled
root@bgarri01:/# a2enmod cgi
Module cgi already enabled
root@bgarri01:/# systemctl restart apache2
root@bgarri01:/#
```

4. Instalación de Plugins de Nagios

- Descargar Nagios Plugins:

wget <https://nagios-plugins.org/download/nagios-plugins-2.4.3.tar.gz>

```
root@bgarri01:/# wget https://nagios-plugins.org/download/nagios-plugins-2.4.3.tar.gz
--2024-12-05 17:00:32-- https://nagios-plugins.org/download/nagios-plugins-2.4.3.tar.gz
Resolving nagios-plugins.org (nagios-plugins.org)... 45.56.123.251
Connecting to nagios-plugins.org (nagios-plugins.org)|45.56.123.251|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 2748045 (2.6M) [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: 'nagios-plugins-2.4.3.tar.gz'

nagios-plugins-2.4.3.tar 100%[=====>] 2.62M 1.27MB/s in 2.1s
2024-12-05 17:00:35 (1.27 MB/s) - 'nagios-plugins-2.4.3.tar.gz' saved [2748045/2748045]
```

- Extraer el archivo y compilar los plugins:

`tar -zxvf nagios-plugins-2.4.3.tar.gz`
`cd nagios-plugins-2.4.3`

```
root@bgarri01:/# tar -xzf nagios-plugins-2.4.3.tar.gz
root@bgarri01:/# cd nagios-plugins-2.4.3/
root@bgarri01:/nagios-plugins-2.4.3# _
```

`./configure`

```
root@bgarri01:/nagios-plugins-2.4.3# ./configure
```

```

--with-ping-command: /usr/bin/ping -n -U -w %d -c %d %s
--with-ipv6: yes
--with-mysql: no
--with-openssl: yes
--with-gnutls: no
--enable-extra-opts: yes
--with-perl: /usr/bin/perl
--enable-perl-modules: no
--with-cgiurl: /nagios/cgi-bin
--with-trusted-path: /usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
--enable-libtap: no
checking that generated files are newer than configure... done
configure: creating ./config.status
config.status: creating gl/Makefile
config.status: creating nagios-plugins.spec
config.status: creating tools/build_perl_modules
config.status: creating Makefile
config.status: creating tap/Makefile
config.status: creating lib/Makefile
config.status: creating plugins/Makefile
config.status: creating lib/tests/Makefile
config.status: creating plugins-root/Makefile
config.status: creating plugins-scripts/Makefile
config.status: creating plugins-scripts/Utils.pm
config.status: creating plugins-scripts/Utils.sh
config.status: creating perlmods/Makefile
config.status: creating test.pl
config.status: creating pkg/solaris/pkginfo
config.status: creating po/Makefile.in
config.status: creating config.h
config.status: config.h is unchanged
config.status: executing depfiles commands
config.status: executing libtool commands
config.status: executing po-directories commands
config.status: creating po/POTFILES
config.status: creating po/Makefile
root@bgarri01:/nagios-plugins-2.4.3# make_

```

make install

```
root@bgarri01:/nagios-plugins-2.4.3# make install
```

```

/plugins/Utils.o -L. ../lib/libnagiosplug.a ../gl/libgnu.a -lnsl -lresolv -lssl -lcrypto -lpthread
-idl
make[2]: Entering directory '/nagios-plugins-2.4.3/plugins-root'
/usr/bin/install -c check_dhcp /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_dhcp
chown root /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_dhcp
chmod ugrx,u+s /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_dhcp
/usr/bin/install -c check_icmp /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_icmp
chown root /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_icmp
chmod ugrx,u+s /usr/local/nagios/libexec/check_icmp
make[2]: Nothing to be done for 'install-data-am'.
make[2]: Leaving directory '/nagios-plugins-2.4.3/plugins-root'
make[1]: Leaving directory '/nagios-plugins-2.4.3/plugins-root'
Making install in po
make[1]: Entering directory '/nagios-plugins-2.4.3/po'
/usr/bin/mkdir -p /usr/local/nagios/share
installing fr.gmo as /usr/local/nagios/share/locale/fr/LC_MESSAGES/nagios-plugins.mo
installing de.gmo as /usr/local/nagios/share/locale/de/LC_MESSAGES/nagios-plugins.mo
if test "nagios-plugins" = "gettext-tools"; then \
  /usr/bin/mkdir -p /usr/local/nagios/share/gettext/po; \
  for file in Makefile.in.in remove-potcdate.sin Makevars.template; do \
    /usr/bin/install -c -m 644 ./file \
      /usr/local/nagios/share/gettext/po/$file; \
  done; \
  for file in Makevars; do \
    rm -f /usr/local/nagios/share/gettext/po/$file; \
  done; \
else \
  : ; \
fi
make[1]: Leaving directory '/nagios-plugins-2.4.3/po'
make[1]: Entering directory '/nagios-plugins-2.4.3'
make[2]: Entering directory '/nagios-plugins-2.4.3'
make[2]: Nothing to be done for 'install-exec-am'.
make[2]: Nothing to be done for 'install-data-am'.
make[2]: Leaving directory '/nagios-plugins-2.4.3'
make[1]: Leaving directory '/nagios-plugins-2.4.3'
root@bgarri01:/nagios-plugins-2.4.3#

```

5. Configuración de Nagios

Editar el archivo principal de configuración de Nagios:

```
root@bgarri01:/# nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
```

Asegurarse que la línea `cfg_file=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg` no esté comentada

```
GNU nano 5.4 /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg

# Definitions for monitoring the local (Linux) host
cfg_file=/usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg
```

Guardar los cambios y reiniciar nagios

```
root@bgarri01:/# systemctl restart nagios
Warning: The unit file, source configuration file or drop-ins of nagios.service changed on disk. Run
'systemctl daemon-reload' to reload units.
root@bgarri01:/# systemctl daemon-reload
root@bgarri01:/# systemctl restart nagios
```

Luego abrimos nagios en el navegador en este caso con mi IP **192.168.23.165/nagios/**

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "192.168.23.165/nagios/". The page title is "Nagios: 192.168.23.165". The interface features a left sidebar with navigation links under categories: General (Home, Documentation), Current Status (Tactical Overview, Map (Legacy), Hosts, Services, Host Groups, Summary, Grid, Service Groups, Summary, Grid, Problems, Services (Unhandled), Hosts (Unhandled), Network Outages), Quick Search, Reports (Availability, Trends (Legacy), Alerts, History, Summary, Histogram (Legacy), Notifications, Event Log), and System (Comments, Downtime, Process Info, Performance Info, Scheduling Queue, Configuration). The main content area displays the "Nagios Core" logo, a status message "Daemon running with PID 22581", and the version "Nagios Core Version 4.4.14" dated "August 01, 2023" with a "Check for updates" link. A blue banner announces "A new version of Nagios Core is available! Visit nagios.org to download Nagios 4.5.8." Below this are sections for "Get Started" (Start monitoring your infrastructure, Change the look and feel of Nagios, Extend Nagios with hundreds of addons, Get support, Get training, Get certified), "Quick Links" (Nagios Library, Nagios Labs, Nagios Exchange, Nagios Support, Nagios.com, Nagios.org), "Latest News", and "Don't Miss...". The footer contains copyright information for 2010-2023 and 1999-2009, a license statement, and logos for Nagios Core and SourceForge.

Definir dispositivos en Nagios:

Primeramente se accede a **usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg**

```
root@bgarri01:~# nano /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg _
```

Dentro de este archivo se define cada dispositivo especificado, para realizar una prueba, dentro de esto configuramos directamente los parents para que quede de la mejor manera además de agregar las imágenes correspondientes a cada equipo.

Para asignar imágenes a los dispositivos, esto se puede hacer mediante la configuración de los iconos y las imágenes que se muestran en el mapa de red.

Estas imagenes se encuentran ya predefinidas para representar los dispositivos, se encuentran en la carpeta:

```
root@bgarri01:~# ls /usr/local/nagios/share/images/logos/_
aix.gif          freebsd40.gif    mandrake.jpg     router40.jpg     switch.gd2
aix.jpg          freebsd40.jpg    mandrake.png     router40.png     switch.gif
aix.png          freebsd40.png    monitor.png      router.gd2       thin-client.gd2
amiga.gd2        globe.png        nagios.gd2       router.gif       thin-client.gif
amiga.gif        graph.gif        nagios.gif       san.gd2          turbolinux.gd2
amiga.jpg        hp-printer40.gd2 nagiosvrml.png   san.gif          turbolinux.gif
amiga.png        hp-printer40.gif netbsd.gif        satellite.png    turbolinux.jpg
apple.gd2        hp-printer40.jpg netbsd.jpg        server.png       turbolinux.png
apple.gif        hp-printer40.png netbsd.png        signal.png       ultrapenguin.gd2
apple.jpg        hpux.gd2         next.gd2         slackware.gd2    ultrapenguin.gif
apple.png        hpux.gif         next.gif         slackware.gif    ultrapenguin.jpg
beos.gd2         hpux.jpg         next.jpg         slackware.jpg    ultrapenguin.png
beos.gif        hpux.png         next.png         slackware.png    unicos.gd2
beos.jpg        hub.gd2          ng-switch40.gd2  stampede.gd2    unicos.gif
beos.png        hub.gif          ng-switch40.gif  stampede.gif     unicos.jpg
bluetooth.png   internet_device.png
caldera.gd2     internet.gd2    ng-switch40.jpg  stampede.png     unicos.png
caldera.gif     internet.gif    ng-switch40.png  station.gd2     unknown.gd2
caldera.jpg     ip-pbx.gd2     notebook.gd2     storm.gd2       unknown.gif
caldera.png     ip-pbx.gif     notebook.gif     storm.gif       webcamara.png
cat1900.gd2     irix.gd2       novell40.gd2     storm.jpg       wifi.gd2
cat2900.gd2     irix.gif       novell40.gif     storm.png       wifi.gif
cat5000.gd2     irix.jpg       novell40.jpg     sun40.gd2       wifi_modem.png
database.gd2    irix.png       openbsd.gd2     sun40.gif       win40.gd2
database.gif    linux40.gd2    openbsd.gif     sun40.jpg       win40.gif
debian.gd2      linux40.gif    openbsd.jpg     sun40.png       win40.jpg
debian.gif      linux40.jpg    openbsd.png     sun40.gd2       win40.png
debian.jpg      linux40.png    printer.gd2     sunlogo.gd2     workstation.gd2
debian.png      logo.gd2       printer.gif     sunlogo.gif     workstation.gif
desktop-server.gd2 mac40.gd2       rack-server.gd2 sunlogo.jpg     workstation_locked.png
desktop-server.gif mac40.gif       rack-server.gif suse.gif         workstation.png
ethernet_card.png mac40.jpg       redhat.gd2      suse.jpg        yellowdog.gd2
fax.gd2         mac40.png       redhat.gif      suse.png        yellowdog.gif
fax.gif         mainframe.gd2   redhat.jpg      switch40.gd2    yellowdog.jpg
firewall.gd2    mainframe.gif   redhat.png      switch40.gif     yellowdog.png
firewall.gif    mandrake.gd2    router40.gd2    switch40.jpg
root@bgarri01:~# ~~~~~
```

Cada imagen para cada dispositivo se utilizaron de la siguiente manera:

DISPOSITIVO	IMAGEN
Router Empresarial	router40.png
Servidores	server.png
Punto de acceso WLAN	wifi.gif
Switches	switch.gif
Impresoras	printer.gif
PC's	win40.png

- 1 Router empresarial (reemplaza al entregado por el ISP) con la IP 192.168.23.1

```
GNU nano 5.4 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg
#####R ROUTER EMPRESARIAL #####
define host{
    use                linux-server
    host_name          router-principal
    alias              Router Empresarial
    address            192.168.23.1
    icon_image         router40.png
}
```


- 4 servidores con sistema operativo Debian12 (1 de desarrollo con Apache con la IP 192.168.23.3 y MariaDB con la IP 192.168.23.4); 1 Web corporativo (con IP pública 200.27.0.23); 1 de producción con la IP 192.168.23.2 y 1 de hosting (con IP pública 200.27.0.24))

```
GNU nano 5.4 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg
##### SERVIDORES #####
define host{
    use                linux-server
    host_name          produccion
    alias              Servidor de produccion
    address            192.168.23.2
    parents            switch-3
    icon_image         server.png
}

define host{
    use                linux-server
    host_name          desarrollo-apache
    alias              Servidor de Desarrollo (Apache)
    address            192.168.23.3
    parents            switch-2
    icon_image         server.png
}

define host{
    use                linux-server
    host_name          desarrollo-mariadb
    alias              Servidor de Desarrollo (MariaDB)
    address            192.168.23.4
    parents            switch-2
    icon_image         server.png
}
```

```
GNU nano 5.4 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg

define host{
    use                linux-server
    host_name          web-corporativo
    alias              Servidor Web Corporativo
    address            200.27.0.23
    parents            switch-3
    icon_image         server.png
}

define host{
    use                linux-server
    host_name          hosting
    alias              Servidor de Hosting
    address            200.27.0.24
    parents            switch-1
    icon_image         server.png
}
```

- 1 AP WLAN IP 192.168.23.240

```
GNU nano 5.4 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg
##### APP WLAN #####
define host{
    use                linux-server
    host_name          ap-wlan
    alias              Punto de Acceso WLAN
    address            192.168.23.240
    parents            firewall-server
    icon_image         wifi.gif
}

define host{
    use                linux-server
    host_name          dispositivo-wlan
    alias              Dispositivo conectado al WLAN
    address            10.0.15.10
    parents            ap-wlan
}
}
```

- 3 switch administrables IP 192.168.23.250 - 252

```
GNU nano 5.4 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg
##### SWITCH #####

define host{
    use                generic-switch
    host_name          switch-1
    alias              Switch Administración
    address            192.168.23.250
    parents            firewall-server
    icon_image         switch.gif
}

define host{
    use                generic-switch
    host_name          switch-2
    alias              Switch Desarrollo
    address            192.168.23.251
    parents            firewall-server
    icon_image         switch.gif
}

define host{
    use                generic-switch
    host_name          switch-3
    alias              Switch Administración T.I
    address            192.168.23.252
    parents            firewall-server
    icon_image         switch.gif
}
}
```

- 3 impresoras LAN (1 Administración; 1 para Desarrollo y 1 para Administración T.I.) IP 192.168.23.40 - 42

```
GNU nano 5.4 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg
##### IMPRESORAS #####

define host{
    use                generic-printer
    host_name          impresora-administracion
    alias              Impresora Administración
    address            192.168.23.40
    parents            switch-1
    icon_image         printer.gif
}

define host{
    use                generic-printer
    host_name          impresora-desarrollo
    alias              Impresora Desarrollo
    address            192.168.23.41
    parents            switch-2
    icon_image         printer.gif
}

define host{
    use                generic-printer
    host_name          impresora-ti
    alias              Impresora Administración T.I.
    address            192.168.23.42
    parents            switch-3
    icon_image         printer.gif
}
}
```

- 15 pc con sistema operativo Windows (distintas versiones) según la siguiente distribución por áreas:
 - 2 (Administración) IP 192.168.23.15 - 16

```
GNU nano 5.4 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg
##### PC_ADMINISTRACION #####
define host{
    use                windows-server
    host_name          pc-admin-1
    alias              PC Administracion 1
    address            192.168.23.15
    parents            switch-1
    icon_image        win40.png
}
define host{
    use                windows-server
    host_name          pc-admin-2
    alias              PC Administracion 2
    address            192.168.23.16
    parents            switch-1
    icon_image        win40.png
}
}
```

- 10 (Desarrollo) IP 192.168.23.20 - 29

```
GNU nano 5.4 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg
##### PC_DESARROLLO #####
define host{
    use                windows-server
    host_name          pc-dev-1
    alias              PC Desarrollo 1
    address            192.168.23.20
    parents            switch-2
    icon_image        win40.png
}
define host{
    use                windows-server
    host_name          pc-dev-2
    alias              PC Desarrollo 2
    address            192.168.23.21
    parents            switch-2
    icon_image        win40.png
}
define host{
    use                windows-server
    host_name          pc-dev-3
    alias              PC Desarrollo 3
    address            192.168.23.22
    parents            switch-2
    icon_image        win40.png
}
define host{
    use                windows-server
    host_name          pc-dev-4
    alias              PC Desarrollo 4
    address            192.168.23.23
    parents            switch-2
    icon_image        win40.png
}
GNU nano 5.4 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg
define host{
    use                windows-server
    host_name          pc-dev-5
    alias              PC Desarrollo 5
    address            192.168.23.24
    parents            switch-2
    icon_image        win40.png
}
define host{
    use                windows-server
    host_name          pc-dev-6
    alias              PC Desarrollo 6
    address            192.168.23.25
    parents            switch-2
    icon_image        win40.png
}
define host{
    use                windows-server
    host_name          pc-dev-7
    alias              PC Desarrollo 7
    address            192.168.23.26
    parents            switch-2
    icon_image        win40.png
}
define host{
    use                windows-server
    host_name          pc-dev-8
    alias              PC Desarrollo 8
    address            192.168.23.27
    parents            switch-2
    icon_image        win40.png
}
}
```

```
GNU nano 5.4 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg
define host{
    use                windows-server
    host_name          pc-dev-9
    alias              PC Desarrollo 9
    address            192.168.23.28
    parents            switch-2
    icon_image        win40.png
}
define host{
    use                windows-server
    host_name          pc-dev-10
    alias              PC Desarrollo 10
    address            192.168.23.29
    parents            switch-2
    icon_image        win40.png
}
}
```

- 3 (Administración T.I.) IP 192.168.23.31 - 33

```
GNU nano 5.4 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg
##### PC_ADMINISTRACION_T.I. #####
define host{
    use                windows-server
    host_name          pc-ti-1
    alias              PC Administracion T.I. 1
    address            192.168.23.31
    parents            switch-3
    icon_image         win40.png
}
define host{
    use                windows-server
    host_name          pc-ti-2
    alias              PC Administracion T.I. 2
    address            192.168.23.32
    parents            switch-3
    icon_image         win40.png
}
define host{
    use                windows-server
    host_name          pc-ti-3
    alias              PC Administracion T.I. 3
    address            192.168.23.33
    parents            switch-3
    icon_image         win40.png
}
```

- 1 servidor Debian 11 con 5 tarjetas de red para la implementación de un firewall por software con la IP 192.168.23.5

```
GNU nano 5.4 /usr/local/nagios/etc/objects/localhost.cfg
##### SERVIDOR DE FIREWALL #####
define host{
    use                linux-server
    host_name          firewall-server
    alias              Servidor Firewall
    address            192.168.23.5
    parents            router-principal
    icon_image         firewall.gif
}
```

Se hace uso del comando “/usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg” con el fin de verificar que todo esté correcto dentro del archivo

```
root@bgarri01:~# /usr/local/nagios/bin/nagios -v /usr/local/nagios/etc/nagios.cfg
```

```
Copyright (c) 2009-present Nagios Core Development Team and Community Contributors
Copyright (c) 1999-2009 Ethan Galstad
Last Modified: 2023-08-01
License: GPL
```

```
Website: https://www.nagios.org
```

```
Reading configuration data...
```

```
  Read main config file okay...
```

```
  Read object config files okay...
```

```
Running pre-flight check on configuration data...
```

```
Checking objects...
```

```
  Checked 8 services.
```

```
  Checked 31 hosts.
```

```
  Checked 1 host groups.
```

```
  Checked 0 service groups.
```

```
  Checked 1 contacts.
```

```
  Checked 1 contact groups.
```

```
  Checked 24 commands.
```

```
  Checked 5 time periods.
```

```
  Checked 0 host escalations.
```

```
  Checked 0 service escalations.
```

```
Checking for circular paths...
```

```
  Checked 31 hosts
```

```
  Checked 0 service dependencies
```

```
  Checked 0 host dependencies
```

```
  Checked 5 timeperiods
```

```
Checking global event handlers...
```

```
Checking obsessive compulsive processor commands...
```

```
Checking misc settings...
```

```
Total Warnings: 0
```

```
Total Errors: 0
```

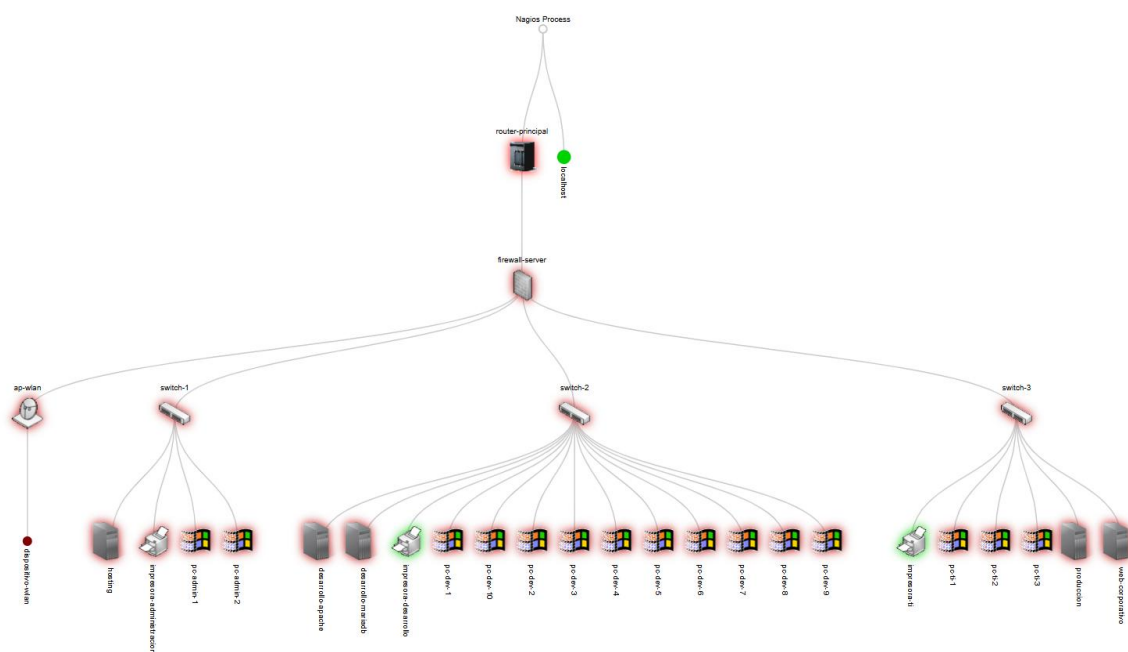
```
Things look okay - No serious problems were detected during the pre-flight check
```

```
root@bgarri01:~#
```

Se reinicia nagios con el comando “**systemctl restart nagios**” para guardar los cambios y se valida que los cambios hayan sido guardados accediendo nuevamente a 192.168.23.165/nagios

```
root@bgarri01:~# systemctl restart nagios
```

Y así quedaría la estructura presentada con las imágenes de cada dispositivo:



La estructura se diseñó en base a principios básicos de arquitectura y las necesidades específicas que se describieron en los requerimientos:

1. Basada en la Red Física y Lógica: Respeta el diseño real de la red descrito en los antecedentes (router, firewall, switches, dispositivos finales).
2. Cumple con los requerimientos del Firewall: Coloca al firewall-server como punto central para proteger todo el tráfico interno y externo, asegurando conexiones específicas y bloqueando no permitidas.
3. Segmentación Funcional: Los switches organizan la red por áreas (Administración, Desarrollo, T.I.), lo que facilita la administración y la seguridad.
4. Flujo Lógico del Tráfico:
 - a. Tráfico externo: Router → Firewall → Dispositivos internos.
 - b. Tráfico interno: Dispositivos → Switches → Firewall → Router.
5. Escalable y Modular: Permite agregar dispositivos o segmentos sin alterar la estructura general.
6. Optimización del Monitoreo: Refleja las dependencias físicas, facilitando la detección de fallos en dispositivos o segmentos.

Esta estructura garantiza seguridad, facilidad de monitoreo y coherencia con los requerimientos de la empresa.

Firewall & proceso de Configuración de IPTables

Instalación de herramientas de Firewall

```
root@bgarri01:~# apt install iptables iptables-persistent -y
```

Configuring iptables-persistent

Current iptables rules can be saved to the configuration file /etc/iptables/rules.v4. These rules will then be loaded automatically during system startup.

Rules are only saved automatically during package installation. See the manual page of iptables-save(8) for instructions on keeping the rules file up-to-date.

Save current IPv4 rules?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Configuring iptables-persistent

Current iptables rules can be saved to the configuration file /etc/iptables/rules.v6. These rules will then be loaded automatically during system startup.

Rules are only saved automatically during package installation. See the manual page of ip6tables-save(8) for instructions on keeping the rules file up-to-date.

Save current IPv6 rules?

☒ Yes ☐ No

```
Selecting previously unselected package netfilter-persistent.
(Reading database ... 49226 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../netfilter-persistent_1.0.15_all.deb ...
Unpacking netfilter-persistent (1.0.15) ...
Selecting previously unselected package iptables-persistent.
Preparing to unpack .../iptables-persistent_1.0.15_all.deb ...
Unpacking iptables-persistent (1.0.15) ...
Setting up netfilter-persistent (1.0.15) ...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/netfilter-persistent.service → /lib/systemd/system/netfilter-persistent.service.
Setting up iptables-persistent (1.0.15) ...
update-alternatives: using /lib/systemd/system/netfilter-persistent.service to provide /lib/systemd/system/iptables.service (iptables.service) in auto mode
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.4-2) ...
root@bgarri01:~# _
```

- Activamos el servicio **iptables-persistent** para asegurar que las reglas de firewall se guarden automáticamente después de cada reinicio.

```
root@bgarri01:~# systemctl enable netfilter-persistent
Synchronizing state of netfilter-persistent.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable netfilter-persistent
root@bgarri01:~#
```

Una vez instalados **iptables** e **iptables-persistent**, se accedió a la máquina 2 con el objetivo de realizar una serie de pruebas antes de configurar el firewall en la máquina 1.

Las pruebas consistieron en lo siguiente:

- **Ping** a la dirección IP 192.168.23.165 para verificar conectividad.

```
root@bgarri01:~# ping 192.168.23.165
PING 192.168.23.165 (192.168.23.165) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.23.165: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.21 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.23.165: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.03 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.23.165: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=1.46 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.23.165: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=3.25 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.23.165: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=3.39 ms
^C
--- 192.168.23.165 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4029ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.033/2.068/3.391/1.032 ms
```

- **ssh** con el usuario bgarri a la máquina 192.168.23.165.

```
root@bgarri01:~# ssh bgarri@192.168.23.165
Password:
Verification code:
Linux bgarri01 5.10.0-33-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 5.10.226-1 (2024-10-03) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Wed Dec 11 15:35:05 2024 from 192.168.23.166
bgarri@bgarri01:~$ _
```

- **HTTP** mediante el comando curl <http://192.168.23.153> para validar el acceso a servicios web. Para el comando curl, fue necesario instalar la herramienta en la máquina 2 ya que no estaba disponible por defecto.


```

root@bgarri01:~# apt install curl
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following package was automatically installed and is no longer required:
  linux-image-5.10.0-20-amd64
Use 'apt autoremove' to remove it.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libcurl4
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  curl libcurl4
0 upgraded, 2 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 619 kB of archives.
After this operation, 1,200 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://security.debian.org/debian-security bullseye-security/main amd64 libcurl4 amd64 7.74.0-1.3+deb11u14 [348 kB]
Get:2 http://security.debian.org/debian-security bullseye-security/main amd64 curl amd64 7.74.0-1.3+deb11u14 [272 kB]
Fetched 619 kB in 0s (1,273 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package libcurl4:amd64.
(Reading database ... 37980 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../libcurl4_7.74.0-1.3+deb11u14_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libcurl4:amd64 (7.74.0-1.3+deb11u14) ...
Selecting previously unselected package curl.
Preparing to unpack .../curl_7.74.0-1.3+deb11u14_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking curl (7.74.0-1.3+deb11u14) ...
Setting up libcurl4:amd64 (7.74.0-1.3+deb11u14) ...
Setting up curl (7.74.0-1.3+deb11u14) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.9.4-2) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.31-13+deb11u11) ...
root@bgarri01:~# _

```

```

root@bgarri01:~# curl http://192.168.23.165
<html>
<body>
    <h1>Hola Mundo. Este es el servidor de Bayron_Garri_Mora </h1>
</body>
</html>
root@bgarri01:~#

```

Después de concluir las pruebas iniciales, se accedió a la máquina 1 para configurar **iptables**.

Luego, se configuró una política general para bloquear todo tráfico no autorizado. En la máquina 2, se verificó inicialmente enviando un **ping** a la máquina 1. Luego, en la máquina 1, se implementó la regla para bloquear tráfico de entrada por defecto:

```

root@bgarri01:~# iptables -P INPUT DROP

```

Y se volvió a probar el hacer ping desde la maquina02

```

root@bgarri01:~# ping 192.168.23.165
PING 192.168.23.165 (192.168.23.165) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
--- 192.168.23.165 ping statistics ---
6 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 5121ms
root@bgarri01:~#

```

A continuación, se repitieron las pruebas de **ping**, **SSH** y **curl** desde la máquina02, confirmando que las conexiones fueron bloqueadas correctamente.

```
root@bgarri01:~# curl http://192.168.23.165
^C
root@bgarri01:~# ssh bgarri@192.168.23.165
^C
root@bgarri01:~#
```

Tras comprobar que **iptables** estaba funcionando según lo esperado, se procedió a configurar resto de políticas.

```
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -P INPUT DROP
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -P FORWARD DROP
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -P OUTPUT DROP
```

Seguidamente se procedió a configurar las reglas para permitir tráfico autorizado:

- **Permitir conexiones SSH desde redes autorizadas:**

- Se concedió acceso al puerto SSH únicamente a las redes **192.168.23.0/24**, **200.27.0.1/24**, y **146.83.1.0/24** con el siguiente comando:

```
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -s 192.168.23.0/24 --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -s 200.27.0.0/24 --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -s 146.83.1.0/24 --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp -d 192.168.23.0/24 --sport 22 -j ACCEPT
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp -d 200.27.0.0/24 --sport 22 -j ACCEPT
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp -d 146.83.1.0/24 --sport 22 -j ACCEPT
```

(ESCRIBIR AQUÍ QUE SIGNIFICA CADA UNA)

- **Habilitar tráfico HTTP/HTTPS a servidores web:**

- Se permitió el acceso al tráfico HTTP y HTTPS para los servidores Web Corporativo (200.27.0.23) y Hosting (200.27.0.24):

```
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -d 200.27.0.23 --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -d 200.27.0.23 --dport 443 -j ACCEPT
root@bgarri01:~#
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp -s 200.27.0.23 -j ACCEPT
root@bgarri01:~#
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -d 200.27.0.24 --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -d 200.27.0.24 --dport 443 -j ACCEPT
root@bgarri01:~#
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp -s 200.27.0.24 -j ACCEPT
```

- **Permitir conexiones a otros servidores solo desde la red interna:**

- Se permitió el acceso a los servidores de Desarrollo, Producción y MariaDB únicamente desde la red interna de la empresa (192.168.23.0/24):

```
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -s 192.168.23.0/24 -d 192.168.23.3 -j ACCEPT
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -s 192.168.23.0/24 -d 192.168.23.2 -j ACCEPT
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -s 192.168.23.0/24 -d 192.168.23.4 -j ACCEPT
root@bgarri01:~#
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp -s 192.168.23.3 -d 192.168.23.0/24 -j ACCEPT
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp -s 192.168.23.2 -d 192.168.23.0/24 -j ACCEPT
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp -s 192.168.23.4 -d 192.168.23.0/24 -j ACCEPT
```

- Permitir tráfico ICMP para monitoreo:
 - Finalmente, se habilitó el tráfico ICMP para permitir el uso de ping con fines de monitoreo:

```
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A INPUT -p icmp -j ACCEPT
root@bgarri01:~# iptables -A OUTPUT -p icmp -j ACCEPT
```

Para garantizar que las reglas configuradas persistan tras reiniciar la máquina, se utilizaron los comandos de iptables-persistent para guardar las reglas actuales en el archivo **rules.v4**:

```
root@bgarri01:~# iptables-save | tee /etc/iptables/rules.v4
# Generated by iptables-save v1.8.7 on Mon Dec 16 18:37:19 2024
*filter
:INPUT DROP [2790:1024875]
:FORWARD DROP [0:0]
:OUTPUT DROP [3397:284357]
-A INPUT -s 192.168.23.0/24 -p tcp -m tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -s 200.27.0.0/24 -p tcp -m tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -s 146.83.1.0/24 -p tcp -m tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -d 200.27.0.23/32 -p tcp -m tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -d 200.27.0.23/32 -p tcp -m tcp --dport 443 -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -d 200.27.0.24/32 -p tcp -m tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -d 200.27.0.24/32 -p tcp -m tcp --dport 443 -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -s 192.168.23.0/24 -d 192.168.23.3/32 -p tcp -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -s 192.168.23.0/24 -d 192.168.23.2/32 -p tcp -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -s 192.168.23.0/24 -d 192.168.23.4/32 -p tcp -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -p icmp -j ACCEPT
-A OUTPUT -d 192.168.23.0/24 -p tcp -m tcp --sport 22 -j ACCEPT
-A OUTPUT -d 200.27.0.0/24 -p tcp -m tcp --sport 22 -j ACCEPT
-A OUTPUT -d 146.83.1.0/24 -p tcp -m tcp --sport 22 -j ACCEPT
-A OUTPUT -s 200.27.0.23/32 -p tcp -j ACCEPT
-A OUTPUT -s 200.27.0.24/32 -p tcp -j ACCEPT
-A OUTPUT -s 192.168.23.3/32 -d 192.168.23.0/24 -p tcp -j ACCEPT
-A OUTPUT -s 192.168.23.2/32 -d 192.168.23.0/24 -p tcp -j ACCEPT
-A OUTPUT -s 192.168.23.4/32 -d 192.168.23.0/24 -p tcp -j ACCEPT
-A OUTPUT -p icmp -j ACCEPT
COMMIT
# Completed on Mon Dec 16 18:37:19 2024
root@bgarri01:~#
```

Una vez completada la configuración del firewall, se realizaron nuevamente las pruebas en la máquina 2 para comprobar el funcionamiento de las reglas:

- **Ping** a la máquina 1 con IP 192.168.23.165.

```
Maquina 02 [Corriendo] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
Archivo  Máquina  Ver  Entrada  Dispositivos  Ayuda
root@bgarri01:~# ping 192.168.23.165
PING 192.168.23.165 (192.168.23.165) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.23.165: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.927 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.23.165: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=3.46 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.23.165: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=2.55 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.23.165: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=3.37 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.23.165: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=1.89 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.23.165: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=2.58 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.23.165: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=2.94 ms
^C
--- 192.168.23.165 ping statistics ---
7 packets transmitted, 7 received, 0% packet loss, time 6038ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.927/2.532/3.463/0.821 ms
root@bgarri01:~#
```

- **ssh** con el usuario autorizado desde la maquina 2 a la máquina 1 con IP 192.168.23.165.

```
root@bgarri01:~# ssh bgarri@192.168.23.165
Password:
Verification code:
Linux bgarri01 5.10.0-33-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 5.10.226-1 (2024-10-03) x86_64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Mon Dec 16 18:10:56 2024 from 192.168.23.166
bgarri@bgarri01:~$ _
```

- **Acceso HTTP/HTTPS** utilizando curl.

```
root@bgarri01:~# curl http://192.168.23.165
^C
root@bgarri01:~#
root@bgarri01:~#
```

Los resultados confirmaron que las reglas implementadas en **iptables** funcionaron de acuerdo con los requerimientos, permitiendo únicamente las conexiones autorizadas y bloqueando todo el tráfico no especificado.