Roger-skyline-1.5

###############You must create a non-root user to connect to the machine and work

---->sudo adduser niha ////add a new user named niha

###############Use sudo, with this user, to be able to perform operation requiring special rights

---->sudo adduser niha sudo ////add this user (niha) to the group sudo (so niha can use command sudo)

---->cat /etc/group | grep sudo ////to know all users (super-user) that can use sudo command

###############We don't want you to use the DHCP service of your machine. You've got to configure it to have a static IP and a Netmask in \30

---->sudo apt-get update

---->https://linuxconfig.org/how-to-configure-static-ip-address-on-ubuntu-18-10-cosmic-cuttlefish-linux

--------->vim /etc/netplan/50-cloud-init.yaml

------>sudo netplan --debug apply

```
network:
  version: 2
  renderer: networkd
  ethernets:
    enp0s3:
     dhcp4: no
        addresses: [10.12.254.253/30]
     gateway4: 10.12.254.254
     nameservers:
       addresses: [8.8.8.8]
```

---->https://netplan.io/reference

---------->networkd = deamon to configure your network interface via DHCP

Contenu HTML

---------->The top-level node in a netplan configuration file is a `network:` mapping that

Contenu HTML

contains `version: 2`, and then device definitions grouped by their type, such

Contenu HTML

as `ethernets:`, `wifis:`, or `bridges:`. These are the types that our renderer can understand

and are supported by our backends.

---------->dhcp4 = disable DHCP for IPv4. Off by default

```
------------------->ethernets = interface type
--------------->enp0s3 = nom d interface
--------------->10.12.254.253/30 (normaly in netmask /30 you have .252 for netmask
.255 for broadcast so you have only the choice to chose between .253 and 254(probably
gateway))
--------------->gateway4 = Set default gateway for IPv4
---------------->nameservers : DNS a utiliser
```

##########You have to change the default port of the SSH service by the one of your choice
---->https://serversforhackers.com/c/configuring-sshd-on-the-server
---->sudo apt-get install ssh
---->sudo vim /etc/ssh/sshd_config
---->change in the file (#Port 22) to (Port 1998)
########## SSH root access SHOULD NOT be allowed directly, but with a user who can be root
---->in sshd_config change (#PermitRootLogin prohibit-password) to (PermitRootLogin no)
##########SSH access HAS TO be done with publickeys
###before this you have to send you public key (in mac)-->rm -rf .ssh -->ssh-keygen -->ssh-copy-id moha@10.12.254.253 -p 1998 -->ssh moha@10.12.254.254
---->in sshd_config change (#PasswordAuthentication yes) to (PasswordAuthentication no)
---->sudo service ssh restart

##########You have to set the rules of your firewall on your server only with the services used outside the VM
---->if you want to use iptables https://www.grafikart.fr/tutoriels/iptables-694 --> https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1jx4ibVKbvi7yqn1OFV524-cU_RYf6Yob
-->**Iptables** is used to set up, maintain, and inspect the **tables** of IP **packet filter rules** in the Linux kernel.
->Several different **tables** may be defined.
->Each **table** contains a number of built-in **chains** and may also contain **user-defined chains**.
->Each **chain** is a **list of rules** which can match a set of packets.
->Each rule specifies what to do with a packet that matches.
->This is called a '**target**', which may be a jump to a user-defined chain in the same table
->**target** A firewall rule specifies criteria for a **packet**, and a **target**. If the **packet** does not match, the next rule in the chain is the examined;

->if it does match, then the next rule is specified by the value of the **target**,

->which can be the name of a user-defined chain or one of the special values ACCEPT, DROP, QUEUE, or RETURN. //see man iptables

--> **-t** specifie le tableau a utiliser (filter: est le tableau par defaut)

--> **-F --flush** [chain] : Flush the selected chain (all the [chains] in the table if none is given). This is equivalent to deleting all the rules one by one

--> **-X, --delete-chain** [chain] Delete the optional user-defined chain specified

-->**-P, --policy** [chain target] -> Set the policy for the chain to the given target

-->**-A, --append** [chain rule-specification] Append one or more rules to the end of the selected chain // ألحق

-->**Match Extensions**

->iptables can use extended **packet matching modules**. These are loaded in two ways: implicitly, when -p or --protocol is specified, or with the -m or --match options, followed by the matching module name;

->after these, various extra command line options become available, depending on the specific module. You can specify multiple extended match modules in one line

-->**state**

->This module, when combined with connection tracking, allows access to the connection tracking state for this packet.

->**--state state**

ESTABLISHED meaning that the packet is associated with a connection which has seen packets in both directions,

RELATED meaning that the packet is starting a new connection, but is associated with an existing connection,

-->**-j, --jump target** ; This specifies the target of the rule; i.e., what to do if the packet matches it. // ip to **target ACCEPT**

-->**-i, --in-interface [!] [name]** Name of an interface via which a packet was received

-->**-o, --out-interface [!] [name]** Name of an interface via which a packet is going to be sent

-->**-p, --protocol [!] protocol**

-->--destination-port,**--dport** [!] port[:port]

---->using ufw :

-->https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f9-iYQ25K-g&list=PLJW8noa1vP4ZwjQq9qVwo83p7ZbET1BrD&index=7&t=0s

-->sudo apt-get install ufw

-->sudo ufw enable

-->sudo ufw default deny incoming

-->sudo ufw default allow outgoing

-->sudo ufw status verbose

-->sudo ufw limit/allow http --> https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/howto-limiting-ssh-connections-with-ufw-on-ubuntu-debian/

-->sudo ufw limit/allow https --> limit rule. Currently only IPv4 is supported. With this syntax you can deny connections from an IP address that has attempted to initiate 6 or more connections in the last 30 seconds

-->sudo ufw limit/allow 1998

-->to delete a rule -->sudo ufw status numbered -->sudo ufw delete 5

-->to reset ufw -->sudo ufw reset

##########You have to set a DOS (Denial Of Service Attack) protection on your open ports of your VM

---->install apache2 :

-->https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-install-the-apache-web-server-on-ubuntu-18-04-quickstart

-->sudo apt-get install apache2

-->sudo ufw app list

-->sudo ufw allow 'Apache'

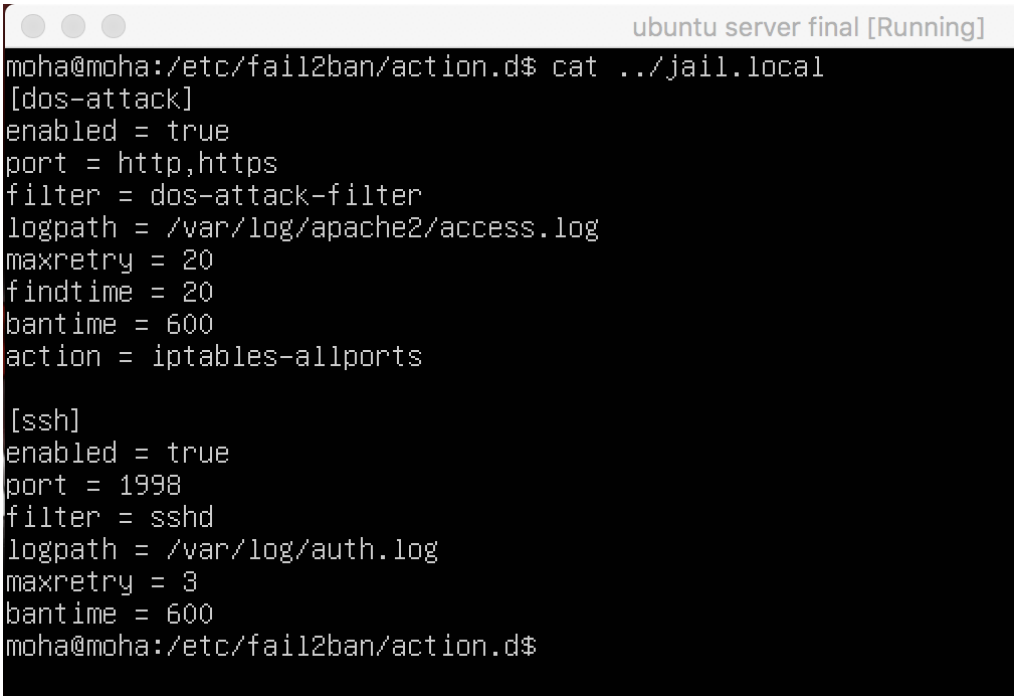
-->sudo service apache2 status

--> from a browser log into 10.12.254.253:80 you have to be redirected to a apache2/ubuntu test page

---->fail2ban :

-->https://blog.rapid7.com/2017/02/13/how-to-protect-ssh-and-apache-using-fail2ban-on-ubuntu-linux/

-->sudo apt-get install fail2ban -->sudo vim /etc/fail2ban/jail.local



-->sudo vim /etc/fail2ban/filter.d/dos-attack-filter.conf

-->this filter is the patern find in /var/log/apache2/access.log (^)first of the line (<HOST>)ip address

-->sudo service fail2ban start

-->sudo fail2ban-client status (you should see the jail that u ve created) -> Jail list: dos-attack, ssh, sshd

-->sudo fail2ban-client status ssh/dos-attack (to see if you are banning someone)

-->sudo fail2ban-client set ssh/dos-attack unbanip 10.12.3.12 (unban ip)

-->sudo fail2ban-client unban 10.12.3.12

##########You have to set a protection against scans on your VM's open ports

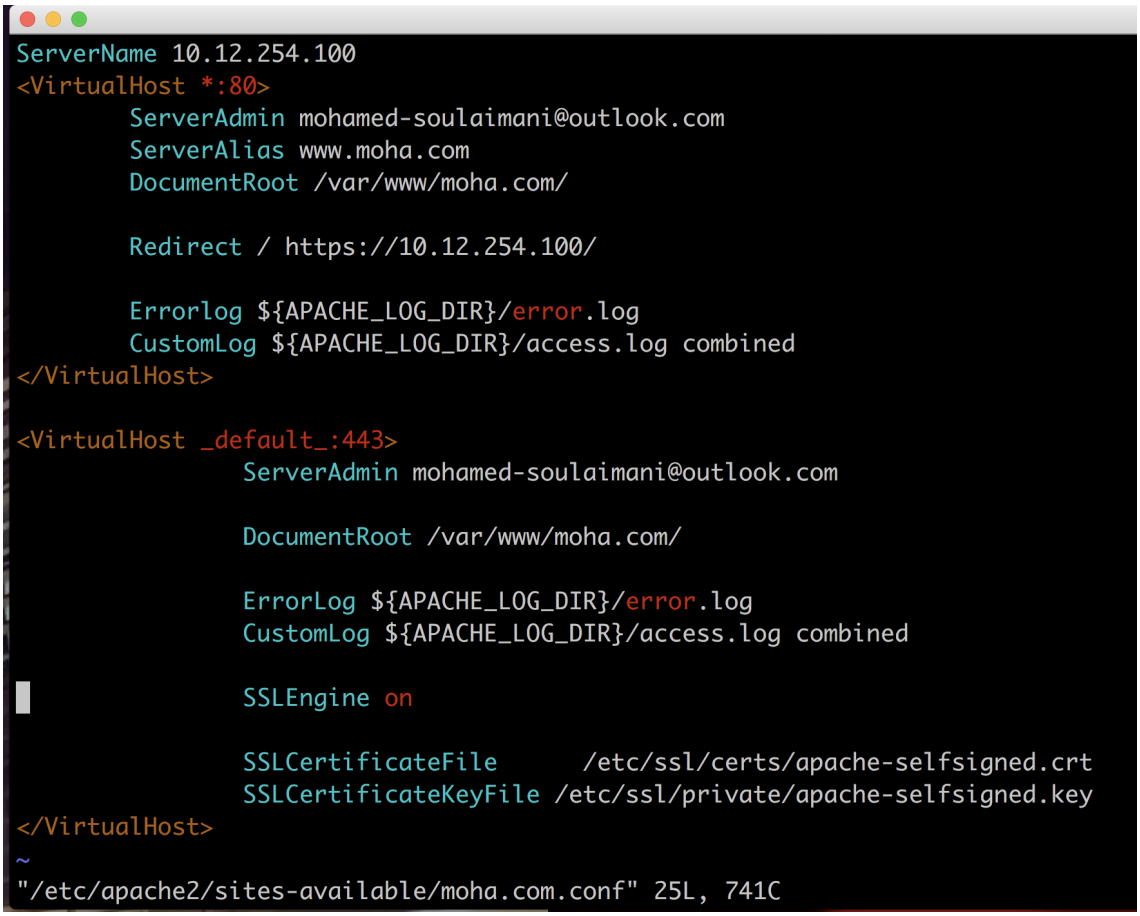
---->sudo ufw disable

---->https://wiki.debian-fr.xyz/Portsentry
---->to use iptables -->https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1jx4ibVKbvi7yqn1OFV524-cU_RYf6Yob
---->sudo ufw enable
---->add this command to a script and crontab it @reboot sudo sh script.sh
-->sudo ufw disable /> sudo service portsentry restart /> sudo ufw enable

##########Create a script that updates all the sources of package, then your packages and which logs the whole in a file named /var/log/update_script.log
---->echo "sudo apt-get update -y >> /var/log/update_script.log" >> /home/moha/update_script.sh
########## Create a scheduled task for this script once a week at 4AM and every time the machine reboots
--->https://crontab.guru/
###reboot //> crontab -e //>@reboot sudo sh /home/moha/update_script.sh
###weelly //>crontab -e //>0 4 * * SUN sudo sh /home/moha/update_script.sh

##########Web Part SSL///this luck a lot of details count on liens
---->https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-create-a-self-signed-ssl-certificate-for-apache-in-ubuntu-18-04

##########Web Part login page
https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-install-the-apache-web-server-on-debian-9
---->install apache2
---->create you new site https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OWNxUVnY3pg&t=575s -->https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1jx4ibVKbvi7yqn1OFV524-cU_RYf6Yob
---->add a new directory named /var/www/moha.com and chmod +777 it
+++ sudo chown -R $USER:$USER /var/www/moha.com/
---->copy it to the machine by
---------->scp -P98 /Users/msoulaim/Desktop/www/* moha@10.12.254.253:/var/www/moha.com/
---->sudo nano /etc/apache2/sites-available/moha.com.conf
---->add just the first <VirtualHost *:80> without /Redirect/ line



```
ServerName 10.12.254.100
<VirtualHost *:80>
        ServerAdmin mohamed-soulaimani@outlook.com
        ServerAlias www.moha.com
        DocumentRoot /var/www/moha.com/

        Redirect / https://10.12.254.100/

        Errorlog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
        CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined
</VirtualHost>

<VirtualHost _default_:443>
                ServerAdmin mohamed-soulaimani@outlook.com

                DocumentRoot /var/www/moha.com/

                ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error.log
                CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access.log combined

                SSLEngine on

                SSLCertificateFile      /etc/ssl/certs/apache-selfsigned.crt
                SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/ssl/private/apache-selfsigned.key
</VirtualHost>
~
"/etc/apache2/sites-available/moha.com.conf" 25L, 741C
```

---->sudo a2ensite moha.com.conf //to enable your site

---->sudo a2dissite 000-default.conf //to disable the default (debian site)

---->by this your site is the one is working

---->https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-create-a-self-signed-ssl-certificate-for-apache-in-ubuntu-18-04

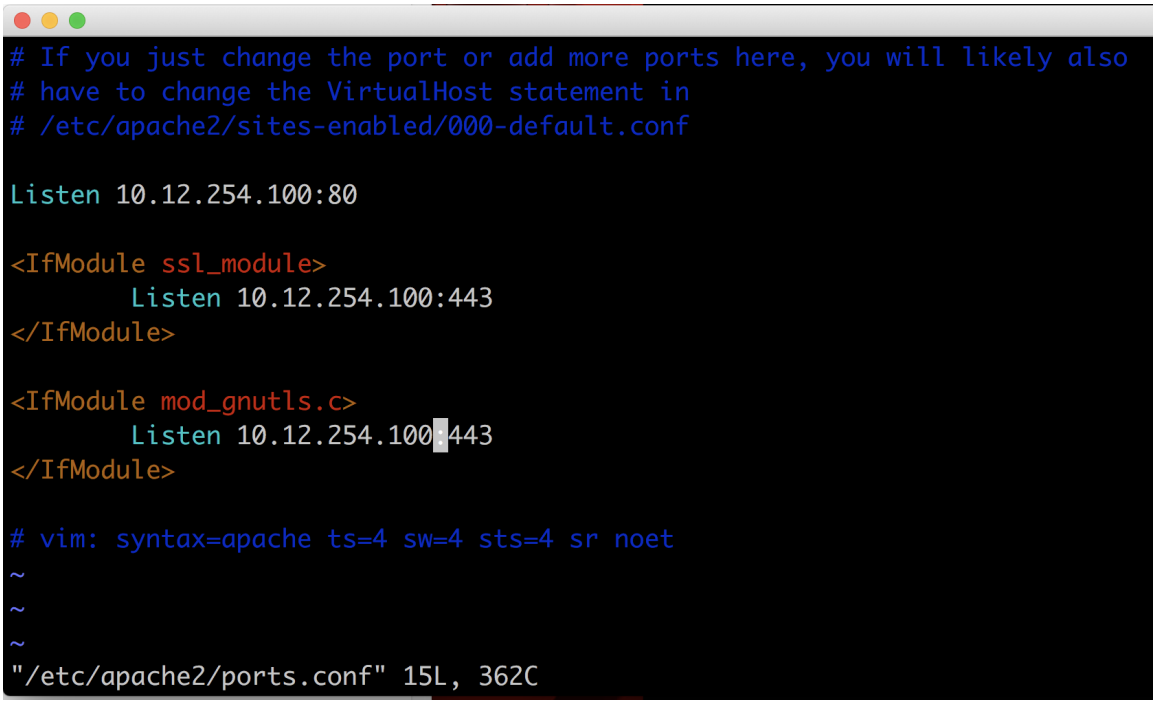
---->create a SSL -->`sudo openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 365 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout /etc/ssl/private/apache-selfsigned.key -out /etc/ssl/certs/apache-selfsigned.crt`

---->the second <VirtualHost 433> in the last photo is added in this part

---->`sudo a2enmod ssl` to enable SSL

----> now you have to disable apache to listen to the local host

---->sudo vim /etc/apache2/ports.conf



```
# If you just change the port or add more ports here, you will likely also
# have to change the VirtualHost statement in
# /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf

Listen 10.12.254.100:80

<IfModule ssl_module>
        Listen 10.12.254.100:443
</IfModule>

<IfModule mod_gnutls.c>
        Listen 10.12.254.100:443
</IfModule>

# vim: syntax=apache ts=4 sw=4 sts=4 sr noet
~
~
~
"/etc/apache2/ports.conf" 15L, 362C
```

---->sudo service apache2 restart

####mondatory part

-->scp -P98 /Users/msoulaim/Desktop/www/* moha@10.12.254.253:/var/www/moha.com/

##UFW Portsentry with iptables #thos rules cause problemes sush as cant connect to internet

###iptables -L (list rules) -v (more info)

#######to delete an iptables rule >iptables -S (list all valid command) >sudo iptables -D INPUT -m conntrack --ctstate INVALID -j DROP (delete a specific command)

#######>sudo iptables -L --line-numbers >sudo iptables -D INPUT 3 (delete a specific rule from the list)

>sudo iptables -F ////////Flush (This is equivalent to deleting all the rules one by one.)

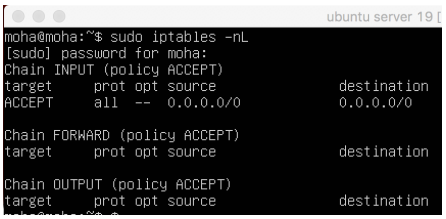
>sudo iptables -A INPUT -i lo -p all -j ACCEPT /////**-A** Append one or more rules to the end of the selected chain (chain is a list of rules which can match a set of packets)

/////**filter**: This is the default table. It contains the built-in chains **INPUT** (for packets destined to local sockets)

/////**-i,** Name of an interface via which a packet was received //**lo** is the interface used by -i (loopback) (ip a) for more info

/////**-p,** The protocol of the rule or of the packet to check //**all** here we dont specifie protocol

/////**-j, --jump** This specifies the target of the rule //**Targets** A firewall rule specifies criteria for a packet (ACCEPT, DROP, QUEUE, or RETURN)




```
# Droping all invalid packets
>iptables -A INPUT -m state --state INVALID -j DROP
>iptables -A FORWARD -m state --state INVALID -j DROP
>iptables -A OUTPUT -m state --state INVALID -j DROP
```

/////**-m** or **--match** options, followed by the matching module name; after these, various extra command line options become available

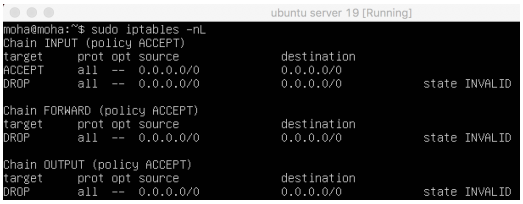
//3la mafhamt ila dazt had -m katkhalli had l condition kaddoz dima ya3ni makatb9ach tchekiha kolla marra (google traduction)

/////**-m** = means “match” and is used to call Iptable’s extensions like conntrack which is not part of iptable’s core functions

////**state** This module, when combined with connection tracking, allows access to the connection tracking state for this packet. (katb9a metrakia l connection)

////**--state** Where state is a comma separated list of the connection states to match. (katb9a tab3a l connection wach at matcha m3a l condition)

////**Possible states are INVALID** meaning that the packet could not be identified for some reason which includes running out of memory and ICMP errors which don't correspond to any known connection -->https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mangled_packet




```
# Protecting portscans
# Attacking IP will be locked for 24 hours (3600 x 24 = 86400 Seconds)
iptables -A INPUT -m recent --name portscan --rcheck --seconds 86400 -j DROP
iptables -A FORWARD -m recent --name portscan --rcheck --seconds 86400 -j DROP

# Remove attacking IP after 24 hours
iptables -A INPUT -m recent --name portscan --remove
iptables -A FORWARD -m recent --name portscan --remove

# These rules add scanners to the portscan list, and log the attempt.
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 139 -m recent --name portscan --set -j LOG --log-prefix
"portscan:"
```

```
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 139 -m recent --name portscan --set -j DROP

iptables -A FORWARD -p tcp -m tcp --dport 139 -m recent --name portscan --set -j LOG --log-prefix
"portscan:"
iptables -A FORWARD -p tcp -m tcp --dport 139 -m recent --name portscan --set -j DROP
```

////**recent** Allows you to dynamically create a list of IP addresses and then match against that list in a few different ways.
//For example, you can create a 'portscan' list out of people attempting to connect to port 139 on your firewall and then DROP all future packets from them without considering them.
////**--name** Specify the list to use for the commands. 'portscan'
////**--rcheck** Check if the source address of the packet is currently in the list.
////**--seconds** This option must be used in conjunction(match) with one of **--rcheck**. When used, this will narrow(specifie) the match to only happen when the address is in the list and was seen within the last given number of seconds.
////**--remove** Check if the source address of the packet is currently in the list and if so that address will be removed from the list and the rule will return true
////**--set** This will add the source address of the packet to the list. If the source address is already in the list, this will update the existing entry
////**--destination-port**,**--dport**
////LOG Turn on kernel logging (تسجيل) of matching packets. with a prefix(اختصار) named "portscan:"
//**--log-prefix "portscan:"**
////**DROP (ترك)**
////**FORWARD** (for packets being routed through the box)

```
DROP       all  --  0.0.0.0/0           0.0.0.0/0           recent: CHECK seconds: 600 name: portscan side: source mask: 255.255.255.255
           all  --  0.0.0.0/0           0.0.0.0/0           recent: REMOVE name: portscan side: source mask: 255.255.255.255
LOG        tcp  --  0.0.0.0/0           0.0.0.0/0           tcp dpt:139 recent: SET name: portscan side: source mask: 255.255.255.255 LOG flags 0 level 4 prefix "portscan:"
DROP       tcp  --  0.0.0.0/0           0.0.0.0/0           tcp dpt:139 recent: SET name: portscan side: source mask: 255.255.255.255
```

```
# Allow the following ports through from outside
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 25 -j ACCEPT
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 443 -j ACCEPT
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT

# Allow ping means ICMP port is open (If you do not want ping replace ACCEPT with REJECT)
iptables -A INPUT -p icmp -m icmp --icmp-type 8 -j ACCEPT

########this is the block scan command ###Lastly reject All INPUT traffic
iptables -A INPUT -j REJECT
```

####################mail Script
>sudo apt-get install mailutils
>sudo vim crontab_check.sh
|||||||| #!/bin/bash

```
||||||||   filename="md5_print"
||||||||       if [ ! -f old_cron ]
||||||||         then
||||||||         md5sum  /etc/crontab | cut -d ' ' -f 1 > old_cron
||||||||         else
||||||||         old_hash=$(cat old_cron)
||||||||         new_hash=$(md5sum /etc/crontab | cut -d ' ' -f 1)
||||||||         if [ "$old_hash" != "$new_hash" ]
||||||||               then
||||||||               echo "/etc/crontab was modified" | mail -s "crontab updated" root
||||||||               echo "$new_hash" >  old_cron
||||||||         fi
||||||||      fi
>sudo ls -la /var/mail/       /////to know if you have a mail recieved
>echo "/etc/crontab was modified" | mail -s "crontab updated" root ////to send a mail
>crontab -e &> 0 0 * * * bash /home/moha/crontab_check.sh
```

############final shit in firewall nmap and fail2ban

https://github.com/Amet13/ddos-deflate

```
vim /usr/local/ddos-deflate/ddos-deflate.conf
```

set conf for ddos-deflate

```
iptables -t raw -L PREROUTING
```

//to check ip banned

sudo iptables -t raw -D PREROUTING 1 //to unban

sudo iptables -t raw -L PREROUTING --line // check banned ip with lines

```
moha@moha:~$ sudo iptables -S
-P INPUT DROP
-P FORWARD ACCEPT
-P OUTPUT ACCEPT
-A INPUT -i lo -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -m conntrack --ctstate RELATED,ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 1998 -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 443 -j ACCEPT
-A INPUT -j LOG
-A INPUT -j DROP
-A FORWARD -j LOG
moha@moha:~$
```

//**conntrack** this module, when combined with connection tracking, allows access to more connection tracking information than the "state" match

//**--ctstate** ŝṭaṭe

Where state is a comma separated list of the connection states to match

//**ESTABLISHED** meaning that the packet is associated with a connection which has seen packets in both directions

//**RELATED** meaning that the packet is starting a new connection, but is associated with an existing connection

//**LOG**

Turn on kernel logging of matching packets

##############stop services

>>sudo service --status-all | grep +

--AppArmor is an effective and easy-to-use Linux application security system. AppArmor proactively protects the operating system and applications from external or internal threats

--apport This is mitigated by the fact that it presents you what will be sent to the bug tracker

--dbus In computing, D-Bus or DBus is an inter-process communication (IPC) and remote procedure call (RPC) mechanism that allows communication between multiple computer programs (that is, processes) concurrently running on the same machine

--grub-common if you disable this service, every time you restart your machine, grub menu will popup

--kmod is a multi-call binary which implements the programs used to control Linux Kernel modules

--lvm2-lvmetad service for install package update or upgrade system

--multipath-tools Device mapper multipathing (DM-Multipath) allows you to configure multiple I/O paths between server nodes and storage arrays into a single device.

--netfilter-persistent netfilter-persistent uses a set of plugins to load, flush and save netfilter rules at boot and halt time. Plugins can be written in any suitable language and stored in /usr/share/netfilter-persistent/plugins.d --you use this to stck iptables rules

--postfix : mail command use postfix to send mails

--procps is the package that has a bunch of small useful utilities that give information about processes using the /proc filesystem. The package includes the programs ps, top, vmstat, w, kill, free, slabtop, and skil

--unattended-upgrades : upgrade the server regulary