



Proyecto Final

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Instalación de herramientas necesarias

Para el correcto uso y funcionamiento de las herramientas necesarias en el proyecto se deben instalar los siguientes paquetes:

- Comando para la instalación de apache:

```
gunner@gunner:~$ sudo apt install apache2
[sudo] password for gunner:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  apache2-data apache2-utils
Suggested packages:
  apache2-doc apache2-suexec-pristine | apache2-suexec-custom
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  apache2 apache2-data apache2-utils
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 692 kB of archives.
After this operation, 2,002 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 apache2-data all 2.4.53-1~deb11u1 [160 kB]
Get:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 apache2-utils amd64 2.4.53-1~deb11u1 [259 kB]
Get:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 apache2 amd64 2.4.53-1~deb11u1 [273 kB]
Fetched 692 kB in 0s (1,901 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package apache2-data.
(Reading database ... 143079 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../apache2-data_2.4.53-1~deb11u1_all.deb ...
Unpacking apache2-data (2.4.53-1~deb11u1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package apache2-utils.
Preparing to unpack .../apache2-utils_2.4.53-1~deb11u1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking apache2-utils (2.4.53-1~deb11u1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package apache2.
Preparing to unpack .../apache2_2.4.53-1~deb11u1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking apache2 (2.4.53-1~deb11u1) ...
Setting up apache2-data (2.4.53-1~deb11u1) ...
Setting up apache2-utils (2.4.53-1~deb11u1) ...
Setting up apache2 (2.4.53-1~deb11u1) ...
Enabling module mpm_event.
Enabling module authz_core.
Enabling module authz_host.
Enabling module authn_core.
Enabling module auth_basic.
Enabling module access_compat.
Enabling module authn_file.
Enabling module authz_user.
Enabling module alias.
Enabling module dir.
Enabling module autoindex.
Enabling module env.
Enabling module mime.
Enabling module negotiation.
Enabling module setenvif.
Enabling module filter.
Enabling module deflate.
Enabling module status.
```

- Comando de instalación de php y la integración con apache:

```

gunner@gunner:~$ sudo apt-get install php7.4 libapache2-mod-php7.4
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  php-common php7.4-cli php7.4-common php7.4-json php7.4-opcache php7.4-readline
Suggested packages:
  php-pear
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libapache2-mod-php7.4 php-common php7.4 php7.4-cli php7.4-common php7.4-json php7.4-opcache php7.4-readline
0 upgraded, 8 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 4,120 kB of archives.
After this operation, 18.0 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 php-common all 2:76 [15.6 kB]
Get:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 php7.4-common amd64 7.4.28-1+deb11u1 [1,023 kB]
Get:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 php7.4-json amd64 7.4.28-1+deb11u1 [19.3 kB]
Get:4 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 php7.4-opcache amd64 7.4.28-1+deb11u1 [198 kB]
Get:5 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 php7.4-readline amd64 7.4.28-1+deb11u1 [12.3 kB]
Get:6 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 php7.4-cli amd64 7.4.28-1+deb11u1 [1,428 kB]
Get:7 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 libapache2-mod-php7.4 amd64 7.4.28-1+deb11u1 [1,374 kB]
Get:8 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 php7.4 all 7.4.28-1+deb11u1 [49.5 kB]
Fetched 4,120 kB in 1s (7,923 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package php-common.
(Reading database ... 143611 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../0-php-common_2%3a76_all.deb ...
Unpacking php-common (2:76) ...
Selecting previously unselected package php7.4-common.
Preparing to unpack .../1-php7.4-common_7.4.28-1+deb11u1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking php7.4-common (7.4.28-1+deb11u1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package php7.4-json.
Preparing to unpack .../2-php7.4-json_7.4.28-1+deb11u1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking php7.4-json (7.4.28-1+deb11u1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package php7.4-opcache.
Preparing to unpack .../3-php7.4-opcache_7.4.28-1+deb11u1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking php7.4-opcache (7.4.28-1+deb11u1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package php7.4-readline.
Preparing to unpack .../4-php7.4-readline_7.4.28-1+deb11u1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking php7.4-readline (7.4.28-1+deb11u1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package php7.4-cli.
Preparing to unpack .../5-php7.4-cli_7.4.28-1+deb11u1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking php7.4-cli (7.4.28-1+deb11u1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libapache2-mod-php7.4.
Preparing to unpack .../6-libapache2-mod-php7.4_7.4.28-1+deb11u1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libapache2-mod-php7.4 (7.4.28-1+deb11u1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package php7.4.
Preparing to unpack .../7-php7.4_7.4.28-1+deb11u1_all.deb ...
Unpacking php7.4 (7.4.28-1+deb11u1) ...
Setting up php-common (2:76) ...
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/timers.target.wants/phpsessionclean.timer → /lib/systemd/system/phpsessionclean.timer.

```

- Comando de instalación de los paquetes necesarios para el uso de drupal:

```
gunner@gunner:~$ sudo apt-get install php7.4-dom php7.4-gd php7.4-xml php7.4-simplexml php7.4-pgsql php7.4-mbstring
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
Note, selecting 'php7.4-xml' instead of 'php7.4-dom'
Note, selecting 'php7.4-xml' instead of 'php7.4-simplexml'
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libonig5 libpq5
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libonig5 libpq5 php7.4-gd php7.4-mbstring php7.4-pgsql php7.4-xml
0 upgraded, 6 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 941 kB of archives.
After this operation, 3,345 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 libonig5 amd64 6.9.6-1.1 [185 kB]
Get:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 libpq5 amd64 13.5-0+deb11u1 [179 kB]
Get:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 php7.4-gd amd64 7.4.28-1+deb11u1 [27.9 kB]
Get:4 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 php7.4-mbstring amd64 7.4.28-1+deb11u1 [397 kB]
Get:5 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 php7.4-pgsql amd64 7.4.28-1+deb11u1 [55.5 kB]
Get:6 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 php7.4-xml amd64 7.4.28-1+deb11u1 [98.4 kB]
Fetched 941 kB in 0s (2,209 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package libonig5:amd64.
(Reading database ... 143751 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../0-libonig5_6.9.6-1.1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libonig5:amd64 (6.9.6-1.1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libpq5:amd64.
Preparing to unpack .../1-libpq5_13.5-0+deb11u1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libpq5:amd64 (13.5-0+deb11u1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package php7.4-gd.
Preparing to unpack .../2-php7.4-gd_7.4.28-1+deb11u1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking php7.4-gd (7.4.28-1+deb11u1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package php7.4-mbstring.
Preparing to unpack .../3-php7.4-mbstring_7.4.28-1+deb11u1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking php7.4-mbstring (7.4.28-1+deb11u1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package php7.4-pgsql.
Preparing to unpack .../4-php7.4-pgsql_7.4.28-1+deb11u1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking php7.4-pgsql (7.4.28-1+deb11u1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package php7.4-xml.
Preparing to unpack .../5-php7.4-xml_7.4.28-1+deb11u1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking php7.4-xml (7.4.28-1+deb11u1) ...
Setting up php7.4-xml (7.4.28-1+deb11u1) ...

Creating config file /etc/php/7.4/mods-available/dom.ini with new version

Creating config file /etc/php/7.4/mods-available/simplexml.ini with new version

Creating config file /etc/php/7.4/mods-available/xml.ini with new version

Creating config file /etc/php/7.4/mods-available/xmlreader.ini with new version
```

- Comando de instalación de postgresql:

```
gunner@gunner:~$ sudo apt install postgresql postgresql-contrib
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  postgresql-13 postgresql-client-13 postgresql-client-common postgresql-common sysstat
Suggested packages:
  postgresql-doc postgresql-doc-13 libjson-perl isag
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  postgresql postgresql-13 postgresql-client-13 postgresql-client-common postgresql-common postgresql-contrib sysstat
0 upgraded, 7 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 17.7 MB of archives.
After this operation, 58.7 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 postgresql-client-common all 225 [89.3 kB]
Get:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 postgresql-client-13 amd64 13.5-0+deb11u1 [1,513 kB]
Get:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 postgresql-common all 225 [237 kB]
Get:4 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 postgresql-13 amd64 13.5-0+deb11u1 [15.1 MB]
Get:5 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 postgresql all 13+225 [64.7 kB]
Get:6 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 postgresql-contrib all 13+225 [64.8 kB]
Get:7 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 sysstat amd64 12.5.2-2 [603 kB]
Fetched 17.7 MB in 1s (14.2 MB/s)
Preconfiguring packages ...
Selecting previously unselected package postgresql-client-common.
(Reading database ... 143823 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../0-postgresql-client-common_225_all.deb ...
Unpacking postgresql-client-common (225) ...
Selecting previously unselected package postgresql-client-13.
Preparing to unpack .../1-postgresql-client-13_13.5-0+deb11u1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking postgresql-client-13 (13.5-0+deb11u1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package postgresql-common.
Preparing to unpack .../2-postgresql-common_225_all.deb ...
Adding 'diversion of /usr/bin/pg_config to /usr/bin/pg_config.libpq-dev by postgresql-common'
Unpacking postgresql-common (225) ...
Selecting previously unselected package postgresql-13.
Preparing to unpack .../3-postgresql-13_13.5-0+deb11u1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking postgresql-13 (13.5-0+deb11u1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package postgresql.
Preparing to unpack .../4-postgresql_13+225_all.deb ...
Unpacking postgresql (13+225) ...
Selecting previously unselected package postgresql-contrib.
Preparing to unpack .../5-postgresql-contrib_13+225_all.deb ...
Unpacking postgresql-contrib (13+225) ...
Selecting previously unselected package sysstat.
Preparing to unpack .../6-sysstat_12.5.2-2_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking sysstat (12.5.2-2) ...
Setting up postgresql-client-common (225) ...
Setting up postgresql-client-13 (13.5-0+deb11u1) ...
update-alternatives: using /usr/share/postgresql/13/man/man1/psql.1.gz to provide /usr/share/man/man1/psql.1.gz (psql).
Setting up postgresql-common (225) ...
```

Configuración del sitio

Para la configuración del sitio, se siguieron los siguientes pasos.

1. Se tomó la configuración por defecto del sitio del archivo default-ssl.conf.

```
erick@debian:/etc/apache2/sites-available$ sudo cp default-ssl.conf proyecto.conf
[sudo] password for erick:
erick@debian:/etc/apache2/sites-available$
```

2. Creamos la llave y el certificado necesarios para que nuestro sitio pueda hacer uso de HTTPS.

```
erick@debian:~/configuration-ssl$ sudo openssl req -x509 -nodes -days 365 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout apache-key.key -out apache-selfsigned.crt
Generating a RSA private key
..+++++
.....+++++
writing new private key to 'apache-key.key'
-----
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:MX
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:CDMX
Locality Name (eg, city) []:CDMX
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:UNAMCERT
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:CERT
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:proyecto.unam.mx
Email Address []:
erick@debian:~/configuration-ssl$
```

3. Editamos el archivo proyecto.conf añadiendo la ruta de la llave y del certificado, además de modificar el DocumentRoot.

```

etc > apache2 > sites-available > ⚙️ proyecto.conf
1  <IfModule mod_ssl.c>
2      <VirtualHost _default_:443>
3          ServerName proyecto.unam.mx
4          ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
5
6          DocumentRoot /var/www/proyecto
7
8          # Available loglevels: trace8, ..., trace1, debug, info, notice, warn,
9          # error, crit, alert, emerg.
10         # It is also possible to configure the loglevel for particular
11         # modules, e.g.
12         #LogLevel info ssl:warn
13
14         ErrorLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/error_proyecto.log
15         CustomLog ${APACHE_LOG_DIR}/access_proyecto.log combined
16
17         # For most configuration files from conf-available/, which are
18         # enabled or disabled at a global level, it is possible to
19         # include a line for only one particular virtual host. For example the
20         # following line enables the CGI configuration for this host only
21         # after it has been globally disabled with "a2disconf".
22         #Include conf-available/serve-cgi-bin.conf
23
24         #   SSL Engine Switch:
25         #   Enable/Disable SSL for this virtual host.
26         SSLEngine on
27
28         #   A self-signed (snakeoil) certificate can be created by installing
29         #   the ssl-cert package. See
30         #   /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz for more info.
31         #   If both key and certificate are stored in the same file, only the
32         #   SSLCertificateFile directive is needed.
33         SSLCertificateFile /home/erick/configuration-ssl/apache-selfsigned.crt
34         SSLCertificateKeyFile /home/erick/configuration-ssl/apache-key.key

```

También fueron modificadas las rutas de los logs para generar logs propios.

4. Creamos la carpeta y un index de prueba.

```

erick@debian:~$ sudo mkdir /var/www/proyecto
erick@debian:~$ sudo touch /var/www/proyecto/index.html
erick@debian:~$ code /var/www/proyecto/index.html
erick@debian:~$ 

```

```

var > www > proyecto > <⌕> index.html > 📄 h1
1  <h1> Probando sitio </h1>

```

5. Verificamos que la sintaxis de la configuración sea correcta.

```

erick@debian:~$ sudo apache2ctl configtest
Syntax OK

```


6. Habilitamos el sitio, el módulo ssl y rewrite de apache y reiniciamos el servicio.

```
erick@debian:~$ sudo a2ensite proyecto.conf
Enabling site proyecto.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    systemctl reload apache2
erick@debian:~$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
erick@debian:~$ sudo a2enmod ssl
Considering dependency setenvif for ssl:
Module setenvif already enabled
Considering dependency mime for ssl:
Module mime already enabled
Considering dependency socache_shmcb for ssl:
Enabling module socache_shmcb.
Enabling module ssl.
See /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz on how to configure SSL and create self-signed certificates.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    systemctl restart apache2
erick@debian:~$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

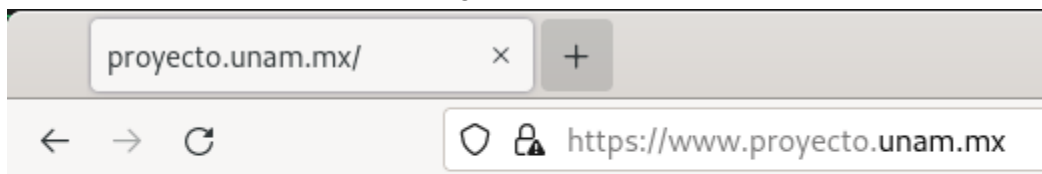
```
gunner@gunner:~$ sudo a2enmod rewrite
Enabling module rewrite.
To activate the new configuration, you need to run:
    systemctl restart apache2
gunner@gunner:~$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

7. Modificamos el archivo /etc/hosts para el redireccionamiento de nuestro sitio:

```
127.0.0.1      proyecto.unam.mx www.proyecto.unam.mx localhost
127.0.1.1      gunner

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1           localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
ff02::1       ip6-allnodes
ff02::2       ip6-allrouters
```

8. Verificamos el resultado en el navegador.



Probando sitio

Configuraciones adicionales de seguridad

Para aumentar la seguridad en nuestro servidor, limitaremos la información que se le proporciona al usuario quitando la firma del servidor.

1. Dentro de la carpeta /etc/apache2/conf/enabled se encuentra el archivo security.conf, el cual será editado.

```
erick@debian:~$ cd /etc/apache2/conf-enabled/  
erick@debian:/etc/apache2/conf-enabled$ ls  
charset.conf          other-vhosts-access-log.conf  serve-cgi-bin.conf  
localized-error-pages.conf  security.conf  
erick@debian:/etc/apache2/conf-enabled$ code security.conf  
erick@debian:/etc/apache2/conf-enabled$
```

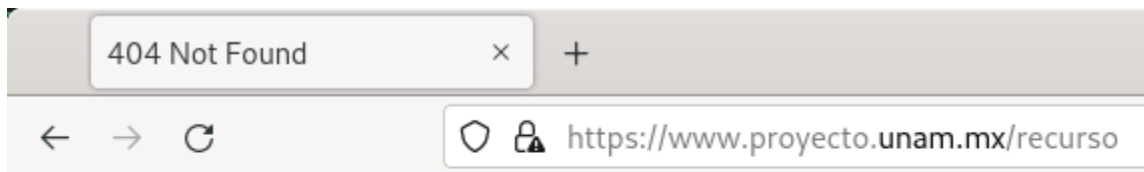
2. Las directivas ServerTokens y ServerSignature serán modificadas con los valores Prod y Off respectivamente.

```
etc > apache2 > conf-enabled > ⚙ security.conf  
19 # This directive configures what you return as the server HTTP response  
20 # Header. The default is 'Full' which sends information about the OS-Type  
21 # and compiled in modules.  
22 # Set to one of: Full | OS | Minimal | Minor | Major | Prod  
23 # where Full conveys the most information, and Prod the least.  
24 #ServerTokens Minimal  
25 #ServerTokens OS  
26 #ServerTokens Full  
27 ServerTokens Prod  
28 #  
29 # Optionally add a line containing the server version and virtual host  
30 # name to server-generated pages (internal error documents, FTP directory  
31 # listings, mod_status and mod_info output etc., but not CGI generated  
32 # documents or custom error documents).  
33 # Set to "Email" to also include a mailto: link to the ServerAdmin.  
34 # Set to one of: On | Off | Email  
35 ServerSignature Off  
36 #ServerSignature On
```

3. Revisamos si la sintaxis es correcta y se reinicia el servicio.

```
erick@debian:/etc/apache2/conf-enabled$ sudo apache2ctl configtest  
[sudo] password for erick:  
Syntax OK  
erick@debian:/etc/apache2/conf-enabled$ sudo systemctl restart apache2  
erick@debian:/etc/apache2/conf-enabled$
```

4. Verificamos que efectivamente, en el navegador no se muestra la firma del servidor.



Not Found

The requested URL was not found on this server.

5. Ahora, usando la herramienta curl verificamos que las cabeceras no muestran la versión de apache que estamos utilizando.

```
erick@debian:~$ curl -v localhost
* Trying ::1:80...
* Connected to localhost (::1) port 80 (#0)
> GET / HTTP/1.1
> Host: localhost
> User-Agent: curl/7.74.0
> Accept: */*
>
* Mark bundle as not supporting multiuse
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Date: Sat, 07 May 2022 02:56:35 GMT
< Server: Apache
< Last-Modified: Sat, 07 May 2022 00:41:43 GMT
< ETag: "29cd-5de613d39770e"
< Accept-Ranges: bytes
< Content-Length: 10701
< Vary: Accept-Encoding
< Content-Type: text/html
<
```

(NOTA: Utilizamos localhost ya que el certificado de nuestro sitio es autofirmado, esto da un error en curl al tratar de utilizarlo)

Configuración para redirección de HTTP a HTTPS

Primero se tiene que verificar que el módulo de Rewrite esté habilitado, en caso de que no, solo es necesario utilizar el siguiente comando:

\$ *sudo a2enmod rewrite*

Una vez con el módulo habilitado, se tienen que hacer 2 configuraciones para poder hacer la redirección.

1. En un archivo .htaccess en el directorio principal de nuestro sitio (/var/www/proyecto), se agrega la siguiente configuración.

```
var > www > proyecto > ⚙ .htaccess > ...
1  <IfModule mod_rewrite.c>
2      RewriteEngine On
3      RewriteCond %{HTTPS} !=on
4      RewriteRule ^/?(.*) https://%{SERVER_NAME}/$1 [R,L]
5  </IfModule>
```

2. Dentro del archivo /var/www/proyecto/proyecto.conf se agrega un VirtualHost adicional, solo que este estará manejando las peticiones por el puerto 80 para poder ser redirigidas al 443.

```
<IfModule mod_ssl.c>
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName www.proyecto.unam.mx
    Redirect / https://www.proyecto.unam.mx/
    <Directory /var/www/proyecto>
        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride All
    </Directory>
</VirtualHost>

<VirtualHost _default_:443>
    ServerName www.proyecto.unam.mx
    ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
    <Directory /var/www/proyecto>
        Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
        AllowOverride All
    </Directory>
    DocumentRoot /var/www/proyecto
```

Instalación de Drupal:

Para el uso de drupal se usa una base de datos, esta base de datos se pueden hacer en diferentes manejadores de bases de datos como mysql, postgresql, etc. Se usó postgresql en esta ocasión. Para esto es necesario los siguientes pasos:

1. Acceder al usuario postgres:

```
gunner@gunner:~$ sudo -i -u postgres
[sudo] password for gunner:
postgres@gunner:~$
```

2. Crear un usuario en postgres para drupal:

```
postgres@gunner:~$ createuser drupal --pwprompt --encrypted
Enter password for new role:
Enter it again:
```

3. Crear una base de datos para drupal:

```
postgres@gunner:~$ createdb drupal --owner=drupal
```

Configuración de drupal:

Para poder tener drupal en nuestro VirtualHost se hará lo siguiente:

1. Descargar la versión deseada de drupal en la ubicación de nuestro sitio /var/www/proyecto con el siguiente comando:

```
gunner@gunner:~$ sudo wget https://www.drupal.org/download-latest/tar.gz -O drupal.tar.gz
--2022-05-07 22:59:32-- https://www.drupal.org/download-latest/tar.gz
Resolving www.drupal.org (www.drupal.org)... 151.101.50.217
Connecting to www.drupal.org (www.drupal.org)|151.101.50.217|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Moved Temporarily
Location: https://ftp.drupal.org/files/projects/drupal-9.3.12.tar.gz [following]
--2022-05-07 22:59:33-- https://ftp.drupal.org/files/projects/drupal-9.3.12.tar.gz
Resolving ftp.drupal.org (ftp.drupal.org)... 151.101.50.217
Connecting to ftp.drupal.org (ftp.drupal.org)|151.101.50.217|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 20893997 (20M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'drupal.tar.gz'

drupal.tar.gz                               100%[=====]
2022-05-07 22:59:34 (20.0 MB/s) - 'drupal.tar.gz' saved [20893997/20893997]
```

2. Desempaquetar drupal:

```
gunner@gunner:~$ sudo tar -xvf drupal.tar.gz
```

3. Mover la carpeta creada al directorio del sitio:

```
gunner@gunner:~$ sudo mv drupal-9.3.12/ /var/www/proyecto/drupal
```

4. Cambiar el dueño y grupo de la carpeta de drupal y sus archivos a www-data:

```
gunner@gunner:~$ sudo chown -R www-data:www-data /var/www/proyecto/drupal/
```

5. Cambiar los permisos de la carpeta de drupal y sus archivos a 755:

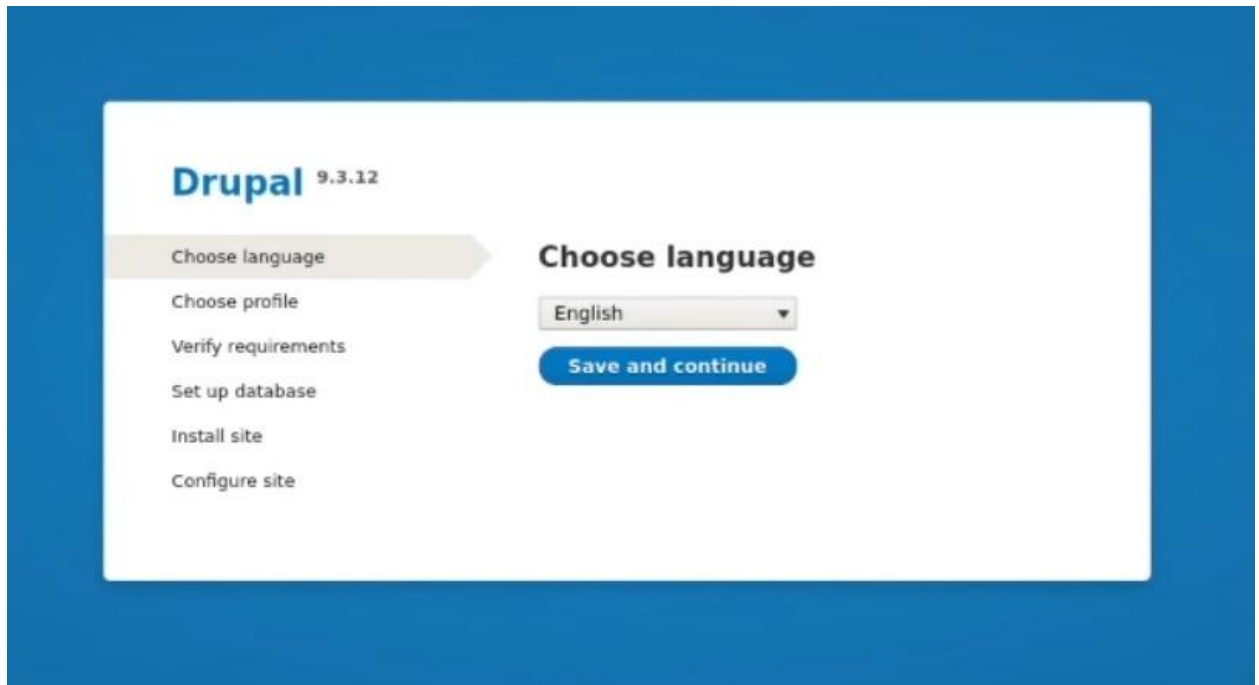
```
gunner@gunner:~$ sudo chmod -R 755 /var/www/proyecto/drupal/
```

6. Modificar el archivo de configuración del sitio para incluir drupal en el sitio:

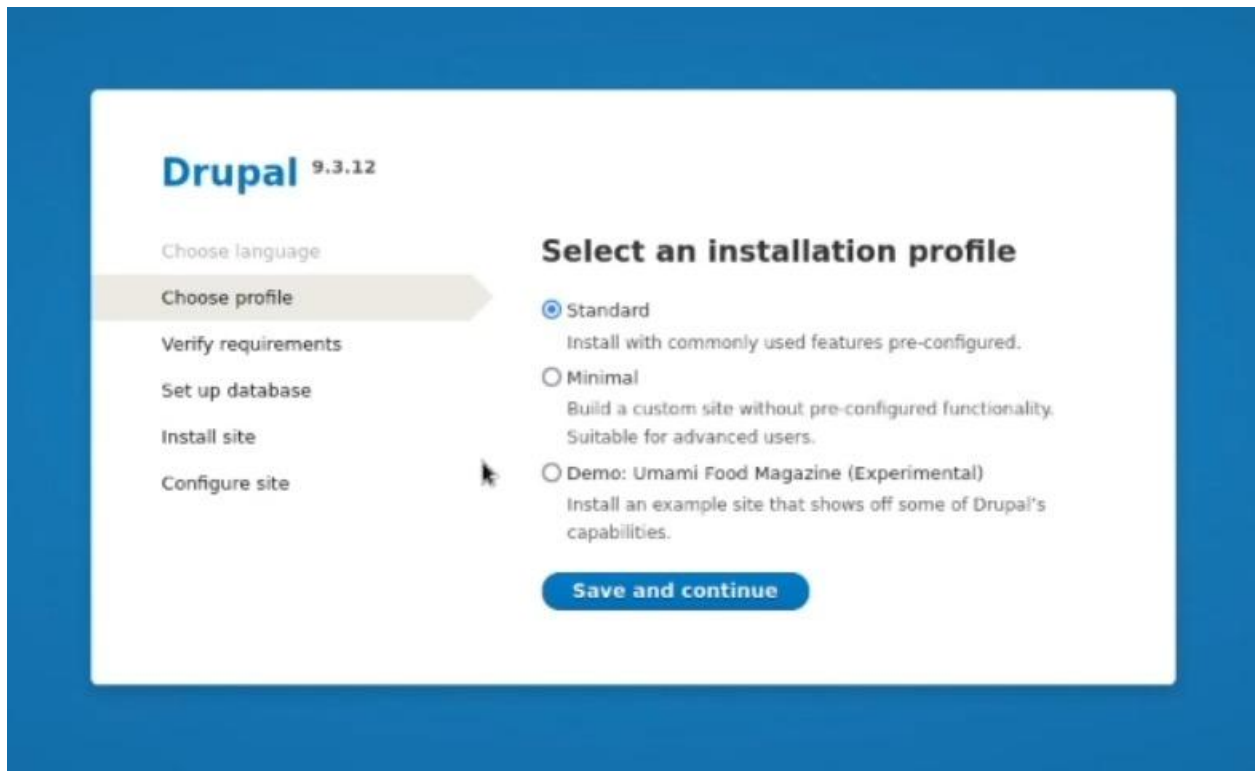
```
<IfModule mod_ssl.c>
  <VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerName proyecto.unam.mx
    ServerAlias www.proyecto.unam.mx
    Redirect / https://www.proyecto.unam.mx/
    <Directory /var/www/proyecto>
      Options Indexes FollowSymLinks
      AllowOverride All
    </Directory>
  </VirtualHost>
  <VirtualHost _default_:443>
    ServerName proyecto.unam.mx
    ServerAlias www.proyecto.unam.mx
    ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost
    <Directory /var/www/proyecto/>
      RewriteEngine on
      RewriteBase /
      RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-f
      RewriteCond %{REQUEST_FILENAME} !-d
      RewriteRule ^(.*)$ index.php?q=$1 [L,QSA]
    </Directory>
    DocumentRoot /var/www/proyecto/drupal/
    <Directory /var/www/proyecto/drupal/>
      Options FollowSymlinks
      AllowOverride All
      Require all granted
    </Directory>
```

Al haber configurar la base de datos y haber descargado y configurado drupal, se debe entrar al sitio configurado en el VirtualHost para seguir la configuración, en este se debe seguir los siguientes pasos:

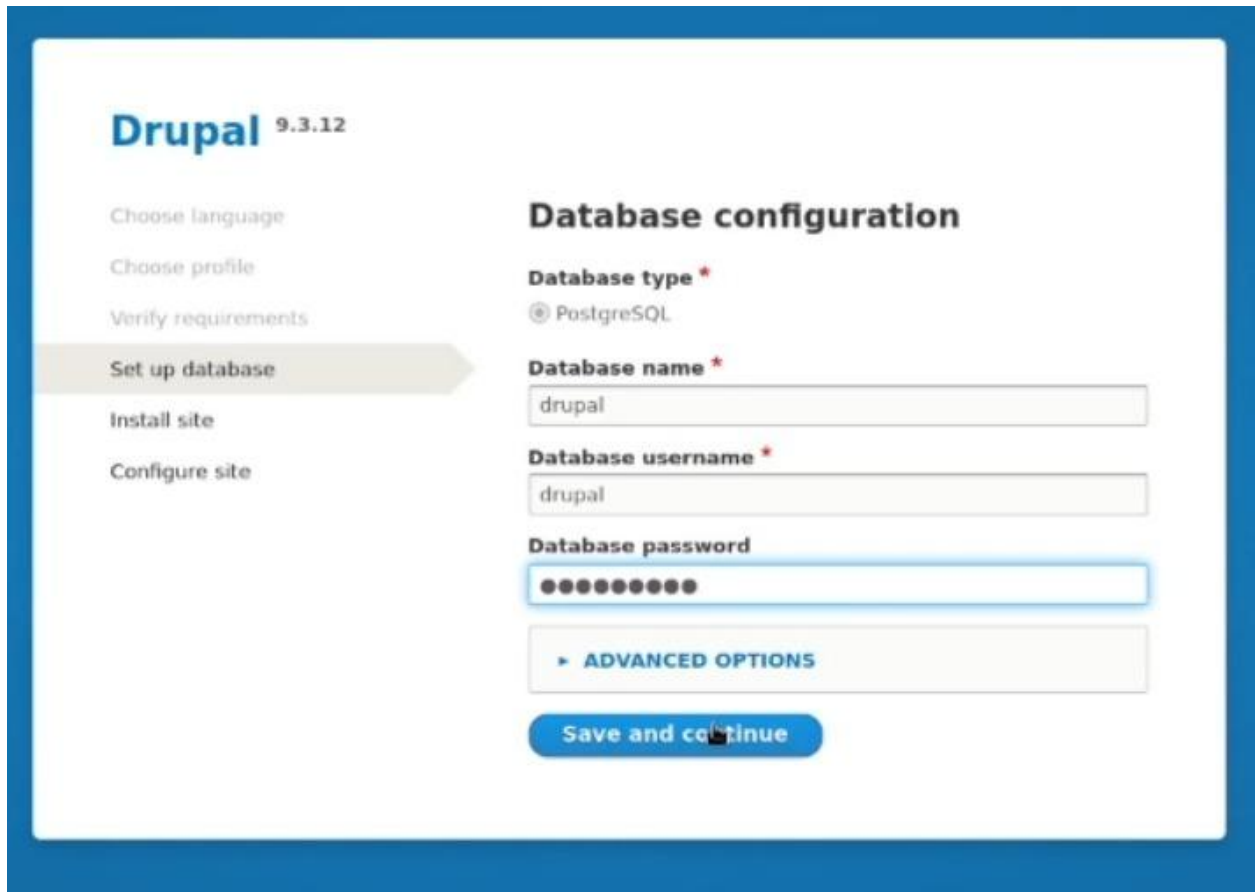
1. Seleccionar el lenguaje en el cual estará drupal:



2. Seleccionar el tipo de perfiles hechos en la instalación:



3. Configurar la conexión a la base de datos:



The screenshot shows the 'Database configuration' step in the Drupal 9.3.12 installation process. On the left, a sidebar lists the installation steps: 'Choose language', 'Choose profile', 'Verify requirements', 'Set up database' (highlighted with a grey arrow), 'Install site', and 'Configure site'. The main content area is titled 'Database configuration' and includes the following fields:

- Database type ***: A radio button is selected for 'PostgreSQL'.
- Database name ***: A text input field containing 'drupal'.
- Database username ***: A text input field containing 'drupal'.
- Database password**: A password input field with 10 dots, highlighted with a blue border.
- ADVANCED OPTIONS**: A link with a right-pointing arrow.
- Save and continue**: A blue button with a mouse cursor hovering over it.

4. Pantalla de instalación de drupal:



The screenshot shows the 'Installing Drupal' step in the Drupal 9.3.12 installation process. On the left, the same sidebar as the previous screen is shown, but 'Install site' is now highlighted with a grey arrow. The main content area is titled 'Installing Drupal' and displays the progress of the installation:

- Installed Contextual Links module.**: A message indicating the current step.
- Progress bar**: A horizontal bar with a blue and white striped pattern, showing the progress of the installation.
- Completed 26 of 39**: Text indicating the number of modules installed out of the total.
- 67%**: The percentage of the installation completed.

5. Configurar el sitio web:

Drupal 9.3.12

Choose language

Choose profile

Verify requirements

Set up database

Install site

Configure site

Configure site

SITE INFORMATION

Site name *

Site email address *

Automated emails, such as registration information, will be sent from this address. Use an address ending in your site's domain to help prevent these emails from being flagged as spam.

SITE MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT

Username *

Several special characters are allowed, including space, period (.), hyphen (-), and the @ sign. Please fill out this field.

Password *

Password strength:

Confirm password *

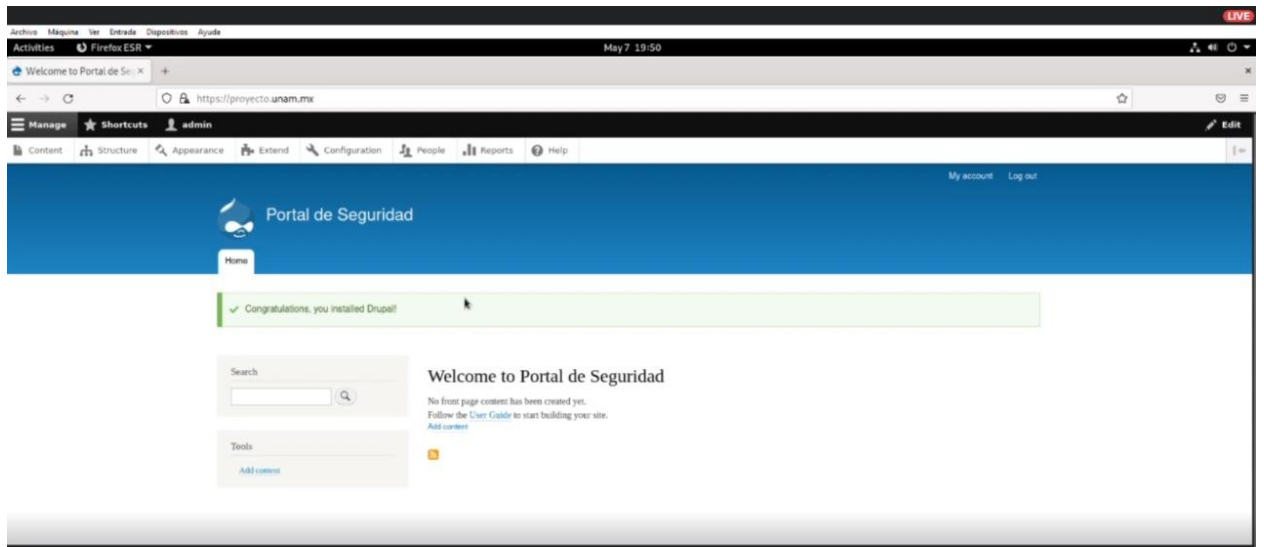
Passwords match:

Email address *

REGIONAL SETTINGS

Default country

6. Pantalla inicial de Drupal:



Adición de un usuario

A continuación, siguiendo las indicaciones del proyecto, se añade un usuario de Contenidos el cual puede editar, dar de alta, borrar y consultar lo que se agregue al sitio.

1. Estando en la sesión de administrador, dirigirse a People -> Roles y elegir la opción de Edit-> Edit permissions para el rol de Content editor.

The image shows two screenshots of the Drupal administration interface. The top screenshot shows the 'People' section with the 'Roles' tab selected. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Roles' section with the 'Edit permissions' option selected for the 'Content editor' role.

Top Screenshot: People section

Navigation: Back to site, Manage, Shortcuts, admin

Menu: Content, Structure, Appearance, Extend, Configuration, **People**, Reports, Help

Section: People ☆

Sub-sections: List, Permissions, **Roles**, Role settings

Breadcrumbs: Home » Administration

+ Add user

Filters: Name or email contains, Status: - Any -, Role: - Any -, Permission: - Any -

Action: Add the Administrator role to the selected user(s)

Apply to selected items

USERNAME	STATUS	ROLES	MEMBER FOR
admin	Active	Administrator	1 hour 48 minutes

Bottom Screenshot: Roles section

Navigation: Back to site, Manage, Shortcuts, admin

Menu: Content, Structure, Appearance, Extend, Configuration, People, Reports, Help

Section: Roles ☆

Sub-sections: List, Permissions, **Roles**, Role settings

Breadcrumbs: Home » Administration » People

A role defines a group of users that have certain privileges. These privileges are defined on the [Permissions page](#). Here, you can define the names and the display sort order of user(s) to most permissive (for example, Administrator user). Users who are not logged in have the Anonymous user role. Users who are logged in have the Authenticated user role.

+ Add role

NAME	OPERATIONS
Anonymous user	Edit
Authenticated user	Edit
Content editor	Edit, Edit permissions , Delete
Administrator	

Save

2. Dirigirse a la sección de Node y seleccionar los permisos para editar y eliminar contenido, al final se guardan los cambios.

PERMISSION	CONTENT EDITOR
Administrator: Manage styles	<input type="checkbox"/>
Node	
Article: Create new content	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Basic page: Create new content	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Article: Delete any content	<input type="checkbox"/>
Basic page: Delete any content	<input type="checkbox"/>
Article: Delete own content	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Basic page: Delete own content	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Article: Delete revisions To delete a revision, you also need permission to delete the content item.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Basic page: Delete revisions To delete a revision, you also need permission to delete the content item.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Article: Edit any content	<input type="checkbox"/>
Basic page: Edit any content	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Una vez hechos los cambios, dirigirse nuevamente a la sección de People y presionar el botón de Add user.

[Back to site](#) [Manage](#) [Shortcuts](#) [admin](#)

[Content](#) [Structure](#) [Appearance](#) [Extend](#) [Configuration](#) [People](#) [Reports](#) [Help](#)

People

[List](#) [Permissions](#) [Roles](#) [Role settings](#)

[Home » Administration](#)

[+ Add user](#)

Name or email contains

Status- Any -

Role- Any -

Permission- Any -

Filter

Action

Add the Administrator role to the selected user(s)

4. Al rellenar todos los campos del registro de nuevo usuario hay que darle el rol de Content editor.

Add user ☆

[Home](#) » [Administration](#) » [People](#)

This web page allows administrators to register new users. Users' email addresses and usernames must be unique.

Email address

A valid email address. All emails from the system will be sent to this address. The email address is not made public and will only be used

Username *

Several special characters are allowed, including space, period (.), hyphen (-), apostrophe ('), underscore (_), and the @ sign.

Password *

Password strength:

Confirm password *

Passwords match:

Provide a password for the new account in both fields.

Status

☐ Blocked

☒ Active

Roles

☒ Authenticated user

☒ **Content editor**

☐ Administrator

☐ Notify user of new account

5. Una vez rellenado el formulario se guardan los cambios.

Add user ☆

[Home](#) » [Administration](#) » [People](#)

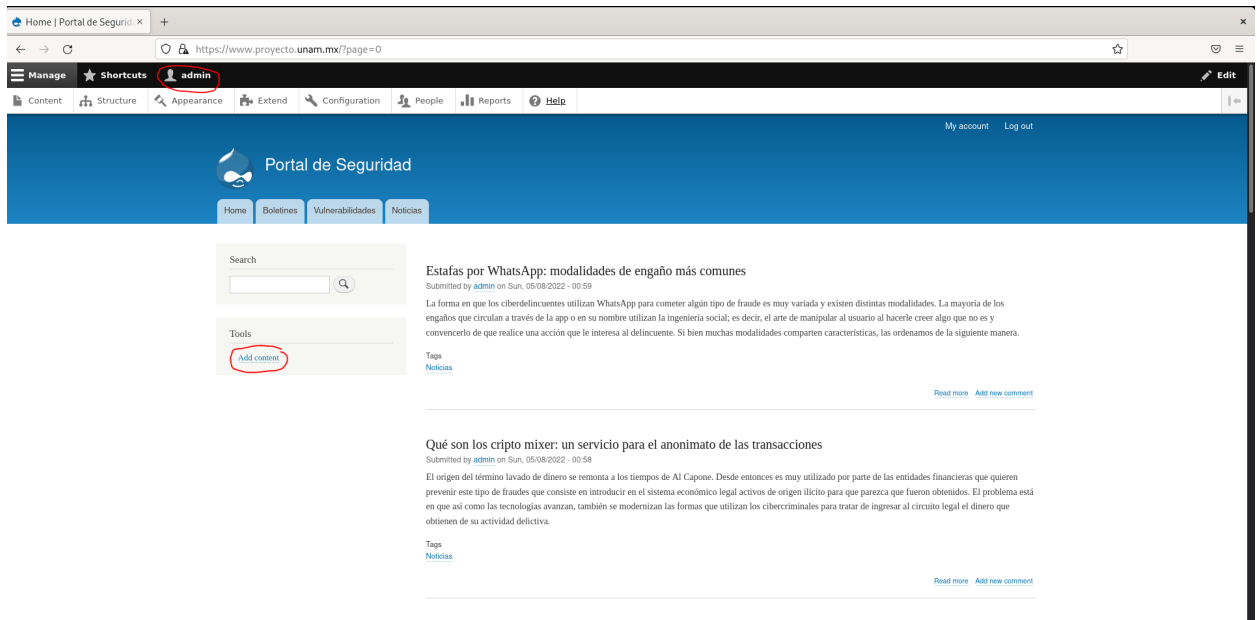
✓ Created a new user account for [Editor](#). No email has been sent.

This web page allows administrators to register new users. Users' email addresses and usernames must be unique.

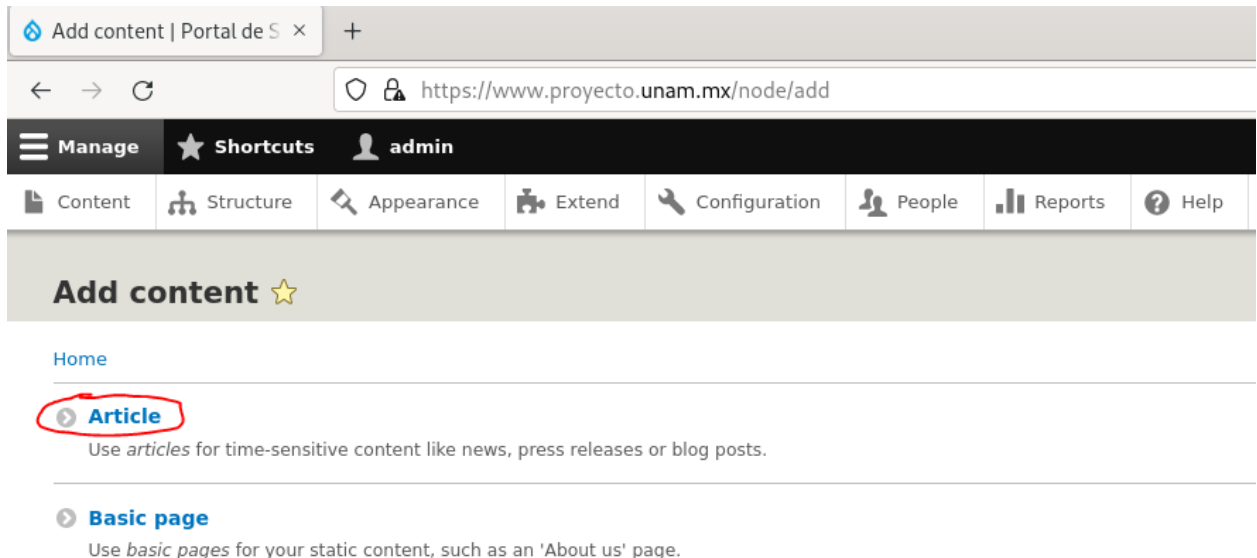
Creación de una noticia

Para la creación de una noticia en el sitio, junto con sus sección se debe seguir los siguientes pasos:

1. Dar click en Add Content con una cuenta con los roles suficientes, en este caso se hizo con la cuenta de administrador:



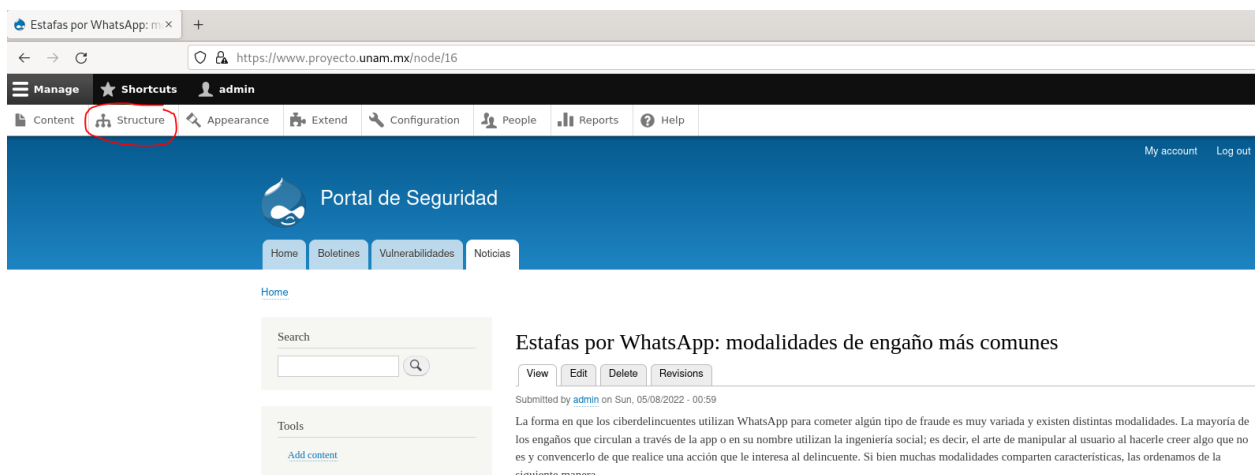
2. Seleccionar la opción de artículo:



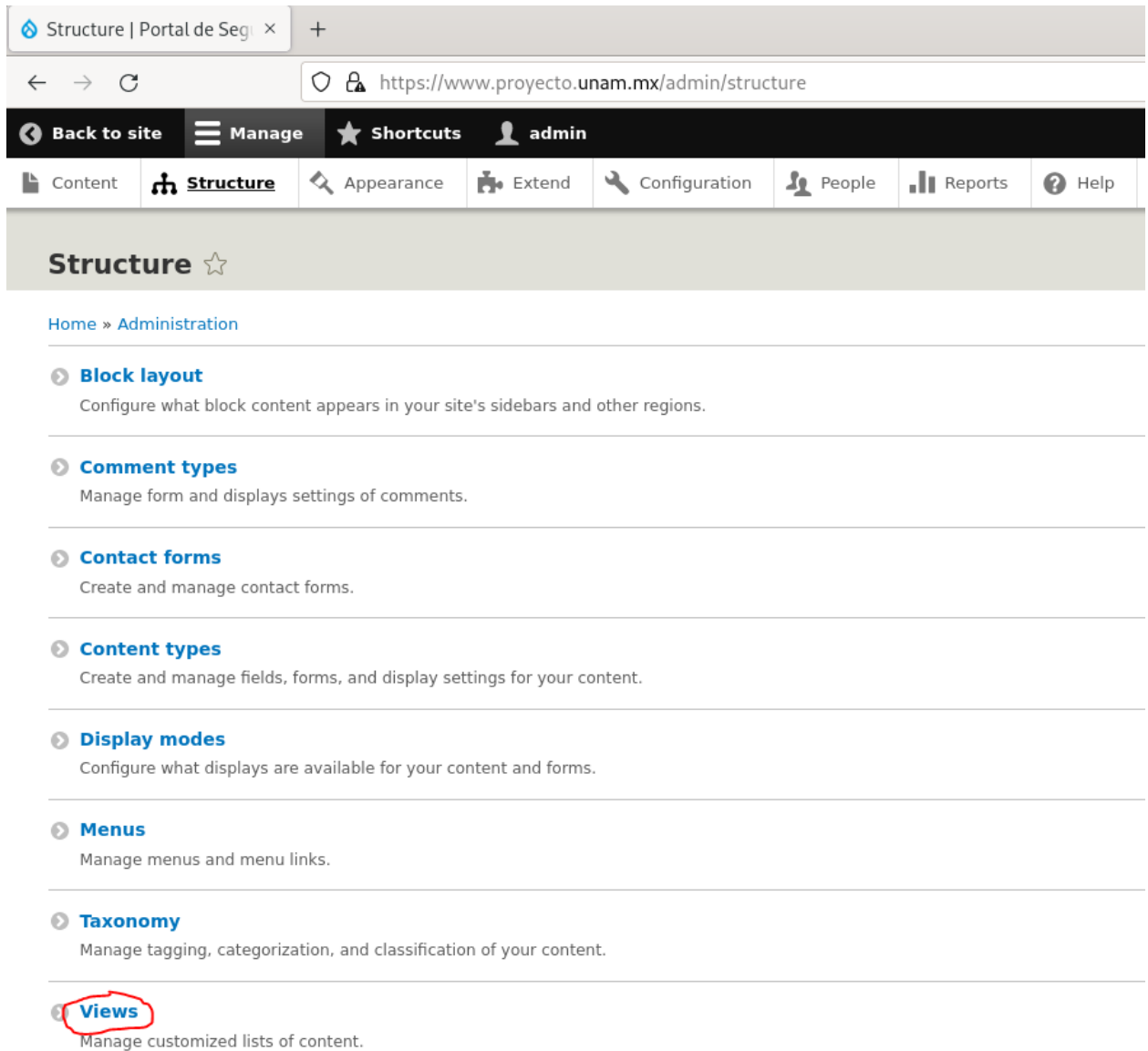
3. Agregamos el contenido deseado en la página como el título, su contenido, señalamos la etiqueta a la que pertenece la noticia y damos click en guardar:

Drupal administration interface showing the 'Create Article' form. The form includes fields for Title, Body (Edit summary), Tags, and Image. The 'Save' button is highlighted with a red circle.

4. Ya creada la noticia, crearemos una vista, para esto dar click en la sección de Estructura:



5. Seleccionar la opción de vista:

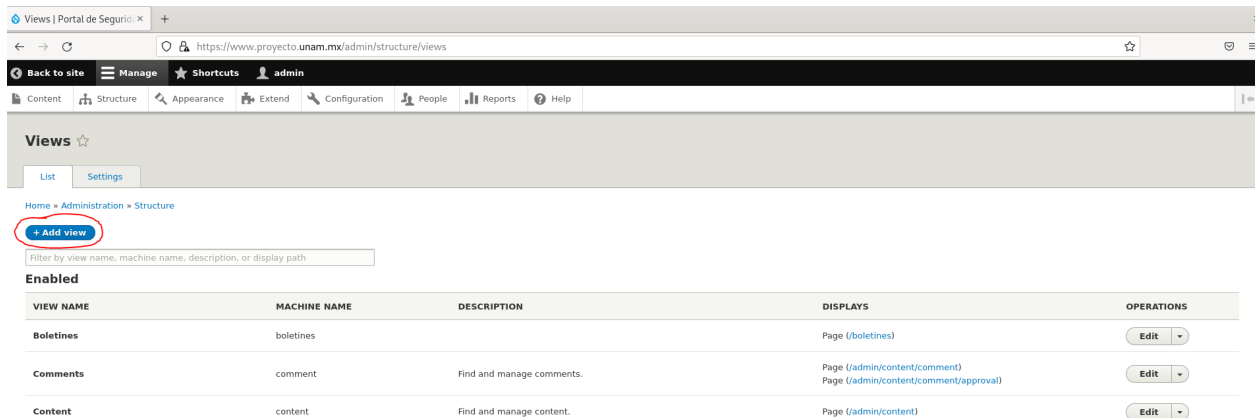


The screenshot shows the Drupal administration interface for the 'Structure' module. The browser address bar indicates the URL <https://www.proyecto.unam.mx/admin/structure>. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Back to site', 'Manage', 'Shortcuts', and the user 'admin'. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with tabs for 'Content', 'Structure' (active), 'Appearance', 'Extend', 'Configuration', 'People', 'Reports', and 'Help'. The main content area is titled 'Structure' and lists several administrative options, each with a description:

- Block layout**: Configure what block content appears in your site's sidebars and other regions.
- Comment types**: Manage form and displays settings of comments.
- Contact forms**: Create and manage contact forms.
- Content types**: Create and manage fields, forms, and display settings for your content.
- Display modes**: Configure what displays are available for your content and forms.
- Menus**: Manage menus and menu links.
- Taxonomy**: Manage tagging, categorization, and classification of your content.
- Views**: Manage customized lists of content.

The 'Views' option is highlighted with a red circle, indicating it is the selected option.

6. Dar click en Agregar un vista:



The screenshot shows the Drupal Views administration interface. At the top, there's a breadcrumb trail: Home » Administration » Structure. Below this, there's a search bar and a list of views. The 'Add view' button is highlighted with a red circle. Below the button, there's a table of existing views.

VIEW NAME	MACHINE NAME	DESCRIPTION	DISPLAYS	OPERATIONS
Boletines	boletines		Page (/boletines)	Edit
Comments	comment	Find and manage comments.	Page (/admin/content/comment) Page (/admin/content/comment/approval)	Edit
Content	content	Find and manage content.	Page (/admin/content)	Edit

7. Se configura la vista con su nombre, su configuración la cual nos permite mostrar los artículos los cuales tengan el tag deseado, se habilita la opción de crear una página en Opciones de la Página, en esta se escribe su título, ruta deseada, el tipo de formato en este caso sera tabla con 5 resultados por página,

para terminar dar click en guardar y editar:

Add view | Portal de Segu x +

← → ↻ https://www.proyecto.unam.mx/admin/structure/views/add

Back to site Manage Shortcuts admin

Content Structure Appearance Extend Configuration People Reports Help

VIEW BASIC INFORMATION

View name *

Noticias Machine name: noticias [\[Edit\]](#)

☐ Description

VIEW SETTINGS

Show: Content of type: Article tagged with: Noticias (3) sorted by: Newest first

PAGE SETTINGS

☒ Create a page

Page title

Noticias

Path

/noticias

PAGE DISPLAY SETTINGS

Display format: Table of fields

Items to display

5

☒ Use a pager

☐ Create a menu link

☐ Include an RSS feed

PAGE SETTINGS

☒ Create a page

Page title

Noticias

Path

/noticias

PAGE DISPLAY SETTINGS

Display format: **Table** ▼ of fields

Items to display

5

☒ Use a pager

☐ Create a menu link

☐ Include an RSS feed

BLOCK SETTINGS

☐ Create a block

Save and edit

Cancel

8. En la sección de campos, agregamos un nuevo campo dando click en add:

The screenshot shows the 'Displays' configuration page for 'prueba (Content)'. The 'FIELDS' section has an 'Add' button circled in red. The 'PAGE SETTINGS' section shows 'Path: /prueba' and 'Menu: No menu'. The 'FILTER CRITERIA' section shows 'Content: Published (= Yes)' and 'Content: Content type (= Article)'. The 'SORT CRITERIA' section shows 'Content: Authored on (desc)'.

9. Buscamos body, seleccionamos la opción y damos click en agregar y configurar campos:

The 'Add fields' dialog box shows a search for 'body'. The 'Category' dropdown is set to 'All'. A table lists fields with 'Body' selected. The 'Add and configure fields' button is highlighted.

10. Se desmarcas la opcion de Create a Label, seleccionar el formato Summary or trimmed con un límite de 120 y dar click en aplicar:

The 'Configure field: Content: Body' dialog box shows the 'Create a label' checkbox unchecked. The 'Formatter' dropdown is set to 'Summary or trimmed'. The 'Trimmed limit' is set to 120. The 'Apply' button is circled in red.

11. Editar el campo de Titulo o Tittle la dar click en el:

The screenshot shows the Drupal administration interface for editing a view named 'prueba'. The breadcrumb trail is 'Content > Structure > Appearance > Extend > Configuration > People > Reports > Help'. A message at the top states 'The view prueba has been saved.' and another warning says 'You have unsaved changes.' The 'Displays' section is active, showing the configuration for the 'Page' display. The 'Content: Title (Title)' field is highlighted with a red circle. The configuration includes sections for TITLE, FORMAT, FIELDS, FILTER CRITERIA, SORT CRITERIA, PAGE SETTINGS, HEADER, FOOTER, NO RESULTS BEHAVIOR, and PAGER. The 'Content: Title (Title)' field is currently set to 'Content: Body'.

12. Desmarcar la opción de Create a Label y dar click en aplicar:

The screenshot shows the 'Configure field: Content: Title' dialog box. The 'Create a label' checkbox is checked and highlighted with a red circle. Below it, the 'Exclude from display' checkbox is unchecked. The 'Formatter' is set to 'Plain text'. The 'Link to the Content' checkbox is checked. The dialog box has sections for 'STYLE SETTINGS', 'REWRITE RESULTS', 'NO RESULTS BEHAVIOR', and 'ADMINISTRATIVE TITLE'. The 'Apply' button is highlighted with a red circle.

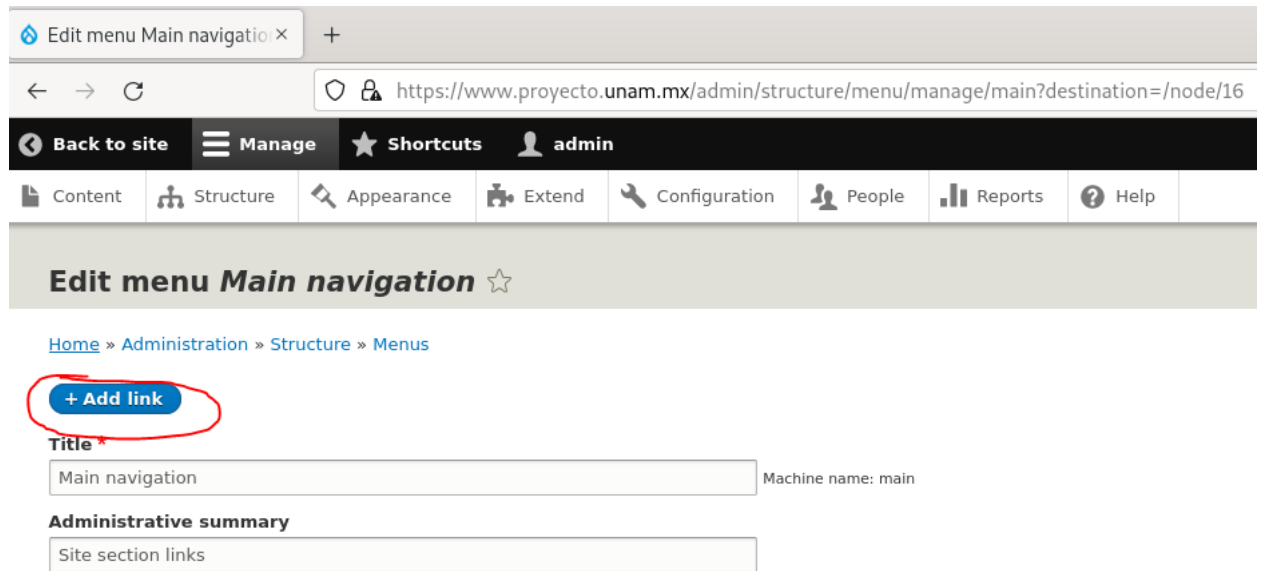
13. Dar click en Guardar o Save:

The screenshot shows the Drupal administration interface for editing a content type named 'prueba'. The breadcrumb trail is 'Home > Administration > Structure > Views'. The 'Displays' section is active, showing the configuration for the 'Page' display. The configuration includes sections for TITLE, FORMAT, FIELDS, FILTER CRITERIA, SORT CRITERIA, PAGE SETTINGS, HEADER, FOOTER, NO RESULTS BEHAVIOR, and PAGER. The 'Save' button at the bottom left is circled in red.

14. Dar click en editar el menu:

The screenshot shows the Drupal administration interface for editing a content type named 'prueba'. The breadcrumb trail is 'Home > Administration > Structure > Views'. The 'Displays' section is active, showing the configuration for the 'Page' display. The configuration includes sections for TITLE, FORMAT, FIELDS, FILTER CRITERIA, SORT CRITERIA, PAGE SETTINGS, HEADER, FOOTER, NO RESULTS BEHAVIOR, and PAGER. The 'Edit menu' button at the bottom right is circled in red.

15. Dar click en crear un enlace o Add Link:



Edit menu *Main navigation* ☆

[Home](#) » [Administration](#) » [Structure](#) » [Menus](#)

+ Add link

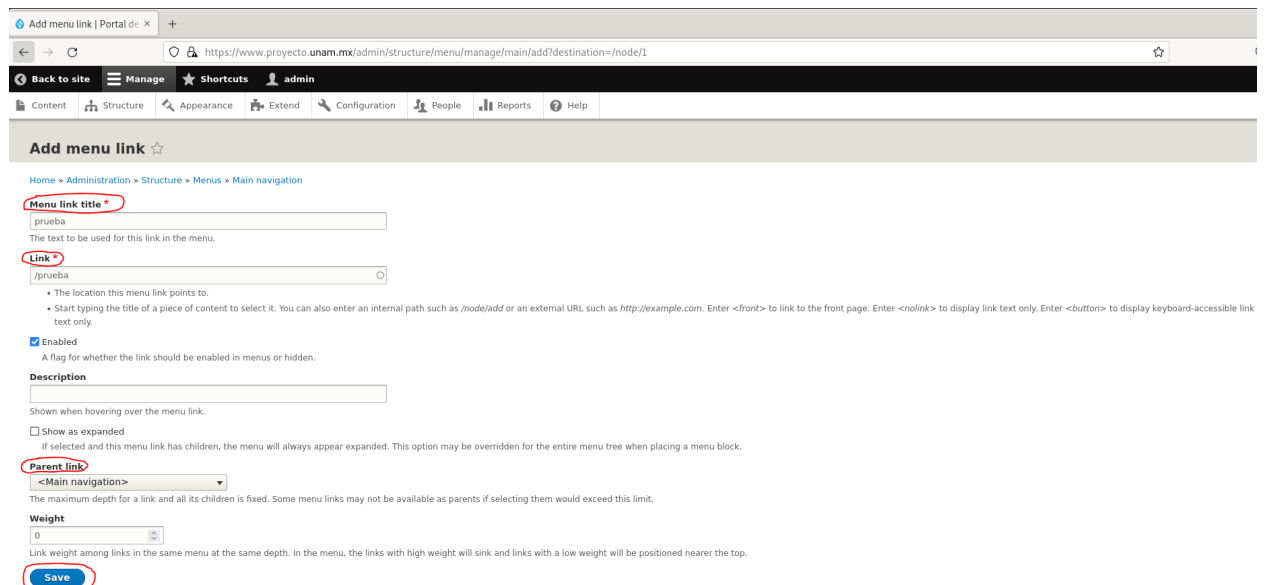
Title *

Main navigation Machine name: main

Administrative summary

Site section links

16. Rellenar los campos de título, enlace el cual será el mismo que la vista antes creada, seleccionar como enlace padre a la barra de navegación <Main navigation> y guardar:



Add menu link | Portal de ...

[Home](#) » [Administration](#) » [Structure](#) » [Menus](#) » [Main navigation](#)

Menu link title *

prueba

The text to be used for this link in the menu.

Link *

/prueba

- The location this menu link points to.
- Start typing the title of a piece of content to select it. You can also enter an internal path such as `/node/add` or an external URL such as `http://example.com`. Enter `<front>` to link to the front page. Enter `<nolink>` to display link text only. Enter `<button>` to display keyboard-accessible link text only.

☒ **Enabled**

A flag for whether the link should be enabled in menus or hidden.

Description

Shown when hovering over the menu link.

☐ **Show as expanded**

If selected and this menu link has children, the menu will always appear expanded. This option may be overridden for the entire menu tree when placing a menu block.

Parent link

<Main navigation>

The maximum depth for a link and all its children is fixed. Some menu links may not be available as parents if selecting them would exceed this limit.

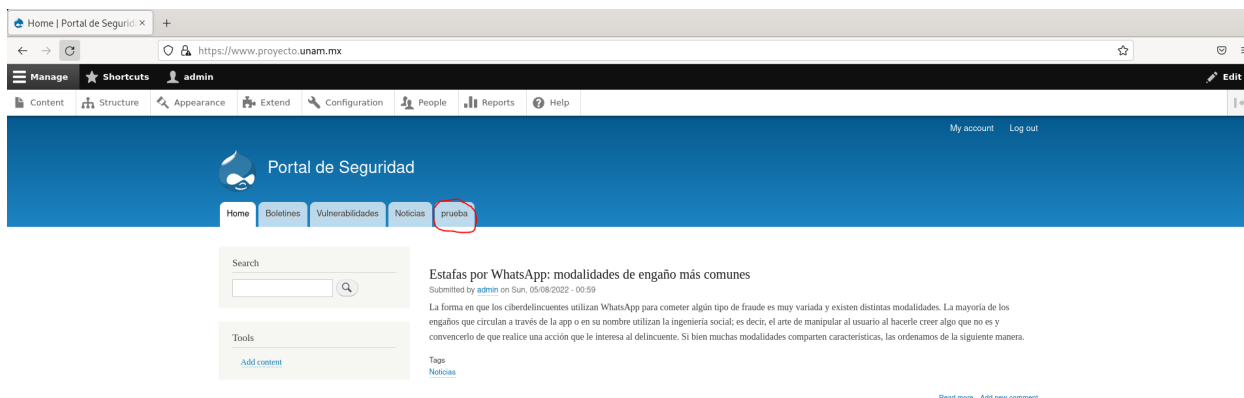
Weight

0

Link weight among links in the same menu at the same depth. In the menu, the links with high weight will sink and links with a low weight will be positioned nearer the top.

Save

17. Se creará la nueva sección y en ella se mostrarán los archivos con la etiqueta seleccionada:



Esto se repetirá para cada sección y noticia que se desee crear.

Instalación de un WAF

En este proyecto usamos como WAF el módulo que provee apache mod_security y en este integramos reglas que OWASP nos da para la protección del sitio ante ataques, para su instalación se deben seguir los siguientes pasos:

1. Instalar el paquete de mod_security con el siguiente comando:

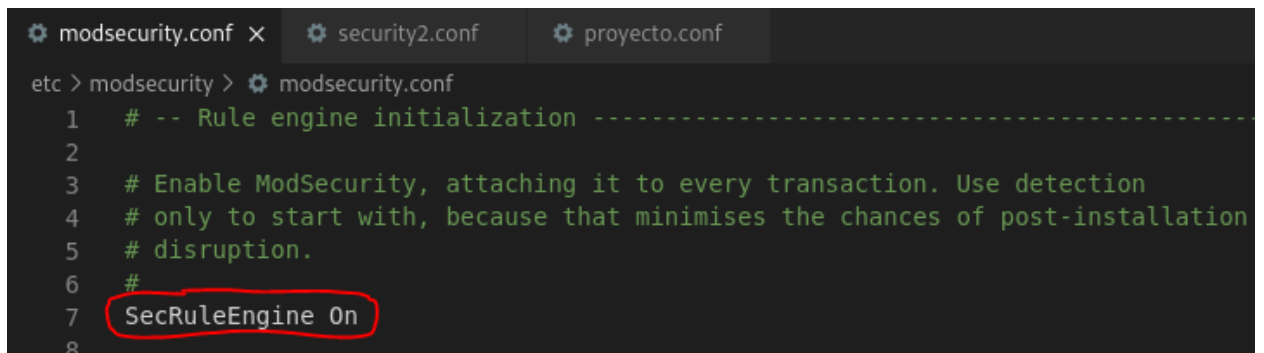
```
gunner@gunner:~$ sudo apt install libapache2-mod-security2
[sudo] password for gunner:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  liblua5.1-0 modsecurity-crs
Suggested packages:
  lua geoip-database-contrib ruby python
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libapache2-mod-security2 liblua5.1-0 modsecurity-crs
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 526 kB of archives.
After this operation, 2,395 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 liblua5.1-0 amd64 5.1.5-8.1+b3 [109 kB]
Get:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 libapache2-mod-security2 amd64 2.9.3-3+deb11u1 [259 kB]
Get:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bullseye/main amd64 modsecurity-crs all 3.3.0-1+deb11u1 [158 kB]
Fetched 526 kB in 0s (1,158 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package liblua5.1-0:amd64.
(Reading database ... 147398 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../liblua5.1-0_5.1.5-8.1+b3_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking liblua5.1-0:amd64 (5.1.5-8.1+b3) ...
Selecting previously unselected package libapache2-mod-security2.
Preparing to unpack .../libapache2-mod-security2_2.9.3-3+deb11u1_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking libapache2-mod-security2 (2.9.3-3+deb11u1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package modsecurity-crs.
Preparing to unpack .../modsecurity-crs_3.3.0-1+deb11u1_all.deb ...
Unpacking modsecurity-crs (3.3.0-1+deb11u1) ...
Setting up modsecurity-crs (3.3.0-1+deb11u1) ...
Setting up liblua5.1-0:amd64 (5.1.5-8.1+b3) ...
Setting up libapache2-mod-security2 (2.9.3-3+deb11u1) ...
apache2 invoke: Enable module security2
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.31-13+deb11u3) ...
```


2. Habilitar el módulo de seguridad en apache y reiniciar el sitio:

```
gunner@gunner:~$ sudo a2enmod security2
Considering dependency unique_id for security2:
Module unique_id already enabled
Module security2 already enabled
gunner@gunner:~$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

3. Copiamos la configuración recomendada de mod_security y editamos su contenido para habilitar el tipo de de detección:

```
gunner@gunner:~$ sudo cp /etc/modsecurity/modsecurity.conf-recommended /etc/modsecurity/modsecurity.conf
gunner@gunner:~$ code /etc/modsecurity/modsecurity.conf
```



```
modsecurity.conf x security2.conf proyecto.conf
etc > modsecurity > modsecurity.conf
1  # -- Rule engine initialization -----
2
3  # Enable ModSecurity, attaching it to every transaction. Use detection
4  # only to start with, because that minimises the chances of post-installation
5  # disruption.
6  #
7  SecRuleEngine On
8
```

4. Reiniciar el servicio de apache:

```
gunner@gunner:~/coreruleset$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

5. Clonamos el repositorio de github con las reglas para el módulo de mod_security que nos provee OWASP:

```
gunner@gunner:~$ git clone https://github.com/coreruleset/coreruleset.git
Cloning into 'coreruleset'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 17798, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (183/183), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (89/89), done.
remote: Total 17798 (delta 100), reused 165 (delta 91), pack-reused 17615
Receiving objects: 100% (17798/17798), 4.26 MiB | 6.63 MiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (13557/13557), done.
```

6. Se ingresa a la carpeta del repositorio, se mueven las reglas y configuraciones que nos provee el repositorio a la configuración de mod_security y los módulos disponibles de apache:

```
gunner@gunner:~$ cd coreruleset/
gunner@gunner:~/coreruleset$ sudo mv crs-setup.conf.example /etc/modsecurity/crs-setup.conf
gunner@gunner:~/coreruleset$ sudo mv rules/ /etc/modsecurity/
```

7. Editar el archivo de configuración de mod_security para la inclusión de las nuevas reglas:

```
gunner@gunner:~/coreruleset$ code /etc/apache2/mods-enabled/security2.conf
gunner@gunner:~/coreruleset$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

```
modsecurity.conf  security2.conf x  proyecto.conf

etc > apache2 > mods-enabled > security2.conf
1  <IfModule security2_module>
2      # Default Debian dir for modsecurity's persistent data
3      SecDataDir /var/cache/modsecurity
4
5      # Include all the *.conf files in /etc/modsecurity.
6      # Keeping your local configuration in that directory
7      # will allow for an easy upgrade of THIS file and
8      # make your life easier
9      IncludeOptional /etc/modsecurity/*.conf
10     Include /etc/modsecurity/rules/*.conf
11     # Include OWASP ModSecurity CRS rules if installed
12     # IncludeOptional /usr/share/modsecurity-crs/*.load
13 </IfModule>
```

8. Se reinicia el servicio de apache.

```
gunner@gunner:~/coreruleset$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

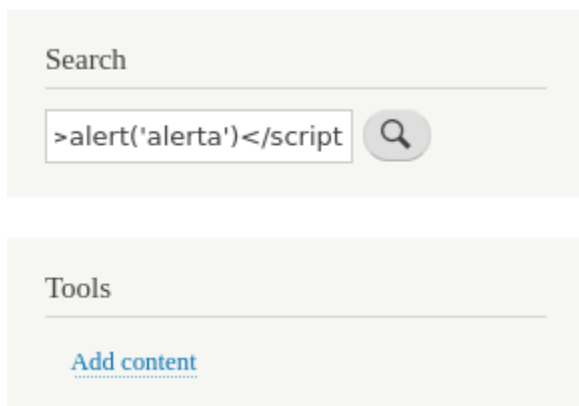
9. Para habilitar el módulo dentro de nuestro VH, ponemos una prueba para el WAF, modificamos el archivo de configuración del sitio y reiniciamos el servicio.

```
gunner@gunner:~/coreruleset$ code /etc/apache2/sites-available/proyecto.conf
gunner@gunner:~/coreruleset$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

```
modsecurity.conf  security2.conf  proyecto.conf x
etc > apache2 > sites-available > proyecto.conf
125 # SSL close notify alert is send or allowed to received. This violates
126 # the SSL/TLS standard but is needed for some brain-dead browsers. Use
127 # this when you receive I/O errors because of the standard approach where
128 # mod_ssl sends the close notify alert.
129 # o ssl-accurate-shutdown:
130 # This forces an accurate shutdown when the connection is closed, i.e. a
131 # SSL close notify alert is send and mod_ssl waits for the close notify
132 # alert of the client. This is 100% SSL/TLS standard compliant, but in
133 # practice often causes hanging connections with brain-dead browsers. Use
134 # this only for browsers where you know that their SSL implementation
135 # works correctly.
136 # Notice: Most problems of broken clients are also related to the HTTP
137 # keep-alive facility, so you usually additionally want to disable
138 # keep-alive for those clients, too. Use variable "nokeepalive" for this.
139 # Similarly, one has to force some clients to use HTTP/1.0 to workaround
140 # their broken HTTP/1.1 implementation. Use variables "downgrade-1.0" and
141 # "force-response-1.0" for this.
142 # BrowserMatch "MSIE [2-6]" \
143 #     nokeepalive ssl-unclean-shutdown \
144 #     downgrade-1.0 force-response-1.0
145 SecRuleEngine Off
146 SecRule ARGS:testparam "@contains test" "id:254,deny,status:403,msg:'Test Successful'"
147 </VirtualHost>
148 </IfModule>
```

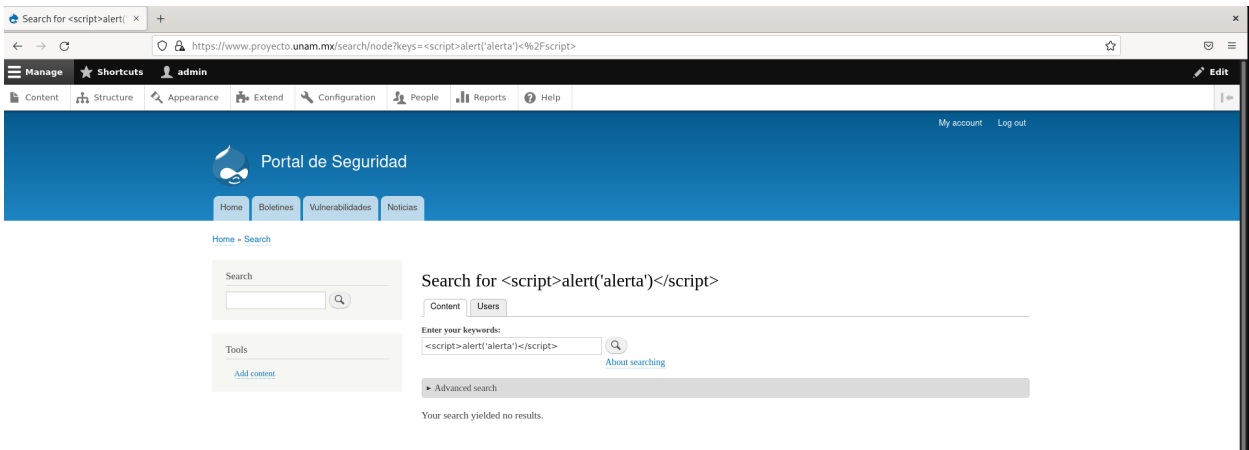
```
gunner@gunner:~/coreruleset$ sudo systemctl restart apache2
```

10. Se prueba el sitio con la configuración del módulo deshabilitada con el siguiente ataque de XSS:

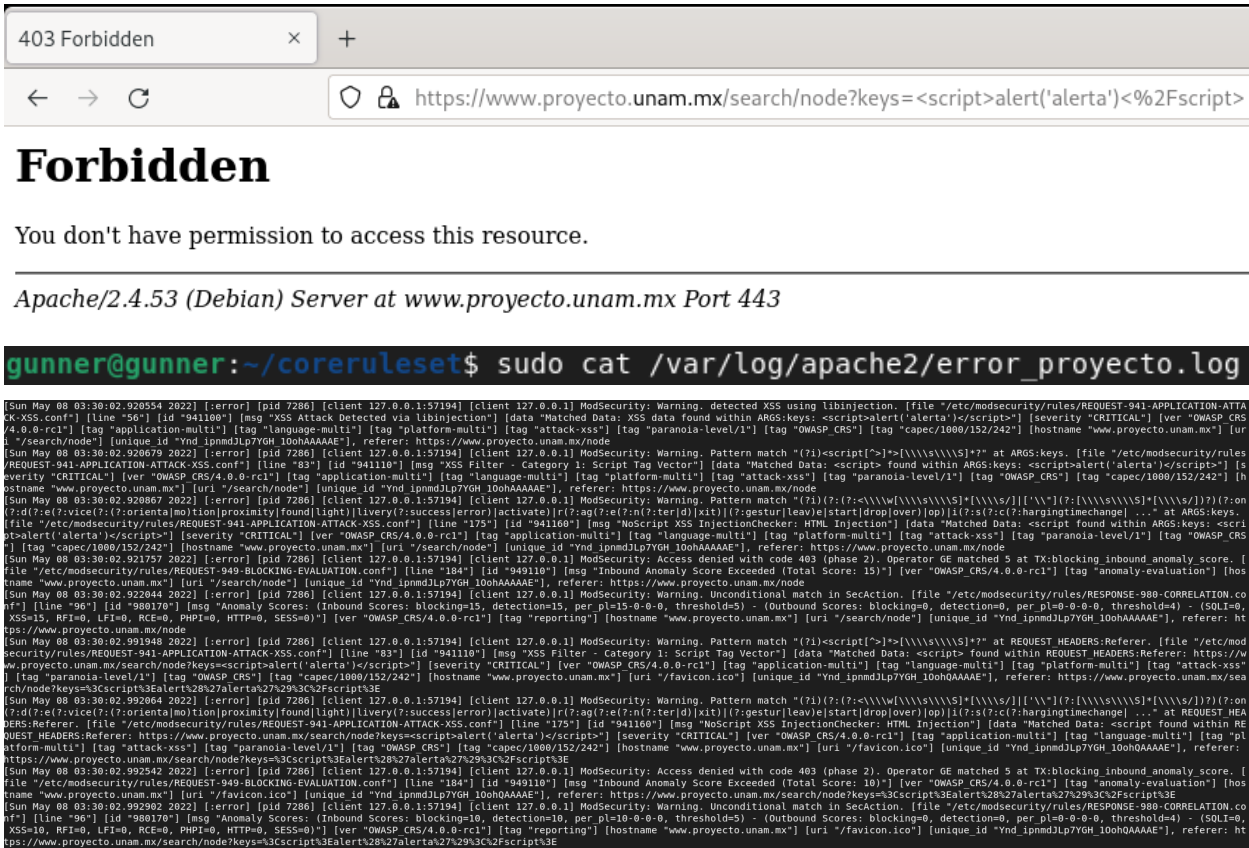


11. El resultado es el siguiente *En este caso este ataque no funciona ya que drupal usa un sanitizado de las entradas por lo que no es vulnerable a este ataque pero

si tenemos la búsqueda:



12. El resultado al habilitar la configuración del módulo en el sitio, en este punto se muestra la bitácora y el sitio cuando se ejecuta el ataque de XSS:



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