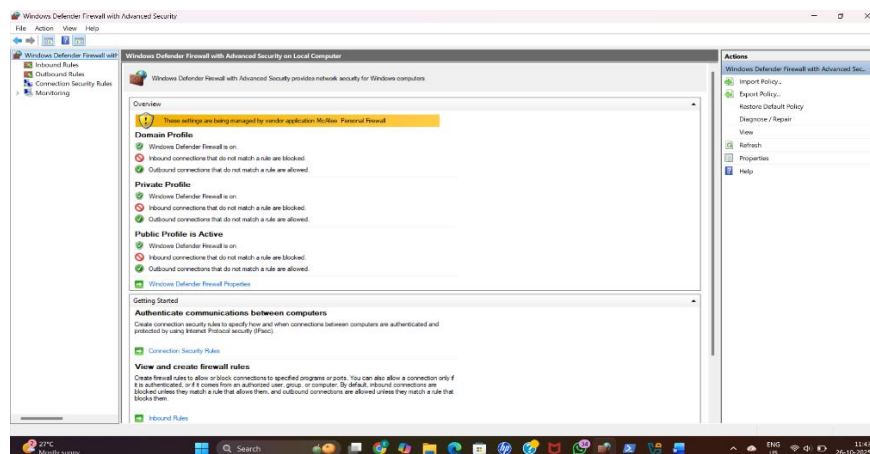


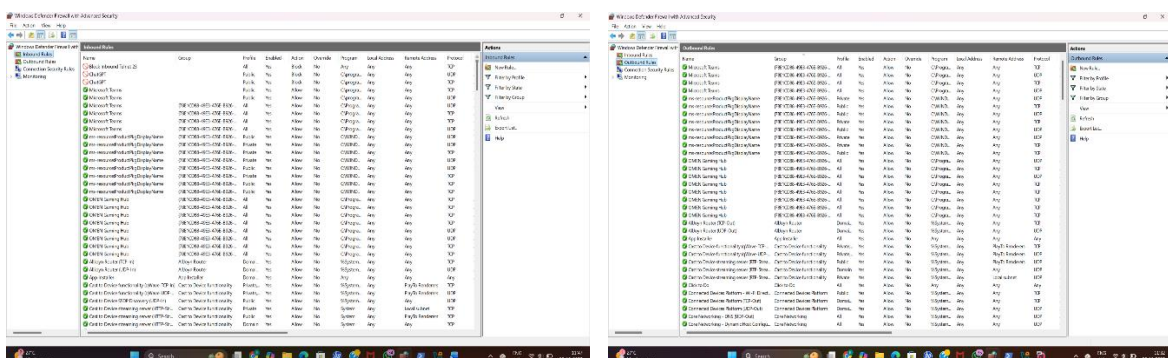
Task 4 : Setup and Use a Firewall on Windows/Linux

1. Open firewall configuration tool (Windows Firewall or terminal for UFW):



2. List current firewall rules:

- There are two types of rules Inbound and Outbound rules.
- Inbound rules: Inbound rules control traffic coming *into* your computer or network from external sources.
- Eg: The internet or another device.
- Outbound rules: Outbound rules control traffic going *out* from your computer or network to other systems.

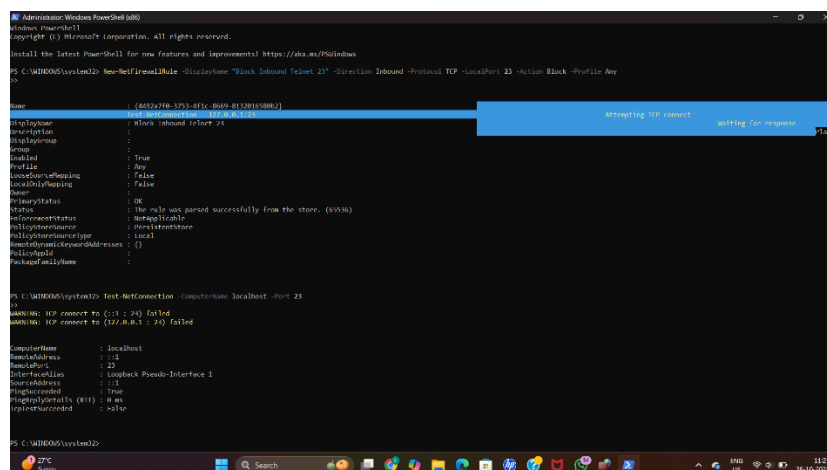


3. Add a rule to block inbound traffic on a specific port (e.g., 23 for Telnet):

- To do this you can use command prompt or can be done directly through firewall settings. I have done using command prompt.
- “New-NetFirewallRule -DisplayName "Block Inbound Telnet 23" -Direction Inbound -Protocol TCP -LocalPort 23 -Action Block -Profile Any” use this command to block the telnet 23 port.

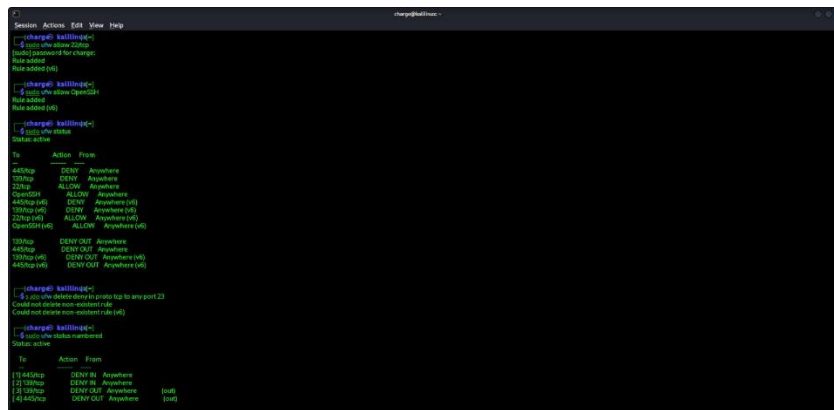
4. Test the rule by attempting to connect to that port locally or remotely:

- I have tested it locally using the command “Test-NetConnection -ComputerName localhost -Port 23”



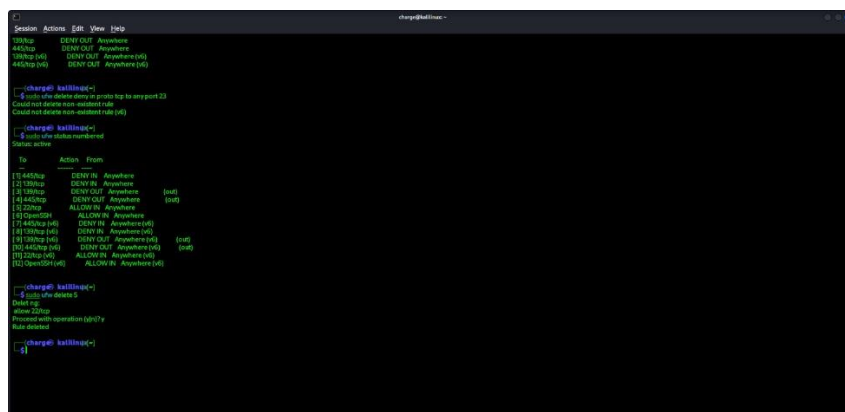
5. Add rule to allow SSH (port 22) if on Linux:

- Open linux and type the command “sudo ufw allow 22/tcp” and enter the password the rule will be added.
- Then type “sudo ufw status” to know it’s status.



6. Remove the test block rule to restore original state:

- To restore type command “sudo ufw delete deny in proto tcp to any port 23”
- Or you can also type “sudo ufw delete <rule-number>”
- To check the status type “sudo ufw status numbered”



7. Summarize how firewall filters traffic:

- **Packet filtering:** Firewalls match packets to rules based on packet headers (source IP, destination IP, protocol, ports). If a packet matches a “block” rule it’s dropped or rejected.
- **Stateful inspection:** Modern firewalls track connection state (NEW, ESTABLISHED, RELATED).
- **Rule ordering & precedence:** Firewalls evaluate rules in order or by priority first match usually wins.

- **Zones & profiles:** Many systems use zones (public/private/trusted) or profiles (domain/private/public) to apply different rule sets to different network interfaces.
- **Application & service filtering:** Some firewalls allow rules by application or service name, not just port, which is more precise.
- **Logging & monitoring:** Good practice, enable logging for important rules to audit blocked/allowed traffic and troubleshoot.
- **Persistence & reload:** Some tools require extra steps to make rules persistent across reboots.