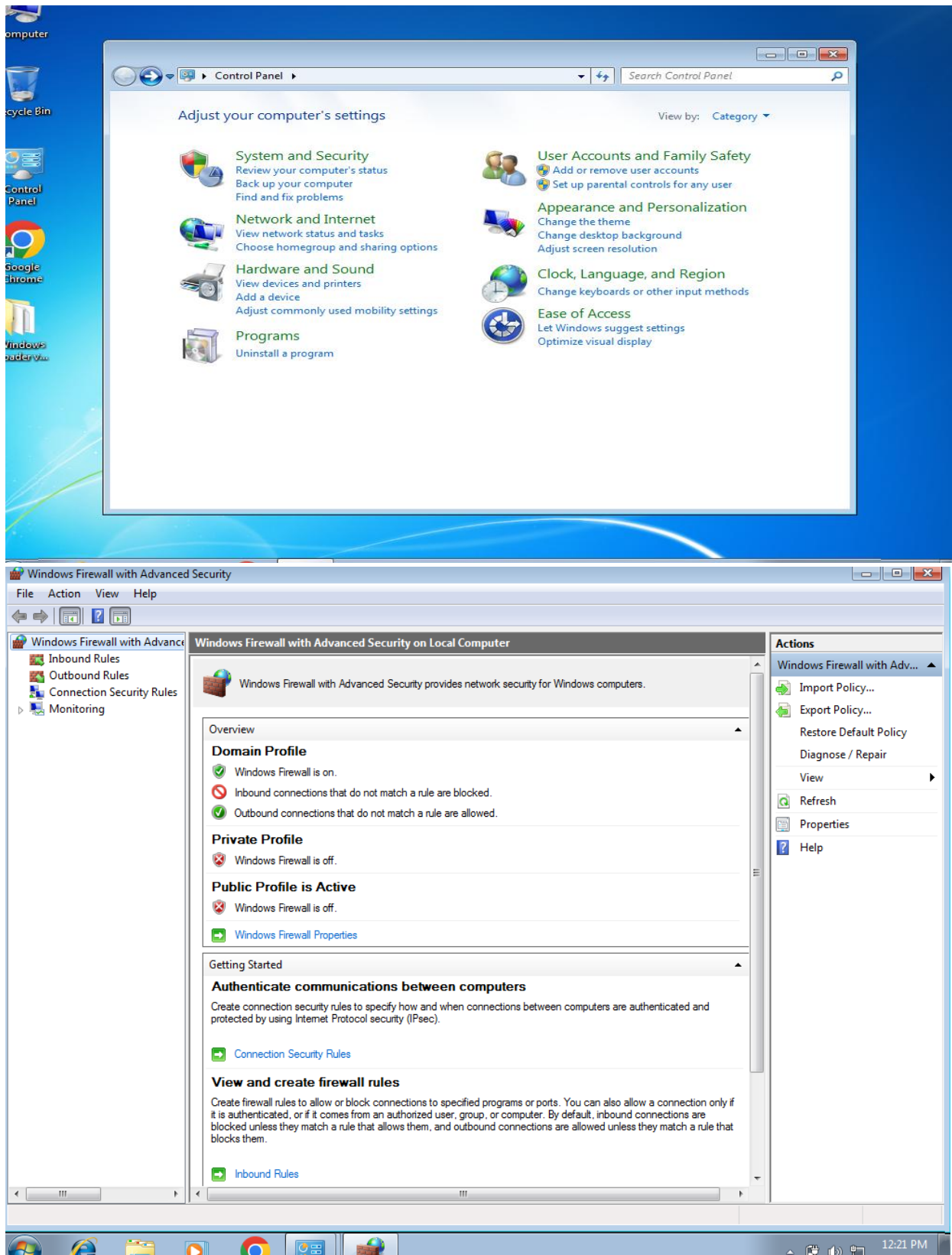


Setup and use a Firewall on Windows

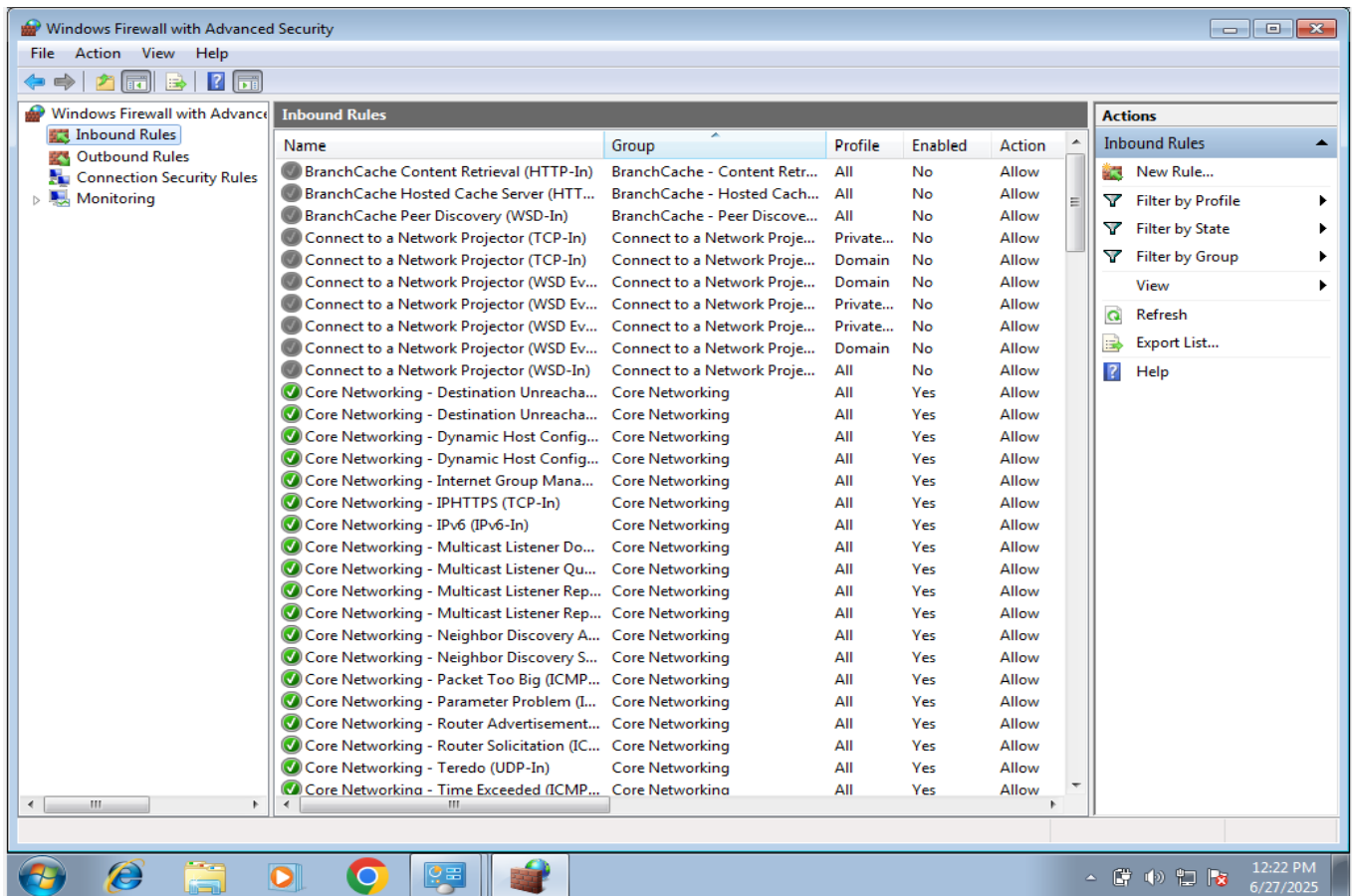
Step 1: Open Windows Firewall with Advanced Security

1. Click Start → Search for Windows Firewall with Advanced Security and open it.
2. You'll see the main console with sections for Inbound Rules, Outbound Rules, etc.



Step 2: Create a New Inbound Rule

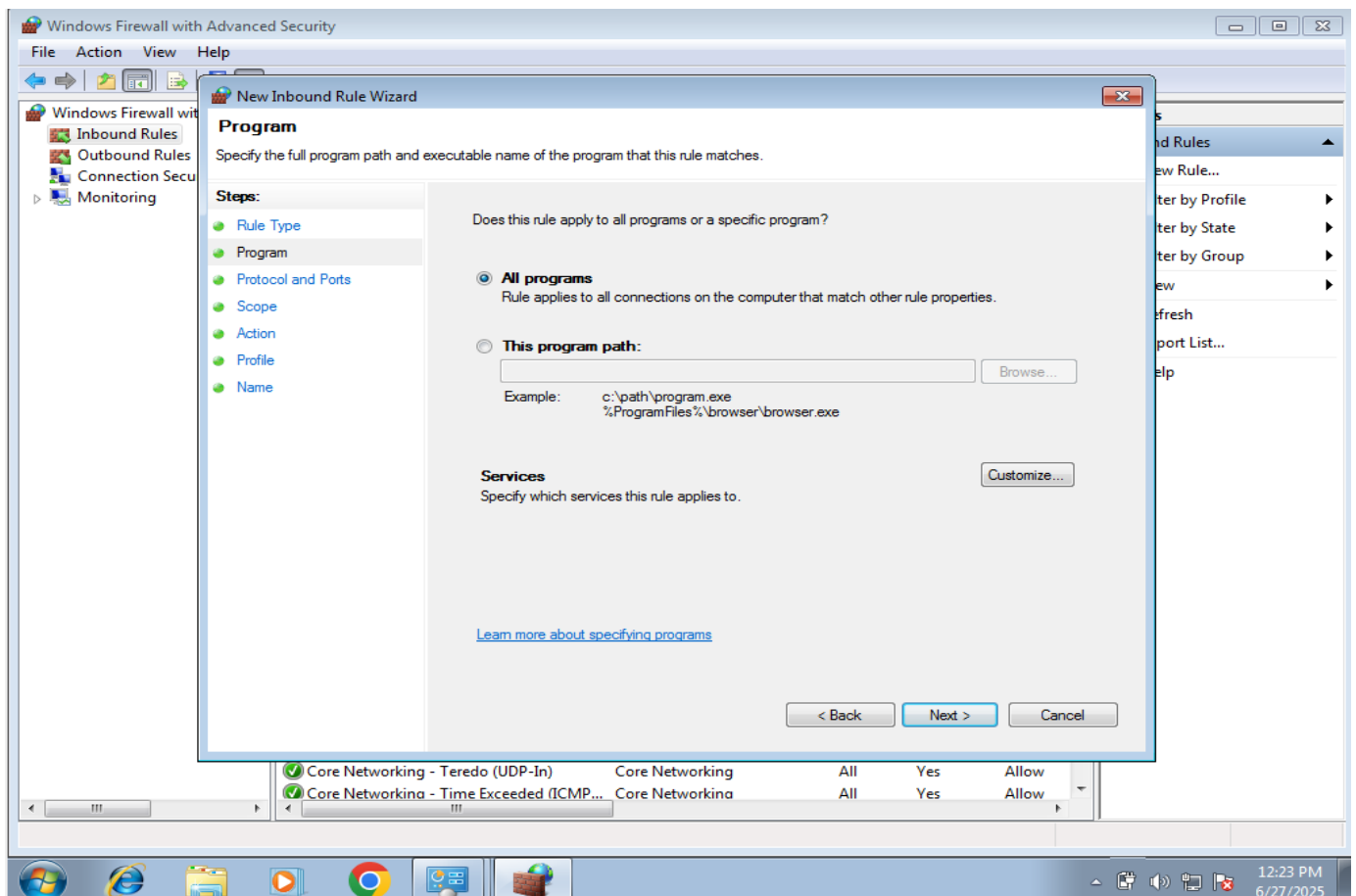
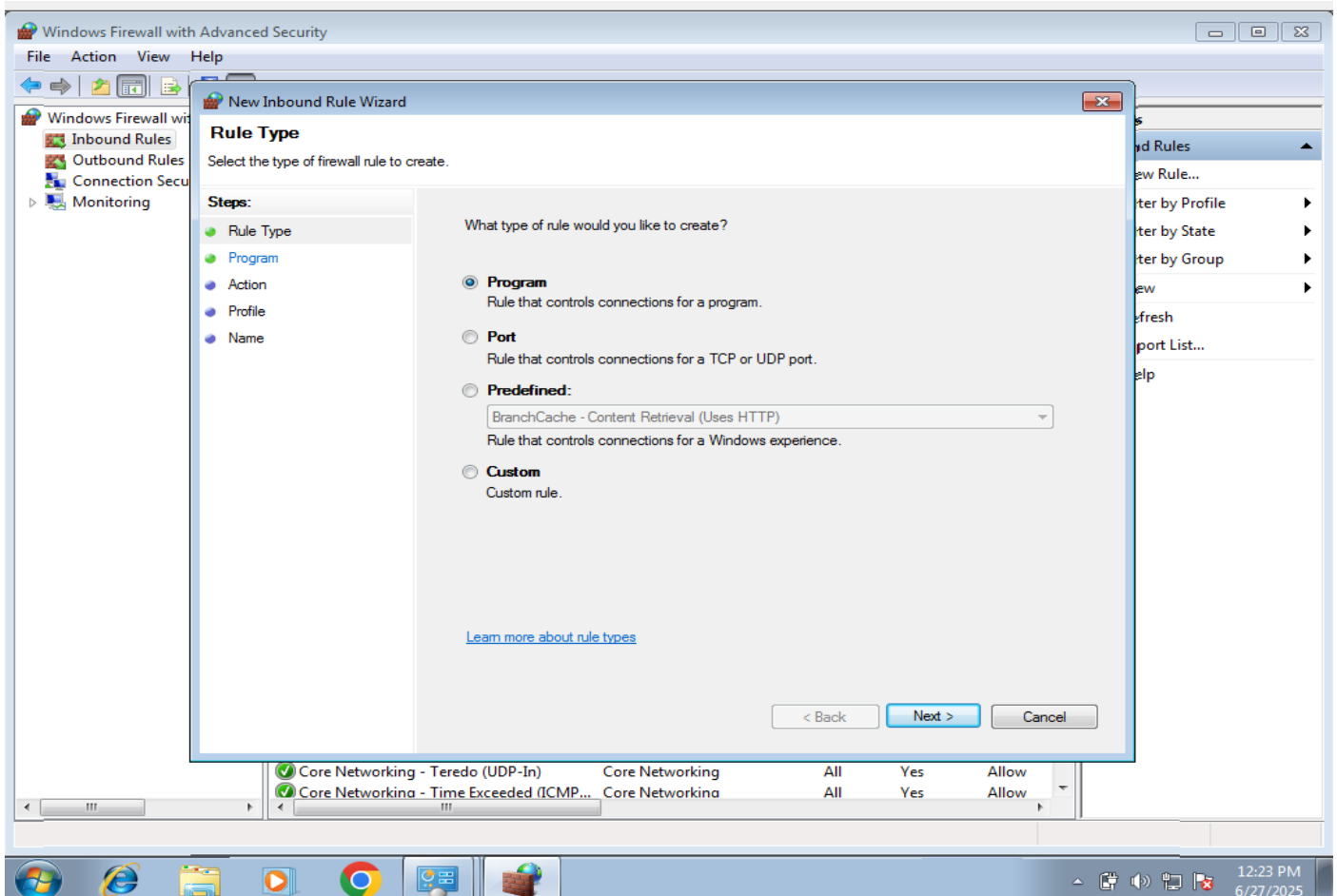
1. On the left, click Inbound Rules.
2. On the right panel, click New Rule...

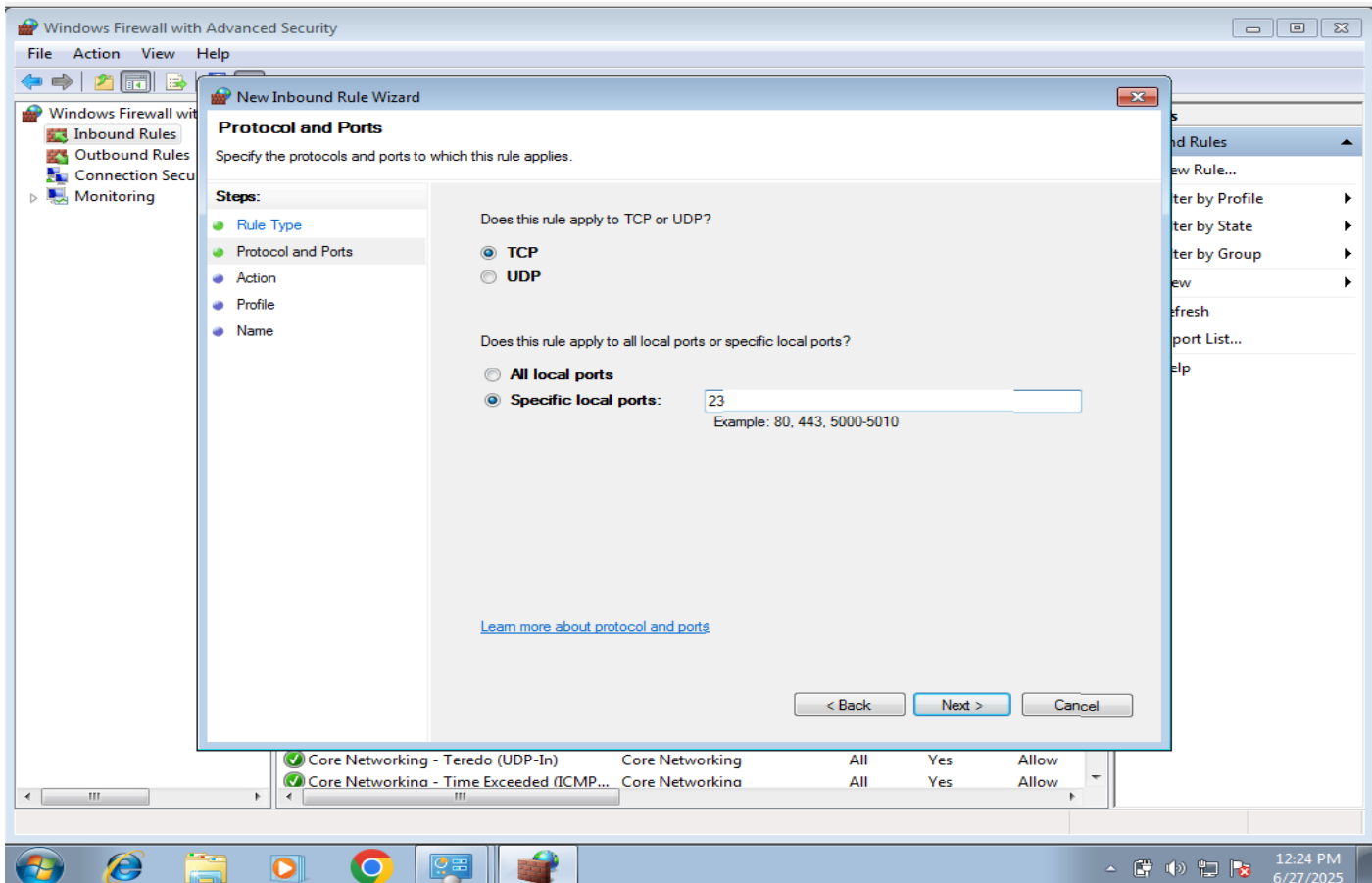
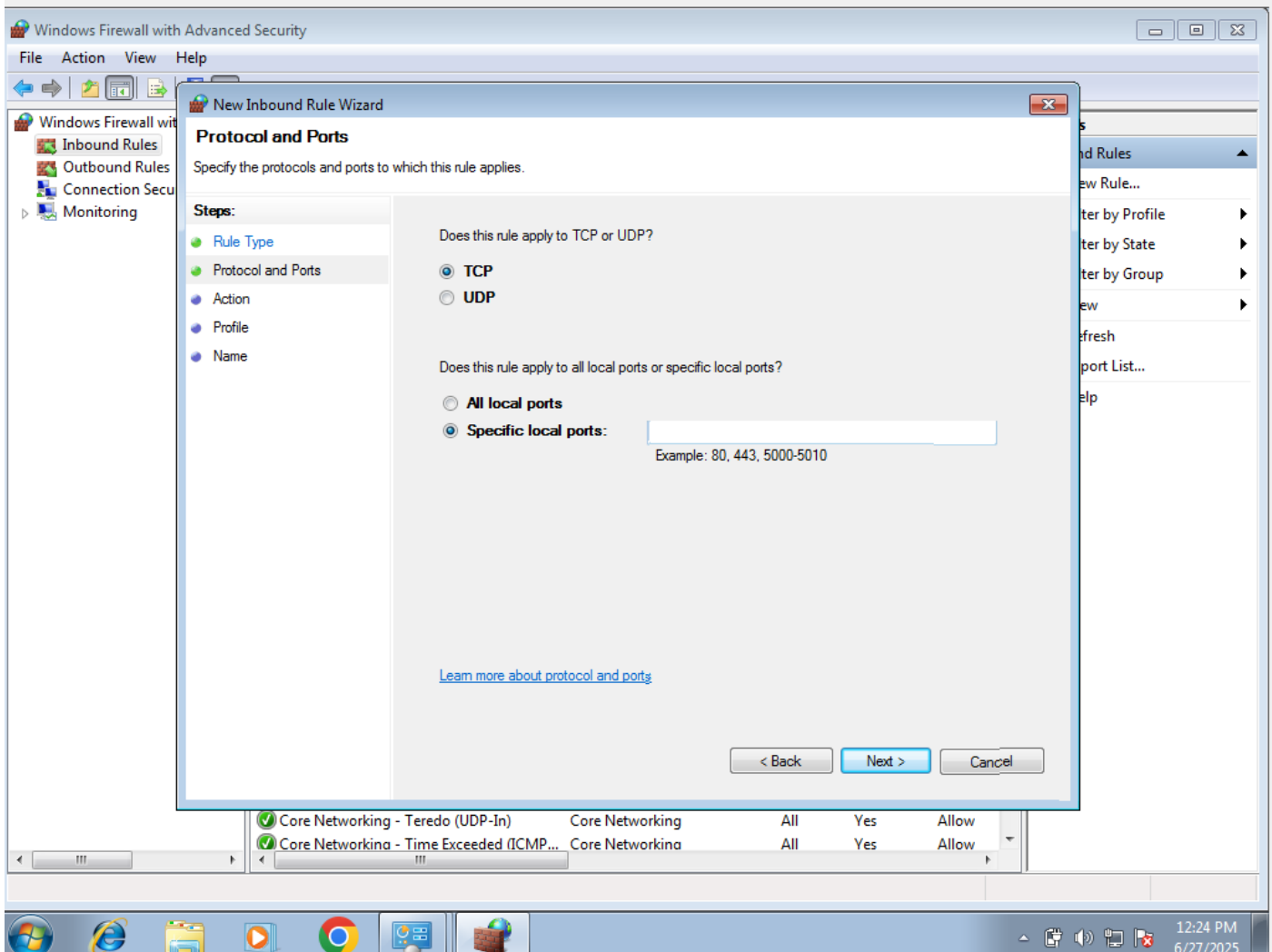


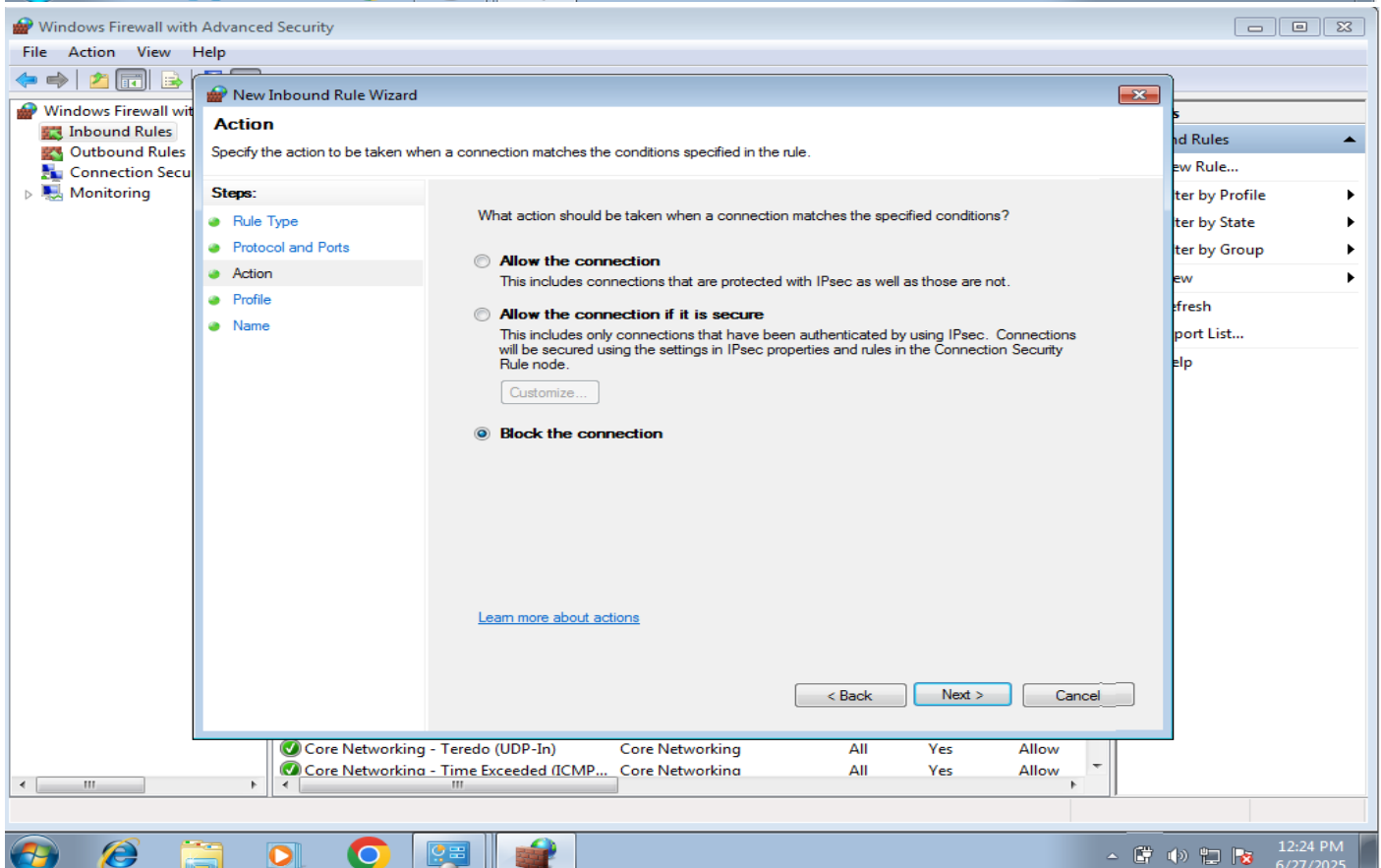
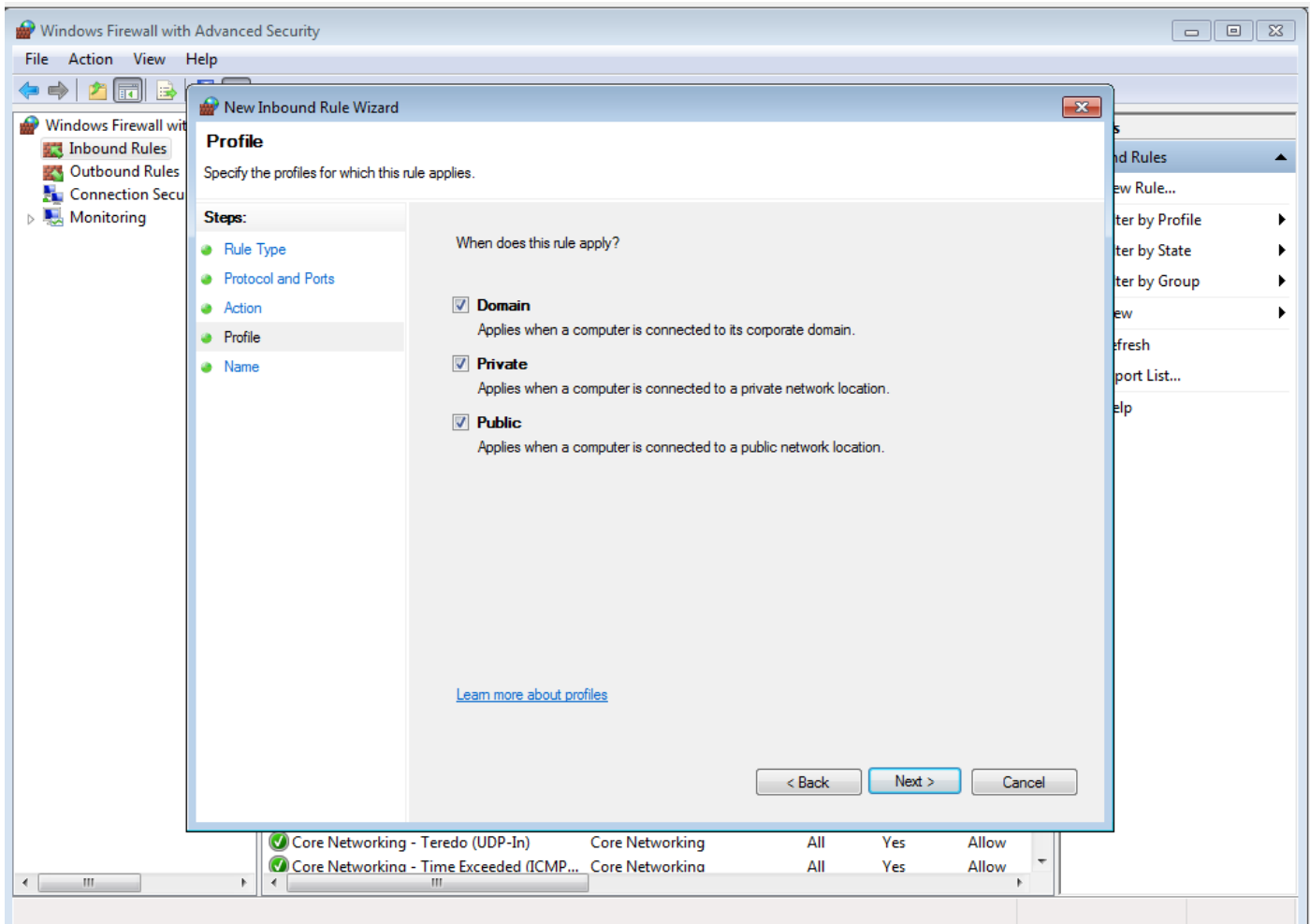
Step 3: Configure the Rule

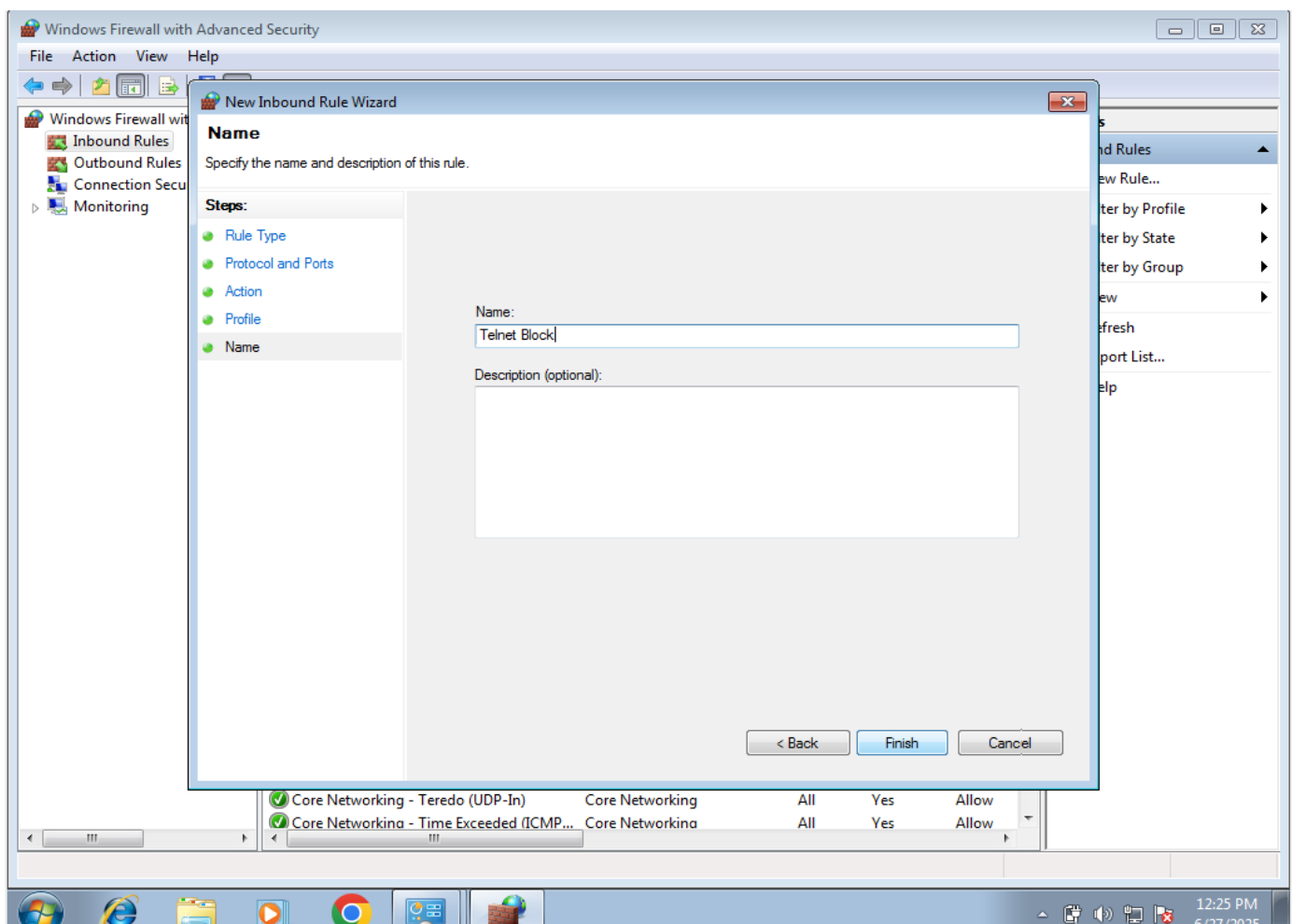
1. Rule Type: Select Port, click Next.
2. Protocol and Ports:
 - Select TCP.
 - Enter 23 in the "Specific local ports" field.
 - Click Next.
3. Action: Choose Block the connection. Click Next.
4. Profile: Keep all options checked (Domain, Private, Public). Click Next.
5. Name the Rule:
 - Name: Block Telnet Inbound
 - Description (optional): Blocks inbound TCP traffic on port 23 (Telnet)

- Click Finish.



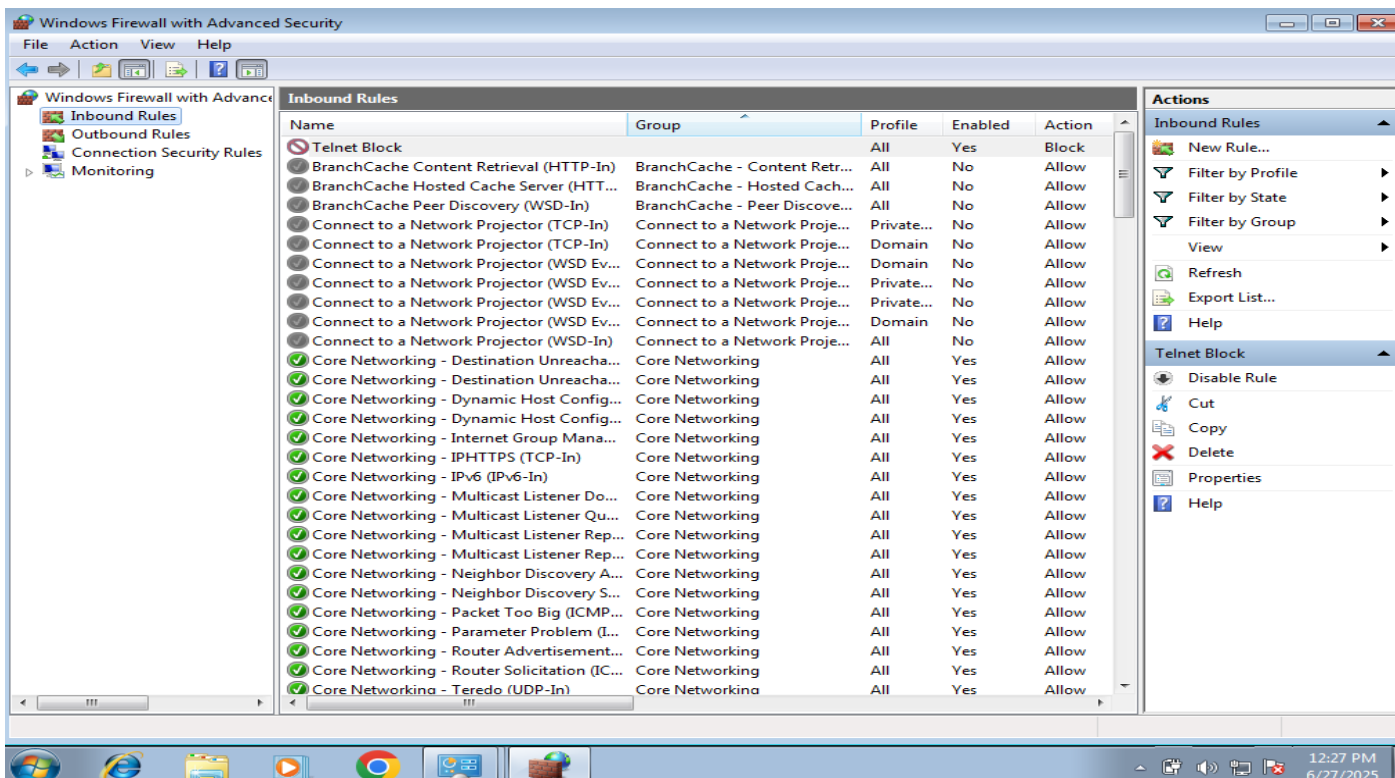






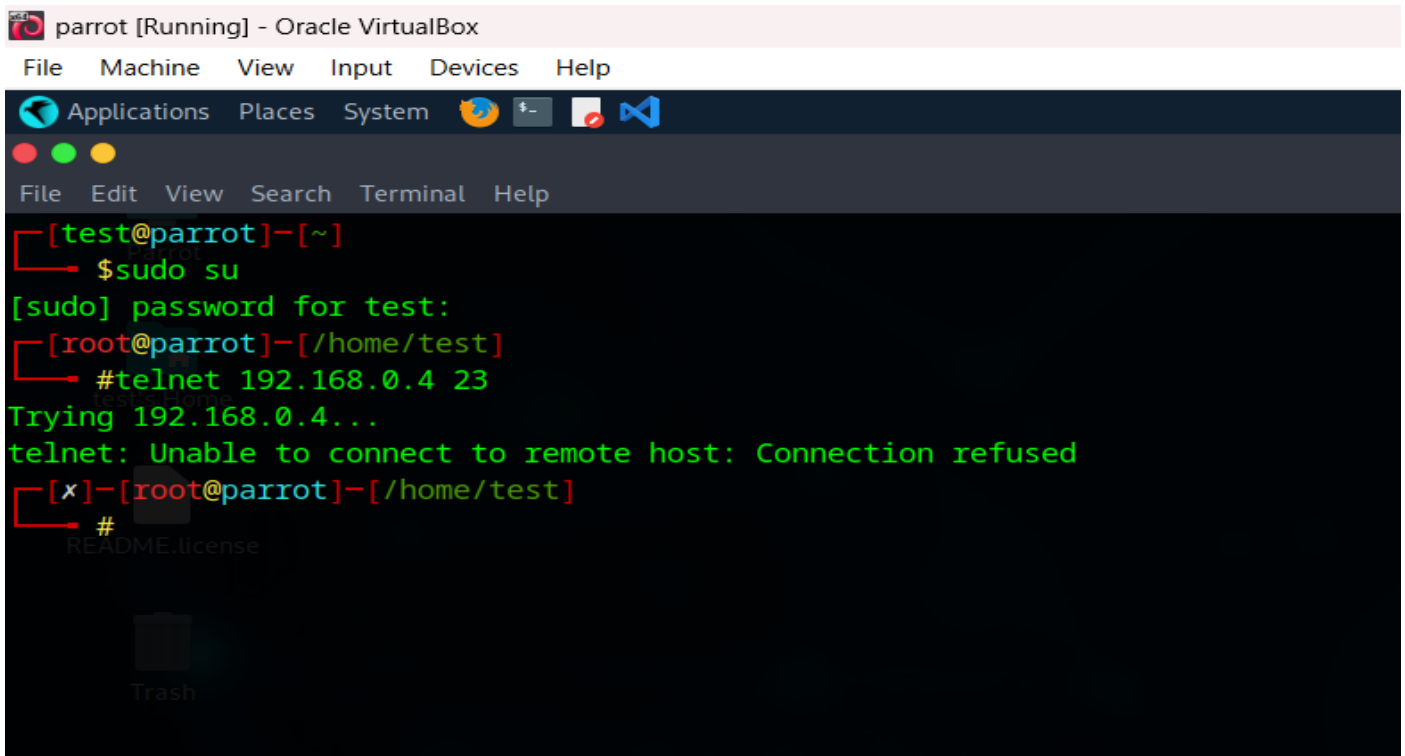
Step 4: Confirm the Rule Is Active

1. You'll now see Block Telnet Inbound listed in Inbound Rules.
2. It should have a green check and block icon indicating it's active.



Step 5: Test the Rule (Optional)

- Try running telnet 192.168.0.4 23 from another device.
- It should fail to connect, confirming the rule is working.



```
parrot [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places System

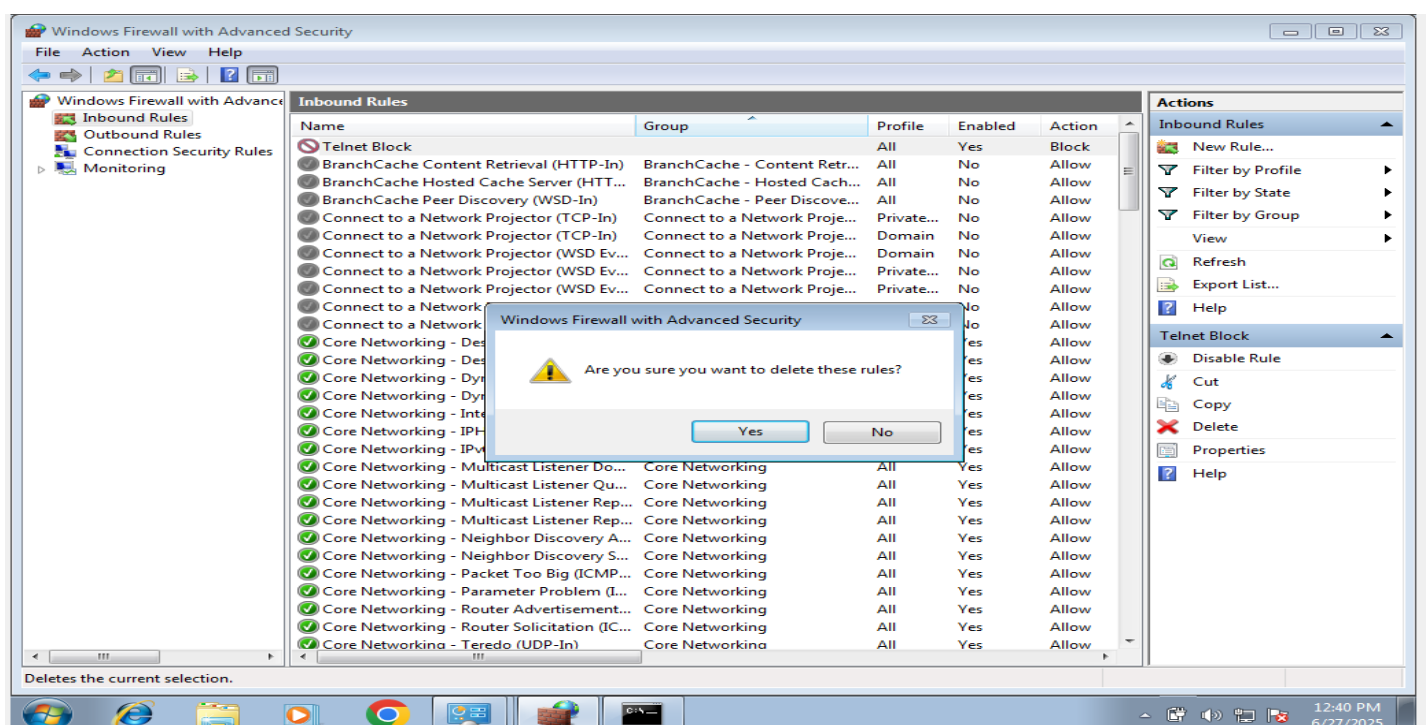
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

[test@parrot]-[~]
$ sudo su
[sudo] password for test:
[root@parrot]-[/home/test]
# telnet 192.168.0.4 23
Trying 192.168.0.4...
telnet: Unable to connect to remote host: Connection refused
[x]-[root@parrot]-[/home/test]
#
```

(Optional) Remove the Rule Later

If you want to restore the default state:

1. Right-click on Block Telnet Inbound.
2. Click Delete.



5. Allow SSH (Port 22) [Linux]

- SSH must remain accessible, especially if it's a remote server.

```
bash
```

```
sudo ufw allow 22
```

6. Remove the Test Block Rule

- **Windows:**

- Go to *Inbound Rules*, right-click the rule → *Delete*.

- **Linux:**

```
bash
```

```
sudo ufw delete deny 23
```

7. Document Commands or GUI Steps Used

Example (Linux):

```
bash
```

```
# List current rules
```

```
sudo ufw status
```

```
# Block Telnet port
```

```
sudo ufw deny 23
```

```
# Allow SSH
```

```
sudo ufw allow 22
```

```
# Delete block rule
```

```
sudo ufw delete deny 23
```


8. Summary – How Firewall Filters Traffic

- A **firewall** acts like a gatekeeper.
- It uses **rules** to **allow** or **deny** traffic based on:
 - **Ports**
 - **Protocols (TCP/UDP)**
 - **IP addresses**
- Helps block **unauthorized access** and allows only **trusted communication**.

Concept	Explanation
Port	Logical endpoints for communication (e.g., 22 for SSH, 23 for Telnet).
Inbound vs Outbound	Inbound: from outside to your system; Outbound: from your system to outside.
Blocking vs Allowing	Blocking stops traffic; allowing permits traffic through the firewall.
UFW (Linux)	A command-line tool to manage firewall rules simply.
Windows Firewall	Built-in GUI tool for firewall rule management in Windows.