

TASK 3: Setup and Use a Firewall on Windows/Linux

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

```
gayathri_06@VM: ~  
gayathri_06@VM:~$ sudo ufw enable  
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup  
gayathri_06@VM:~$
```

2. List current firewall rules.

```
gayathri_06@VM:~$ sudo ufw status numbered  
Status: active  
  
      To Action      From  
      -- -
```

[1] 22	ALLOW IN	Anywhere
[2] 80	ALLOW IN	Anywhere
[3] 443	ALLOW IN	Anywhere
[4] 22 (v6)	ALLOW IN	Anywhere (v6)
[5] 80 (v6)	ALLOW IN	Anywhere (v6)
[6] 443 (v6)	ALLOW IN	Anywhere (v6)

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

```
gayathri_06@VM:~$ sudo ufw deny 23  
Rule added  
Rule added (v6)  
gayathri_06@VM:~$ sudo ufw status numbered  
Status: active  
  
      To Action      From  
      -- -
```

[1] 22	ALLOW IN	Anywhere
[2] 80	ALLOW IN	Anywhere
[3] 443	ALLOW IN	Anywhere
[4] 23	DENY IN	Anywhere
[5] 22 (v6)	ALLOW IN	Anywhere (v6)
[6] 80 (v6)	ALLOW IN	Anywhere (v6)
[7] 443 (v6)	ALLOW IN	Anywhere (v6)
[8] 23 (v6)	DENY IN	Anywhere (v6)

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

```

gayathri_06@VM:~$ telnet localhost 23
Trying 127.0.0.1...
Connected to localhost.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS
VM login: gayathri_06

```

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

```

gayathri_06@VM:~$ sudo ufw allow 22
Skipping adding existing rule
Skipping adding existing rule (v6)
gayathri_06@VM:~$

```

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

```

gayathri_06@VM:~$ sudo ufw delete 4
Deleting:
deny 23
Proceed with operation (y|n)? y
Rule deleted
gayathri_06@VM:~$ sudo ufw status numbered
Status: active

```

	To	Action	From
	--	-----	----
[1]	22	ALLOW IN	Anywhere
[2]	80	ALLOW IN	Anywhere
[3]	443	ALLOW IN	Anywhere
[4]	22 (v6)	ALLOW IN	Anywhere (v6)
[5]	80 (v6)	ALLOW IN	Anywhere (v6)
[6]	443 (v6)	ALLOW IN	Anywhere (v6)
[7]	23 (v6)	DENY IN	Anywhere (v6)

7. Document commands or GUI steps used.

8. Summarize how firewall filters traffic.

A firewall acts as a security gatekeeper by applying rules that allow or block traffic based on IP addresses, port numbers, and protocols. When a packet reaches a system, the firewall checks it against the list of rules in order. If a rule matches, the corresponding action (allow or deny) is applied. For UFW, the default behavior is to **deny all incoming** connections unless explicitly allowed, and to **allow all outgoing** connections. This ensures that only trusted services (like SSH or HTTP) are reachable from the outside, minimizing exposure to attacks while maintaining functionality for the user.