

INFORME PRÁCTICA 6

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Asignatura: Gestió i Administració de Xarxes

Ejercicio 1

a) Configurar cluster con Docker Swarm

Para crear el Swarm utilizaremos las máquinas A y D, ya que son las dos que ya disponen de una interfaz Internet, por lo que no necesitaríamos hacer nada más. En nuestro caso, la máquina A será el *manager* y la máquina D será un *worker*.

Comenzamos inicializando el Swarm en la máquina A, para ello ejecutamos el siguiente comando:

```
root@master-1-8:~# docker swarm init --advertise-addr 10.10.10.53
Swarm initialized: current node (7nksduzt2hl4gyl444zm8zt8e) is now a manager.

To add a worker to this swarm, run the following command:

    docker swarm join --token SWMTKN-1-1o14xa2eeyjtotdisdfucs3uclc2jbs1dn960zumdjv2g6ljzjr-0ajhhej57jg8qylzljgsp59tw 10.10.10.53:2377

To add a manager to this swarm, run 'docker swarm join-token manager' and follow the instructions.
```

Con ello ya tenemos la máquina A como *manager* del Swarm, a continuación seguimos las instrucciones para añadir el *worker*, la máquina D.

```
root@extral-1-8:~# docker swarm join --token SWMTKN-1-1o14xa2eeyjtotdisdfucs3uclc2jbs1dn960zumdjv2g6ljzjr-0ajhhej57jg8qylzljgsp59tw 10.10.10.53:2377
This node joined a swarm as a worker.
```

b) Mostrar un *index.html* diferente en cada máquina

Creemos los Dockerfile tal como se indica en el enunciado, quedando de la siguiente manera para las máquinas A y D respectivamente. Añadiremos también la variable de entorno *DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive* para evitar que el script de creación del contenedor se quede atascado intentando pedir un input.

```
FROM ubuntu

ENV DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive
RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install -y apache2
RUN echo "<html><body><h1>Executant: node A</h1></body></html>" > /var/www/html/index.html

EXPOSE 80
CMD ["/usr/sbin/apachectl", "-D", "FOREGROUND"]
```

```
FROM ubuntu

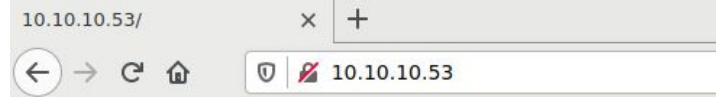
ENV DEBIAN_FRONTEND=noninteractive
RUN apt-get update
RUN apt-get install -y apache2
RUN echo "<html><body><h1>Executant: node D</h1></body></html>" > /var/www/html/index.html

EXPOSE 80
CMD ["/usr/sbin/apachectl", "-D", "FOREGROUND"]
```

A continuación creamos los contenedores de ambas máquinas, para las cuales el comando será el mismo para ambas, *docker build --tag=apache2-server* . en el directorio que contiene el Dockerfile, en ambos casos */root/docker-apache*.

Una vez hecho esto, ejecutamos el contenedor permitiendo que el tráfico se dirija al puerto 80, necesario para el protocolo HTTP. En el caso de la máquina A, ha sido necesario parar el servidor Apache utilizado en prácticas anteriores.

```
root@master-1-8:~/docker-apache# systemctl stop apache2
root@master-1-8:~/docker-apache# docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG          IMAGE ID          CREATED          SIZE
apache2-server       latest       e40054d29b02     14 minutes ago  213MB
ubuntu               latest       f643c72bc252     6 weeks ago     72.9MB
root@master-1-8:~/docker-apache# docker run -d -p 80:80 apache2-server
c231eef1f6c6835b2339cc9f0a35675f29e16d401a5738829b88685c00df9e36
```



Executant: node A

```
root@extral-1-8:~/docker-apache# docker images
REPOSITORY          TAG          IMAGE ID          CREATED          SIZE
apache2-server       latest       cef03c0a69d0     13 minutes ago  213MB
<none>               <none>       b2dc680b2d82     17 minutes ago  99.4MB
<none>               <none>       5224e9fc601e     20 minutes ago  99.4MB
<none>               <none>       c2ad9319188f     54 minutes ago  99.4MB
ganglia              latest       66329c97964e     4 weeks ago     263MB
<none>               <none>       8cc4bd8a40bb     4 weeks ago     263MB
ubuntu               latest       f643c72bc252     6 weeks ago     72.9MB
gcr.io/cadvisor/cadvisor v0.38.0     129037340334     8 weeks ago     163MB
root@extral-1-8:~/docker-apache# docker run -d -p 80:80 apache2-server
b0b3cfb316772b4ca29b827186ea50889423549e1e8b95d04a21179278da94a1
```

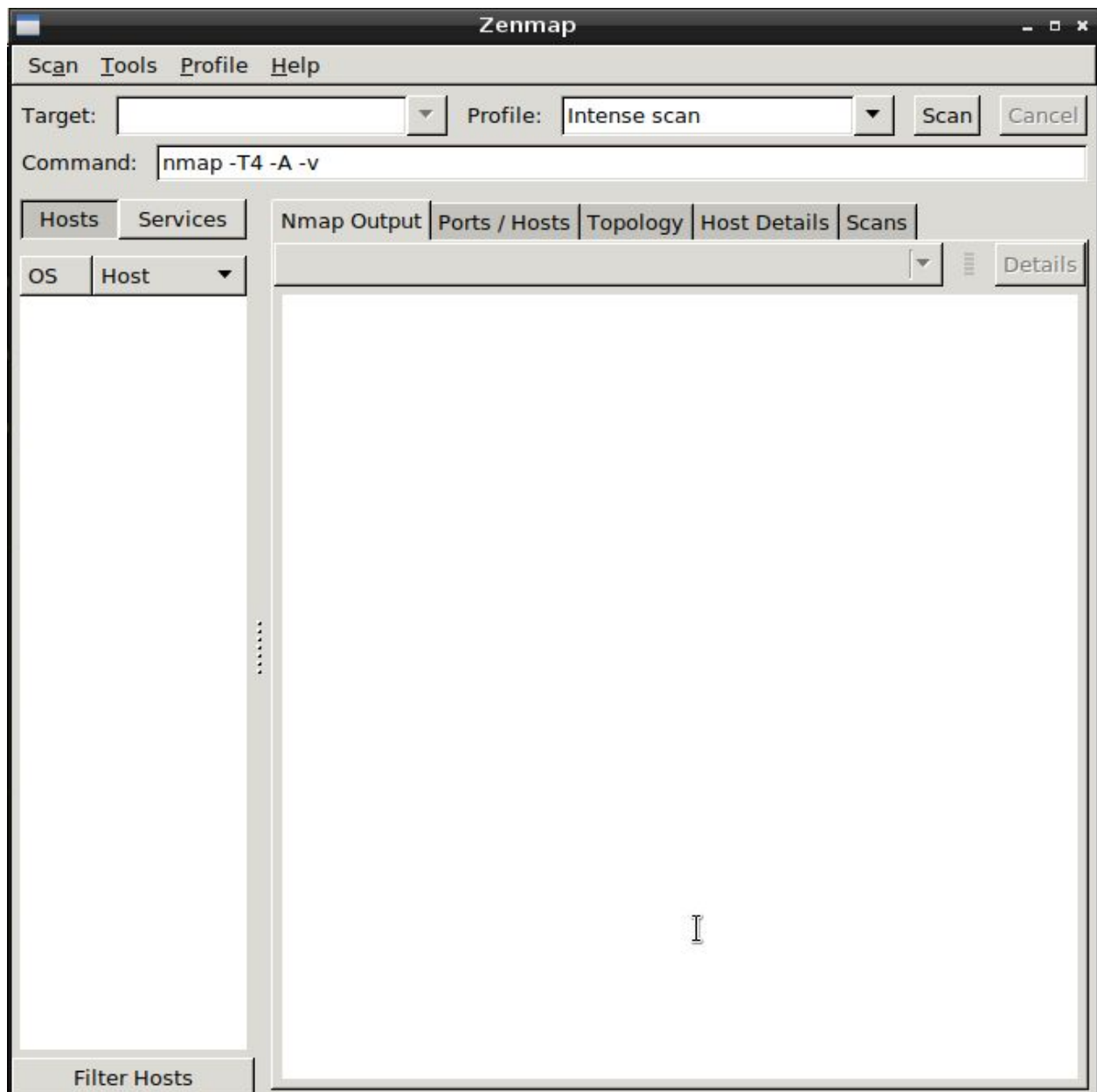


Executant: node D

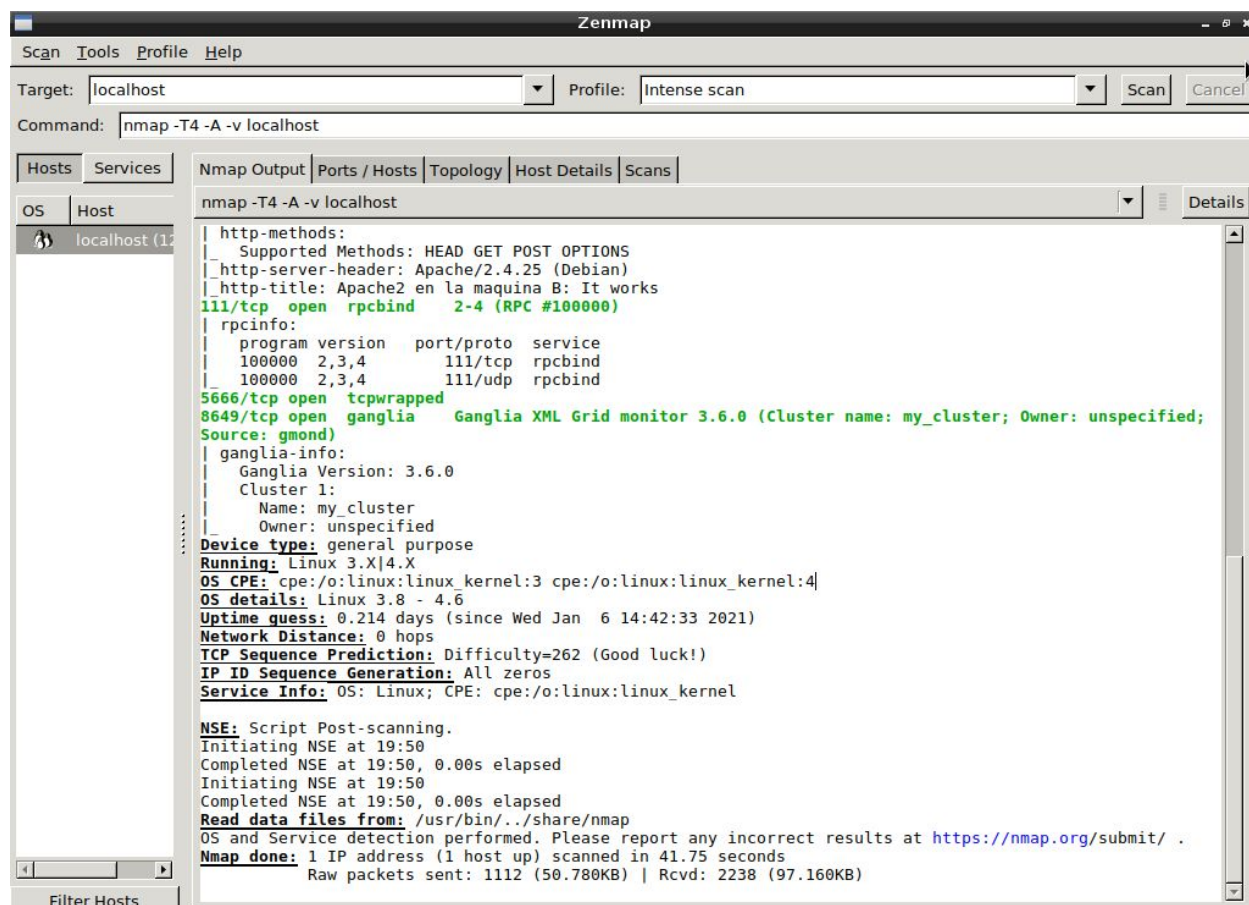
Ejercicio 2

a) Análisis Zenmap

Instalamos Zenmap en las máquinas B y C usando el comando `apt-get install zenmap`. Iniciamos el programa y nos mostrará la siguiente interfaz.



Probaremos diferentes scans sobre estas dos máquinas con diferentes *profiles*. Aquí podemos ver un scan con el profile *Intense* en la máquina B.



También podemos ver el comando que ha sido usado, en este caso sería el `nmap -T4 -A -v localhost` y en la pestaña de Ports/Hosts se puede observar los puertos actualmente abiertos que contiene algún servicio.

Nmap Output	Ports / Hosts	Topology	Host Details	Scans
Port	Protocol	State	Service	Version
22	tcp	open	ssh	OpenSSH 7.4p1 Debian 10+deb9u7 (protocol 2.0)
80	tcp	open	http	Apache httpd 2.4.25 ((Debian))
111	tcp	open	rpcbind	2-4 (RPC #100000)
5666	tcp	open	tcpwrapped	
8649	tcp	open	ganglia	Ganglia XML Grid monitor 3.6.0 (Cluster name: my_cluster; Owner: unspecified; Sou

Estos son los demás escaneos realizados sobre esta máquina.

Quick

Target: localhost Profile: Quick scan

Command: nmap -T4 -F localhost

Hosts	Services	Nmap Output	Ports / Hosts	Topology	Host Details	Scans															
OS	Host	nmap -T4 -F localhost																			
localhost (127.0.0.1)		<p>Starting Nmap 7.40 (https://nmap.org) at 2021-01-06 21:58 GMT</p> <p>Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.1)</p> <p>Host is up (0.0000090s latency).</p> <p>Other addresses for localhost (not scanned): ::1</p> <p>Not shown: 96 closed ports</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>PORT</th><th>STATE</th><th>SERVICE</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>22/tcp</td><td>open</td><td>ssh</td></tr><tr><td>80/tcp</td><td>open</td><td>http</td></tr><tr><td>111/tcp</td><td>open</td><td>rpcbind</td></tr><tr><td>5666/tcp</td><td>open</td><td>nrpe</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.48 seconds</p>					PORT	STATE	SERVICE	22/tcp	open	ssh	80/tcp	open	http	111/tcp	open	rpcbind	5666/tcp	open	nrpe
PORT	STATE	SERVICE																			
22/tcp	open	ssh																			
80/tcp	open	http																			
111/tcp	open	rpcbind																			
5666/tcp	open	nrpe																			

Regular

Target: localhost Profile: Regular scan

Command: nmap localhost

Hosts	Services	Nmap Output	Ports / Hosts	Topology	Host Details	Scans																		
OS	Host	nmap localhost																						
localhost (127.0.0.1)		<p>Starting Nmap 7.40 (https://nmap.org) at 2021-01-06 21:59 GMT</p> <p>Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.1)</p> <p>Host is up (0.0000070s latency).</p> <p>Other addresses for localhost (not scanned): ::1</p> <p>Not shown: 995 closed ports</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>PORT</th><th>STATE</th><th>SERVICE</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>22/tcp</td><td>open</td><td>ssh</td></tr><tr><td>80/tcp</td><td>open</td><td>http</td></tr><tr><td>111/tcp</td><td>open</td><td>rpcbind</td></tr><tr><td>5666/tcp</td><td>open</td><td>nrpe</td></tr><tr><td>8649/tcp</td><td>open</td><td>unknown</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.63 seconds</p>					PORT	STATE	SERVICE	22/tcp	open	ssh	80/tcp	open	http	111/tcp	open	rpcbind	5666/tcp	open	nrpe	8649/tcp	open	unknown
PORT	STATE	SERVICE																						
22/tcp	open	ssh																						
80/tcp	open	http																						
111/tcp	open	rpcbind																						
5666/tcp	open	nrpe																						
8649/tcp	open	unknown																						

Slow

Target: localhost Profile: Slow comprehensive scan [Scan] [Cancel]

Command: nmap -sS -sU -T4 -A -v -PE -PP -PS80,443 -PA3389 -PU40125 -PY -g 53 --script "default or (discovery and safe)" localhost

Hosts Services Nmap Output Ports / Hosts Topology Host Details Scans

OS Host localhost (127.0.0.1)

TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=257 (Good luck!)

IP ID Sequence Generation: All zeros

Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Host script results:

```
| fcrdns:
|   localhost:
|     status: pass
|     addresses:
|       127.0.0.1
|_ ipidseq: All zeros
|_ path-mtu: 65535 <= PMTU < 65536
|_ qscan:
|   PORT  FAMILY  MEAN (us)  STDDEV  LOSS (%)
|   1      0       74.40      10.92   50.0%
|   22     0       75.67      31.70   40.0%
|   80     0       69.40      24.83   50.0%
|   111    0       78.60      24.47   50.0%
|   111    0       79.00      8.60    50.0%
|   5666   0       91.80      25.88   50.0%
|   8649   0       87.60      22.81   50.0%
|_ resolveall:
|   Host 'localhost' also resolves to:
|_ Use the 'newtargets' script-arg to add the results as targets
```

NSE: Script Post-scanning.
Initiating NSE at 22:02
Completed NSE at 22:02, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 22:02
Completed NSE at 22:02, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 22:02
Completed NSE at 22:02, 0.00s elapsed

Read data files from: /usr/bin/./share/nmap

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at <https://nmap.org/submit/> .

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 70.53 seconds
Raw packets sent: 2277 (216.705KB) | Rcvd: 4239 (183.050KB)

Filter Hosts

Con TCP

Target: localhost Profile: Intense scan, all TCP ports [Scan] [Cancel]

Command: nmap -p 1-65535 -T4 -A -v localhost

Hosts Services Nmap Output Ports / Hosts Topology Host Details Scans

OS Host localhost (127.0.0.1)

```
| http-methods:
|_ Supported Methods: HEAD GET POST OPTIONS
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian)
|_ http-title: Apache2 en la maquina B: It works
111/tcp open  rpcbind 2-4 (RPC #100000)
| rpcinfo:
|_ program version port/proto service
|_ 100000 2,3,4 111/tcp rpcbind
|_ 100000 2,3,4 111/udp rpcbind
5666/tcp open  tcpwrapped
8649/tcp open  ganglia Ganglia XML Grid monitor 3.6.0 (Cluster name: my_cluster; Owner: unspecified; Source: gmond)
| ganglia-info:
|_ Ganglia Version: 3.6.0
|_ Cluster 1:
|_ Name: my_cluster
|_ Owner: unspecified
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X|4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4
OS details: Linux 3.8 - 4.6
Uptime guess: 0.308 days (since Wed Jan 6 14:42:33 2021)
Network Distance: 0 hops
TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=264 (Good luck!)
IP ID Sequence Generation: All zeros
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

NSE: Script Post-scanning.
Initiating NSE at 22:05
Completed NSE at 22:05, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 22:05
Completed NSE at 22:05, 0.00s elapsed
Read data files from: /usr/bin/./share/nmap
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 45.92 seconds
Raw packets sent: 65631 (2.890MB) | Rcvd: 131276 (5.517MB)
```

Filter Hosts

Con UDP

Target: localhost Profile: Intense scan plus UDP Scan Cancel

Command: nmap -sS -sU -T4 -A -v localhost

Hosts Services Nmap Output Ports / Hosts Topology Host Details Scans

OS Host localhost (127.0.0.1)

```
| rpcinfo:
|   program version  port/proto  service
|   100000  2,3,4      111/tcp    rpcbind
|   100000  2,3,4      111/udp    rpcbind
5666/tcp open  tcpwrapped
8649/tcp open  ganglia    Ganglia XML Grid monitor 3.6.0 (Cluster name: my_cluster; Owner: unspecified; Source: gmond)
| ganglia-info:
|   Ganglia Version: 3.6.0
|   Cluster 1:
|     Name: my_cluster
|     Owner: unspecified
111/udp open  rpcbind    2-4 (RPC #100000)
| rpcinfo:
|   program version  port/proto  service
|   100000  2,3,4      111/tcp    rpcbind
|   100000  2,3,4      111/udp    rpcbind
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X|4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4
OS details: Linux 3.8 - 4.6
Uptime guess: 0.309 days (since Wed Jan 6 14:42:33 2021)
Network Distance: 0 hops
TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=263 (Good luck!)
IP ID Sequence Generation: All zeros
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

NSE: Script Post-scanning.
Initiating NSE at 22:07
Completed NSE at 22:07, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 22:07
Completed NSE at 22:07, 0.00s elapsed
Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 42.91 seconds
Raw packets sent: 2199 (82.225KB) | Rcvd: 4413 (190.532KB)
```

Filter Hosts

Y ahora repetiremos lo mismo sobre la máquina C.

Intense

Target: localhost Profile: Intense scan Scan

Command: nmap -T4 -A -v localhost

Hosts Services Nmap Output Ports / Hosts Topology Host Details Scans

OS Host nmap -T4 -A -v localhost

localhost (127.0.0.1)

```
80/tcp open  http    Apache httpd 2.4.25 ((Debian))
|_ http-methods:
|_ Supported Methods: HEAD GET POST OPTIONS
|_ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian)
|_ http-title: Apache2 Debian Default Page: It works
111/tcp open  rpcbind 2-4 (RPC #100000)
|_ rpcinfo:
|_   program version port/proto service
|_   100000  2,3,4    111/tcp  rpcbind
|_   100000  2,3,4    111/udp  rpcbind
8649/tcp open  ganglia Ganglia XML Grid monitor 3.6.0 (Cluster name: my_cluster; Owner: unspecified; Source: gmond)
|_ ganglia-info:
|_   Ganglia Version: 3.6.0
|_   Cluster 1:
|_     Name: my_cluster
|_     Owner: unspecified
...
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X|4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4
OS details: Linux 3.8 - 4.6
Uptime guess: 0.312 days (since Wed Jan  6 14:42:35 2021)
Network Distance: 0 hops
TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=261 (Good luck!)
IP ID Sequence Generation: All zeros
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

NSE: Script Post-scanning.
Initiating NSE at 22:12
Completed NSE at 22:12, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 22:12
Completed NSE at 22:12, 0.00s elapsed
Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 41.75 seconds
Raw packets sent: 1112 (50.780KB) | Rcvd: 2237 (97.116KB)
```

Quick

Target: localhost Profile: Quick scan Scan

Command: nmap -T4 -F localhost

Hosts Services Nmap Output Ports / Hosts Topology Host Details Scans

OS Host nmap -T4 -F localhost

localhost (127.0.0.1)

```
Starting Nmap 7.40 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-01-06 22:13 GMT
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.1)
Host is up (0.0000070s latency).
Other addresses for localhost (not scanned): ::1
Not shown: 97 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
111/tcp   open  rpcbind

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.49 seconds
```

Regular

Target: localhost Profile: Regular scan Scan

Command: nmap localhost

Hosts Services Nmap Output Ports / Hosts Topology Host Details Scans

OS Host

localhost (127.0.0.1)

nmap localhost

Starting Nmap 7.40 (<https://nmap.org>) at 2021-01-06 22:14 GMT
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.1)
Host is up (0.0000030s latency).
Other addresses for localhost (not scanned): ::1
Not shown: 996 closed ports

PORT	STATE	SERVICE
22/tcp	open	ssh
80/tcp	open	http
111/tcp	open	rpcbind
8649/tcp	open	unknown

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1.61 seconds

Slow

Target: localhost Profile: Slow comprehensive scan Scan Can

Command: nmap -sS -sU -T4 -A -v -PE -PP -PS80,443 -PA3389 -PU40125 -PY -g 53 --script "default or (discovery and safe)" localhost

Hosts Services Nmap Output Ports / Hosts Topology Host Details Scans

OS Host

localhost (127.0.0.1)

nmap -sS -sU -T4 -A -v -PE -PP -PS80,443 -PA3389 -PU40125 -PY -g 53 --script "default or (discovery and safe)" ...

TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=261 (Good luck!)

IP ID Sequence Generation: All zeros

Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

Host script results:

```
|_clock-skew: mean: -1s, deviation: 0s, median: -1s
|_fcrdns:
|   localhost:
|     status: pass
|     addresses:
|       127.0.0.1
|_ipidseq: All zeros
|_path-mtu: 65535 <= PMTU < 65536
|_qscan:
|   PORT  FAMILY  MEAN (us)  STDDEV  LOSS (%)
|   1      0        79.30     22.77    0.0%
|   22     0        0.00     -0.00   100.0%
|   80     0       73.10     16.39    0.0%
|  111     0        0.00     -0.00   100.0%
|  111     0        0.00     -0.00   100.0%
|  8649    0       88.50     24.62    0.0%
|_resolveall:
|   Host 'localhost' also resolves to:
|_ Use the 'newtargets' script-arg to add the results as targets
```

NSE: Script Post-scanning.
Initiating NSE at 22:15
Completed NSE at 22:15, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 22:15
Completed NSE at 22:15, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 22:15
Completed NSE at 22:15, 0.00s elapsed

Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap

OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at <https://nmap.org/submit/>.

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 59.28 seconds
Raw packets sent: 2268 (216.140KB) | Rcvd: 4238 (183.006KB)

Filter Hosts

Con TCP

Target: Profile:

Command:

Hosts	Services	Nmap Output	Ports / Hosts	Topology	Host Details	Scans
OS	Host	nmap -p 1-65535 -T4 -A -v localhost				
	localhost (127.0.0.1)	<pre>80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.4.25 ((Debian)) _ http-methods: _ Supported Methods: HEAD GET POST OPTIONS _ http-server-header: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian) _ http-title: Apache2 Debian Default Page: It works 111/tcp open rpcbind 2-4 (RPC #100000) _ rpcinfo: _ program version port/proto service _ 100000 2,3,4 111/tcp rpcbind _ 100000 2,3,4 111/udp rpcbind 8649/tcp open ganglia Ganglia XML Grid monitor 3.6.0 (Cluster name: my_cluster; Owner: unspecified; Source: gmond) _ ganglia-info: _ Ganglia Version: 3.6.0 _ Cluster 1: _ Name: my_cluster _ Owner: unspecified Device type: general purpose Running: Linux 3.X 4.X OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4 OS details: Linux 3.8 - 4.6 Uptime guess: 0.316 days (since Wed Jan 6 14:42:36 2021) Network Distance: 0 hops TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=261 (Good luck!) IP ID Sequence Generation: All zeros Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel NSE: Script Post-scanning. Initiating NSE at 22:18 Completed NSE at 22:18, 0.00s elapsed Initiating NSE at 22:18 Completed NSE at 22:18, 0.00s elapsed Read data files from: /usr/bin/../share/nmap OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ . Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 45.62 seconds Raw packets sent: 65631 (2.890MB) Rcvd: 131275 (5.517MB)</pre>				

Con UDP

```
Target: localhost Profile: Intense scan plus UDP
Command: nmap -sS -sU -T4 -A -v localhost

Nmap Output | Ports / Hosts | Topology | Host Details | Scans
nmap -sS -sU -T4 -A -v localhost

OS Host
localhost (127.0.0.1)

111/tcp open  rpcbind 2-4 (RPC #100000)
| rpcinfo:
|   program version  port/proto  service
|   100000  2,3,4      111/tcp    rpcbind
|   100000  2,3,4      111/udp    rpcbind
8649/tcp open  ganglia Ganglia XML Grid monitor 3.6.0 (Cluster name: my_cluster; Owner: unspecified; Source: gmond)
| ganglia-info:
|   Ganglia Version: 3.6.0
|   Cluster 1:
|     Name: my_cluster
|     Owner: unspecified
111/udp open  rpcbind 2-4 (RPC #100000)
| rpcinfo:
|   program version  port/proto  service
|   100000  2,3,4      111/tcp    rpcbind
|   100000  2,3,4      111/udp    rpcbind
Device type: general purpose
Running: Linux 3.X|4.X
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:4
OS details: Linux 3.8 - 4.6
Uptime guess: 0.318 days (since Wed Jan 6 14:42:35 2021)
Network Distance: 0 hops
TCP Sequence Prediction: Difficulty=263 (Good luck!)
IP ID Sequence Generation: All zeros
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel

NSE: Script Post-scanning.
Initiating NSE at 22:20
Completed NSE at 22:20, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 22:20
Completed NSE at 22:20, 0.00s elapsed
Read data files from: /usr/bin/./share/nmap
OS and Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 42.90 seconds
Raw packets sent: 2199 (82.246KB) | Rcvd: 4412 (190.530KB)
```

Vemos como los escaneos tipo Quick y Regular suelen ser bastante más cortos y rápidos que los otros si bien nos dan muchos menos detalles que los otros perfiles. Son escaneos básicos que sirven para saber si hay algún puerto abierto y con qué servicio. Su única diferencia es en el nombre de puertos escaneados. Los otros tipos de escaneo son mucho más lentos pero más exhaustivos. Se analizan todos los puertos y se detallan mucho más los que están abiertos como por ejemplo dándonos la información sobre la versión del servicio o nombres usados en estos como el nombre del clúster de Ganglia o la página de inicio del Apache.

b) Análisis Zenmap sobre D

Instalamos Zenmap en D y realizaremos el siguiente escaneo. Este comando se basa en usar una máquina zombie como si fuera el atacante que envía un paquete SYN a un puerto y espere a recibir un paquete ACK. En este caso como se puede observar no se ha podido realizar el ataque. Esto puede ser debido a, según la documentación oficial, que la máquina escogida para ser zombie no sirva o pueda ser usada. En esta

documentación se propone usar un comando para escanear máquinas en una red que nos pueda servir de zombie pero al poder suponer un delito, hemos preferido no continuar con esto y tan solo explicar el qué hubiese pasado en un caso de ataque correcto.

```
root@slave3-1-8:~# nmap -P0 -sI 1.1.1.1:1234 10.10.10.53
Starting Nmap 7.40 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-01-06 22:34 GMT
Idle scan zombie 1.1.1.1 (1.1.1.1) port 1234 cannot be used because it has not returned any of our probes -- perhaps it is down or firewalled.
QUITTING!
root@slave3-1-8:~#
```

c) PSAD

Instalamos Psad en las máquinas A, B y C y después de la instalación modificaremos el archivo rsyslog.conf para añadir una línea más.

```
kern.info | /var/lib/psad/psadfifo
```

Reiniciamos el rsyslog y cambiaremos también el archivo psad.conf para su configuración.

```
### Machine hostname
HOSTNAME host
```

```
HOME_NET NOT_USED
EXTERNAL_NET any;
```

```
### define a set of ports to ignore (this is useful particularly
### for port knocking applications since the knock sequence will
### look to psad like a scan). This variable may be defined as
### a comma-separated list of port numbers or port ranges and
### corresponding protocol, For example, to have psad ignore all
### tcp in the range 61000-61356 and udp ports 53 and 5000, use:
### IGNORE_PORTS tcp/61000-61356, udp/53, udp/5000;
IGNORE_PORTS udp/53, udp/5000
```

```
### If "Y", enable automated IDS response (auto manages
### firewall rulesets).
ENABLE_AUTO_IDS Y
```


Reiniciamos psad y añadimos las siguientes reglas a la iptables.

```
root@master-1-8:/etc/psad# iptables -A INPUT -j LOG
root@master-1-8:/etc/psad# iptables -A FORWARD -j LOG
root@master-1-8:/etc/psad# █
```

Ahora si usamos el comando psad -S podemos ver un log en el que se nos detallan unos cuantos datos.

```
[+] Version: psad v2.4.3
[+] Top 50 signature matches:
    "ICMP Echo Reply" (icmp), Count: 1, Unique sources: 1, Sid: 408
[+] Top 25 attackers:
    20.20.20.200    DL: 2, Packets: 24, Sig count: 1
[+] Top 20 scanned ports:
    tcp 8649    5 packets
    tcp 22      1 packets

    udp 8649    125 packets
    udp 67      29 packets
    udp 1947    4 packets
    udp 53216   3 packets
    udp 17500   3 packets
    udp 62976   2 packets
[+] iptables log prefix counters:
    [NONE]

    Total protocol packet counters:
        icmp: 1 pkts
        tcp: 6 pkts
        udp: 166 pkts
[+] IP Status Detail:
SRC:  20.20.20.200, DL: 2, Dsts: 2, Pkts: 24, Total protocols: 2, Unique sigs: 1, Email alerts: 2

    DST: 10.10.10.53
        Scanned ports: UDP 8649, Pkts: 23, Chain: INPUT, Intf: ens4
        Total scanned IP protocols: 1, Chain: INPUT, Intf: ens4
    DST: 20.20.20.44
        Total scanned IP protocols: 1, Chain: INPUT, Intf: ens4
        Signature match: "ICMP Echo Reply"
            ICMP, Chain: INPUT, Count: 1, Sid: 408

    Total scan sources: 1
    Total scan destinations: 2
[+] These results are available in: /var/log/psad/status.out
```

Podemos ver como nos muestra un ranking de las diferentes IPs que han realizado algún tipo de ataque a esta máquina. Se puede ver como la IP 20.20.20.200, que corresponde a nuestra máquina C, ha realizado unos cuantos ataques. También se puede ver los puertos que han sido los más escaneados. Esta herramienta nos puede servir bastante cuando se quiere saber cuán vulnerable es un sistema.

d) Labrea

El *honeypot* es una herramienta usada en la seguridad de redes que simula una máquina para que sea el objetivo de ataques para poder detectarlos e identificar al atacante. Este tipo de herramienta entra en lo que son consideradas las defensas activas del sistema, ya que protegen o evitan los ataques mientras estén funcionando.

Instalamos Labrea sobre la máquina D y usaremos el siguiente comando para ponerla en marcha.

```
root@slave3-1-8:/etc/labrea# labrea --switch-safe --verbose -v --no-resp-excluded-ports --log-bandwidth --exclude-resolvable-ips --foreground --log-to-stdout --max-rate 2000000 --init-file labrea.conf --device ens3 -z --dry-run
```

Esto es lo que nos muestra por pantalla al ejecutar el comando anterior.

```
Thu Jan 7 22:08:38 2021 LaBrea will attempt to capture unused IPs.
Thu Jan 7 22:08:38 2021 Full internal BPF filter: arp or (ip and ether dst host 00:00:0F:FF:FF:FF)
Thu Jan 7 22:08:38 2021 LaBrea will log to stdout
Thu Jan 7 22:08:38 2021 Logging will be very verbose.
Thu Jan 7 22:08:38 2021 LaBrea will attempt to operate safely in a switched environment
Thu Jan 7 22:08:38 2021 Ports will be firewalled. No RST will be returned for excluded ports.
Thu Jan 7 22:08:38 2021 Connections will be captured in persist state up to 2000000 Kb/sec
Thu Jan 7 22:08:38 2021 Bandwidth use will be logged every minute.
Thu Jan 7 22:08:38 2021 Initiated on interface: ens3
Thu Jan 7 22:08:38 2021 Host system IP addr: 10.10.11.7, MAC addr: 02:00:0a:0a:0b:07
Thu Jan 7 22:08:38 2021 ...Processing configuration file
Thu Jan 7 22:08:38 2021 ... End of configuration file processing

Thu Jan 7 22:08:38 2021 LaBrea will exclude resolvable IP addresses.
Thu Jan 7 22:08:38 2021 IP excluded via DNS: 10.10.10.1
Thu Jan 7 22:08:39 2021 Network number: 10.10.10.0
Thu Jan 7 22:08:39 2021 Netmask: 255.255.254.0
Thu Jan 7 22:08:39 2021 Number of addresses LaBrea will watch for ARPs: 511
Thu Jan 7 22:08:39 2021 Range: 10.10.10.0 - 10.10.11.255
Thu Jan 7 22:08:39 2021 Throttle size set to WIN 3
Thu Jan 7 22:08:39 2021 Rate (-r) set to 3
Thu Jan 7 22:08:39 2021 Test mode run complete... LaBrea is exiting.
Thu Jan 7 22:08:39 2021 Labrea exiting...
Thu Jan 7 22:08:39 2021 100/0 packets (received/dropped) by filter
```

Al intentar realizar un ataque desde A con el Zenmap no parece que cambie nada así que lo más probable es que haya un error en la configuración o estemos ejecutando el comando incorrectamente.

f) Snort

Instalamos Snort sobre la máquina A. Nos aparecerán unos mensajes en los que introduciremos lo siguiente.

Configuring snort

This value is usually "eth0", but this may be inappropriate in some network environments; for a dialup connection "ppp0" might be more appropriate (see the output of "/sbin/ifconfig").

Typically, this is the same interface as the "default route" is on. You can determine which interface is used for this by running "/sbin/route -n" (look for "0.0.0.0").

It is also not uncommon to use an interface with no IP address configured in promiscuous mode. For such cases, select the interface in this system that is physically connected to the network that should be inspected, enable promiscuous mode later on and make sure that the network traffic is sent to this interface (either connected to a "port mirroring/spanning" port in a switch, to a hub, or to a tap).

You can configure multiple interfaces, just by adding more than one interface name separated by spaces. Each interface can have its own specific configuration.

Interface(s) which Snort should listen on:

ens3

<Ok>

Configuring snort

Please use the CIDR form - for example, 192.168.1.0/24 for a block of 256 addresses or 192.168.1.42/32 for just one. Multiple values should be comma-separated (without spaces).

Please note that if Snort is configured to use multiple interfaces, it will use this value as the HOME_NET definition for all of them.

Address range for the local network:

192.168.0.0/16

<Ok>

Aun con estas configuraciones, no estamos seguros de porque al iniciar snort usando el comando `snort -v` nos dice que está viendo el tráfico de la interfaz `docker_gwbridge` en vez de la `ens3` que es donde está conectada a internet y de donde llegarían los ataques de D. Y estos, asumiendo que son realizados con éxito y captados por snort, aparecen en la terminal.

```

root@master-1-8:~# snort -v
Running in packet dump mode

--== Initializing Snort ==--
Initializing Output Plugins!
pcap DAQ configured to passive.
Acquiring network traffic from "docker_gwbridge".
Decoding Ethernet

--== Initialization Complete ==--

o" _ )~  -*> Snort! <*-
' ' '    Version 2.9.7.0 GRE (Build 149)
        By Martin Roesch & The Snort Team: http://www.snort.org/contact#team
        Copyright (C) 2014 Cisco and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
        Copyright (C) 1998-2013 Sourcefire, Inc., et al.
        Using libpcap version 1.8.1
        Using PCRE version: 8.39 2016-06-14
        Using ZLIB version: 1.2.8

Commencing packet processing (pid=17255)

```