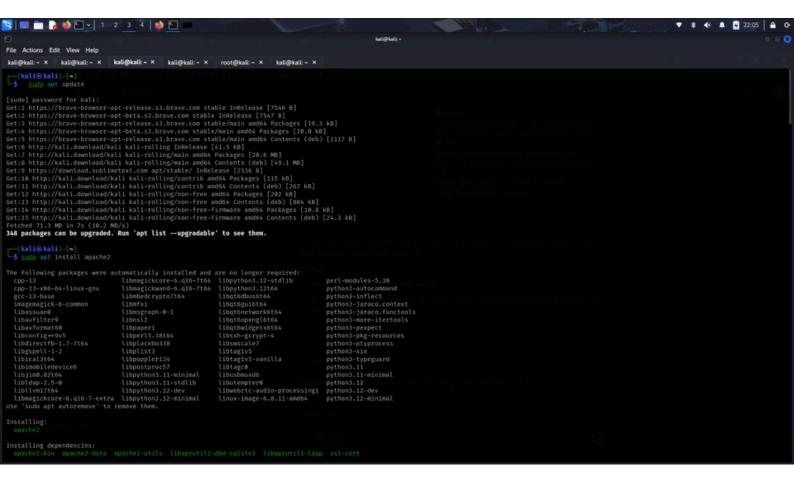
POC TASK 3

1. Setup:

• Install and Configure Apache Web Server:

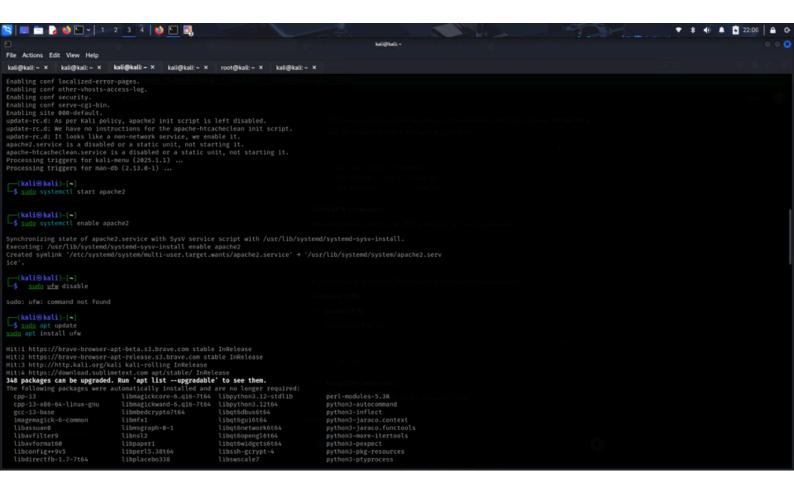


 Begin by installing the Apache2 web server on your system. On Ubuntu, this can be achieved using the following commands:

sudo apt update

sudo apt install apache2

After installation, ensure the Apache service is running and enabled to start at boot:



sudo systemctl start apache2

sudo systemctl enable apache2

Disable UFW to Allow All Traffic:

To permit all incoming and outgoing traffic temporarily, disable the Uncomplicated Firewall (UFW):

sudo ufw disable

2. Exploit:

Scan for Open Ports and Services Using Nmap and Netcat:

With the firewall disabled, an attacker can utilize tools like Nmap and Netcat to identify open ports and running services:

Nmap Scan:

nmap -sS -Pn <target_ip>

• This command performs a TCP SYN scan, detecting open ports on the target system.

Netcat Scan:

nc -zv <target_ip> 1-65535

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This command checks for open TCP ports in the specified range on the target.

These scans can reveal exposed services, providing potential entry points for attackers.

3. Mitigation:

- Restrict Access Using UFW:
- Re-enable UFW and configure it to allow only essential services, such as SSH (port 22) and HTTP (port 80):

sudo ufw enable
sudo ufw default deny incoming
sudo ufw default allow outgoing
sudo ufw allow ssh
sudo ufw allow http

This configuration denies all incoming traffic except for SSH and HTTP, enhancing security.

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                                 kali@kali: - ×
                                                  kali@kali: ~ × root@kali: ~ × kali@kali: ~ ×
localhost [127.0.0.1] 56870 (?) open
localhost [127.0.0.1] 80 (http) open
localhost [127.0.0.1] 22 (ssh) open
(kali⊗kali)-[~]
$\frac{\sudo}{\sudo} \text{ ufw enable}

Firewall is active and enabled on system startup
    -(kali⊕kali)-[~]
$ sudo ufw default deny incoming
sudo ufw default allow outgoing
    sudo ufw allow ssh
   sudo ufw allow http
Default incoming policy changed to 'deny' (be sure to update your rules accordingly) Default outgoing policy changed to 'allow' (be sure to update your rules accordingly)
Rule added
Rule added (v6)
Rule added
Rule added (v6)
       sudo iptables -P INPUT DROP
    sudo iptables -P FORWARD DROP
sudo iptables -P OUTPUT ACCEPT
    sudo iptables -A INPUT -m conntrack --ctstate ESTABLISHED,RELATED -j ACCEPT
sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
    sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
      (kali⊕kali)-[~]
```

- Implement iptables Rules to Block Unnecessary Traffic:
- For more granular control, iptables can be used to define specific rules:

```
sudo iptables -P INPUT DROP
sudo iptables -P FORWARD DROP
sudo iptables -P OUTPUT ACCEPT
sudo iptables -A INPUT -m conntrack --ctstate ESTABLISHED,RELATED -j ACCEPT
sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
```

These commands set default policies to drop incoming and forwarding traffic, accept outgoing traffic, and allow established connections along with SSH and HTTP traffic.