

Security APACHE Web Server

Connection Limit Apache

membatasi jumlah koneksi per klien, untuk mengatasi Internet Download Manager. Kita berikan satu IP hanya bisa melakukan maksimum koneksi 5 http.

```
root@ubuntu:~# vim /etc/apache2/apache2.conf
<IfModule mpm_prefork_module>
    StartServers      5
    MinSpareServers   5
    MaxSpareServers   10
    MaxClients        150
#Maksimum 5 koneksi HTTP & HTTPS per satu alamat IP
MaxRequestsPerChild 5
</IfModule>
```

Restart apache
service apache2 restart

Test koneksi Apache dengan 20 koneksi dan 100 request
ab -n 100 -c 20 <http://192.168.20.20/> <-- ab tools bawaan dari apache2,
iftop -i eth0 -pP (dijalankan di server linux untuk memantau koneksi) <-- *install tols iftop dulu (apt-get install iftop)*

Disable Info Versi Apache

Melakukan disable versi apache sehingga sistem operasi dan versi compile apache tidak terlihat oleh browser maupun scanner

```
root@ubuntu:~# vim /etc/apache2/conf.d/security
ServerTokens Prod
ServerSignature Off

root@ubuntu:~# service apache2 restart
Test dengan nmap
root@lks-Lenovo-B490:~# nmap -A -T4 192.168.56.77 -p 80
```

Starting Nmap 5.21 (<http://nmap.org>) at 2014-08-15 13:20 WIB
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.77
Host is up (0.00050s latency).
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION

Sebelum nya 80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Ubuntu))
80/tcp open http Apache httpd (Versi apache tidak muncul)

Membatasi Bandwidth Apache ke Klien

```
root@ubuntu:~# apt-get install libapache2-mod-bw
root@ubuntu:~# a2enmod bw
root@ubuntu:~# vim /etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default
<VirtualHost *:80>
    ServerAdmin webmaster@localhost

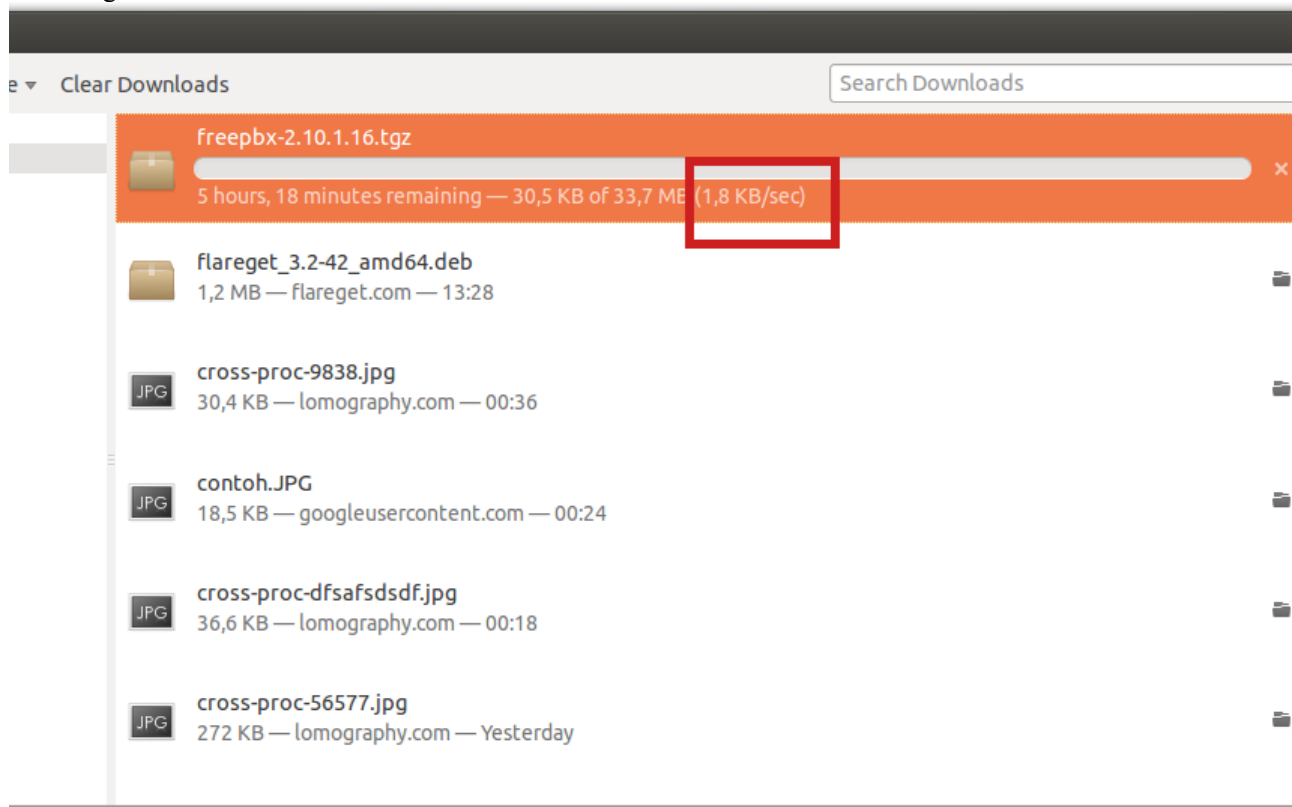
    DocumentRoot /var/www
```

```
#Tambahkan
BandWidthModule On
ForceBandWidthModule On <--- di test error, bagian ini hapus / di tandai #
#Maksimum Transfer Rate 2KByte /sec untuk semua klien
BandWidth all 2000
```

```
<Directory />
    Options FollowSymLinks
    AllowOverride None
    .....
    .....
    etc
```

```
</VirtualHost>
```

Test dengan Firefox download file dari web server



BIND9 DNS Security

Disable Versi DNS

Disable Versi bertujuan agar versi BIND9 DNS kita tidak bisa dilihat oleh orang lain

```
root@lks-Lenovo-B490:~# vim /etc/bind/named.conf.options
```

```
options {
    directory "/var/cache/bind";
    // Tambahkan
    version "LKS SMK 2014";
```

```
...
}
}
```

Restart DNS

```
root@lks-Lenovo-B490:~# service bind9 restart
```

Test DNS Version

```
root@lks-Lenovo-B490:~# dig @localhost version.bind chaos txt
```

```
; <<>> DiG 9.8.1-P1 <<>> @localhost version.bind chaos txt
; (1 server found)
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 8180
;; flags: qr aa rd; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 0
;; WARNING: recursion requested but not available

;; QUESTION SECTION:
;version.bind.                CH      TXT

;; ANSWER SECTION:
version.bind.                 0       CH      TXT      "LKS SMK 2014"

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
version.bind.                 0       CH      NS       version.bind.
```

Disable Recursion dan Transfer domain

disable recursion dan transfer domain untuk mencegah user di internet melakukan rekursi yaitu melihat isi domain yg ada di dns. Dan user di internet tidak bisa melakukan backup isi dns kita ke dns user tersebut.

User tetap dapat mendapatkan translasi alamat text www.lks2014budut.com ke alamat ip publik budut 192.168.20.20

```
root@lks-Lenovo-B490:~# vim /etc/bind/named.conf.options
```

```
// tambahkan
```

```
allow-recursion { none; };
allow-transfer { none; };
```

Restart Bind9

```
root@lks-Lenovo-B490:~# service bind9 restart
```

```
root@lks-Lenovo-B490:~# nslookup lks2014budut.com (resolve nama ke IP bisa sesuai fungsi dns)
```

```
Server:      127.0.0.1
Address:     127.0.0.1#53
```

```
Name: lks2014budut.com
```

```
Address: 192.168.20.20
```

```
root@lks-Lenovo-B490:~# dig lks2014budut.com axfr (proteksi recursion & transfer domain gagal )
```

```
; <<>> DiG 9.8.1-P1 <<>> lks2014budut.com axfr
;; global options: +cmd
; Transfer failed.
```

Security SSH Server

Konfigurasi Server SSH

```
# What ports, IPs and protocols we listen for
```

```
#Remote ssh ke port 2244
```

```
Port 22 44
```

#tidak mengizinkan melakukan remote ssh dengan user root
PermitRootLogin no

#hanya izinkan user lks dan odik melakukan remote ssh
AllowUsers lks odik

Restart SSH Server
root@ubuntu:~# service ssh restart

Test Remote SSH dari client
root@lks-Lenovo-B490:~# ssh 192.168.20.20 -l odik -p 22 44

Security MySQL

Konfigurasi MySQL Server

root@ubuntu:~# vim /etc/mysql/my.cnf
#Bind hanya ke IP localhost
bind-address = 127.0.0.1

#Maksimum koneksi per klien 10
max_connections = 10

Berikan password root MySQL

Masuk ke Database MySQL

#Berikan password baru 123456 ke root MySQL Server
root@ubuntu:~# mysqladmin -u root PASSWORD 123456

#tanpa password
root@ubuntu:~# mysql -u root
Enter password:
ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'root'@'localhost' (using password: NO)

#dengan password
root@ubuntu:~# mysql -u root -p
Enter password: <---- masukan 123456
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 88
Server version: 5.5.37-0ubuntu0.12.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql>