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Matkul: Sistem operasi

Konfigurasi UFW

1. menginstall ufw

sudo apt update
sudo apt install ufw -y

```
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192 Q = - □  

root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo apt update
Get:1 https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu focal InRelease [57.7 kB]
Hit:2 http://id.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu focal InRelease

root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo apt install ufw -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
ufw is already the newest version (0.36-6ubuntu1.1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 630 not upgraded.
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192#
```

sudo apt update: Memperbarui daftar paket agar sistem mengetahui versi terbaru dari UFW.

sudo apt install ufw -y: Menginstal UFW tanpa konfirmasi tambahan.

2. Mengaktifkan UFW

sudo ufw enable

```
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo ufw enable
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192#
```

Dengan mengaktifkan UFW, semua aturan firewall yang dibuat akan mulai diterapkan.

3. Membuat Aturan Firewall

Mengizinkan port SSH (22) dan HTTP (80):

sudo ufw allow 22
sudo ufw allow 80

```
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo ufw allow 22
Rule added
Rule added (v6)
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo ufw allow 80
Rule added
Rule added (v6)
```

4. Menolak semua akses lain dari luar

sudo ufw default deny incoming
sudo ufw default allow outgoing

```
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo ufw default deny incoming
Default incoming policy changed to 'deny'
(be sure to update your rules accordingly)
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo ufw default allow outgoing
Default outgoing policy changed to 'allow'
(be sure to update your rules accordingly)
```

root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo systemctl restart ufw
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192#

default deny incoming: Menolak semua koneksi masuk kecuali yang telah diizinkan. **default allow outgoing**: Mengizinkan semua koneksi keluar dari server.

5. Melihat Status dan Konfigurasi UFW

sudo ufw status verbose

```
kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo ufw status verbose
Status: active
Logging: on (low)
Default: deny (incoming), allow (outgoing), deny (routed)
New profiles: skip
                           Action
To
                                       From
22
                           ALLOW IN
                                       Anywhere
80
                           ALLOW IN
                                       Anywhere
                           ALLOW IN
22 (v6)
                                       Anywhere (v6)
                                        Anywhere (v6)
                           ALLOW IN
80 (v6)
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192#
```

ufw status verbose: Menampilkan aturan firewall yang aktif dan detail tambahan seperti kebijakan default.

Hasil akhir dari konfigurasi ini adalah:

- Hanya port 22 (SSH) dan 80 (HTTP) yang dapat diakses dari luar.
- Semua koneksi masuk lainnya ditolak, sehingga server lebih aman.

Praktik 2: Konfigurasi SSH

SSH (Secure Shell) adalah protokol yang memungkinkan koneksi remote yang aman ke server. Secara default, SSH menggunakan port **22**, tetapi menggantinya dapat meningkatkan keamanan dengan mencegah serangan brute-force otomatis.

1. Menginstal dan Mengaktifkan SSH

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install openssh-server -y
sudo systemctl enable ssh
sudo systemctl start ssh
```

```
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo apt install openssh-server -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
openssh-server is already the newest version (1:8.2p1-4ubuntu0.11).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 630 not upgraded.
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo systemctl enable ssh
Synchronizing state of ssh.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable ssh
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/sshd.service -> /lib/systemd/system/ssh.service.
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/ssh.service -> /lib/systemd
/system/ssh.service.
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo systemctl start ssh
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192#
```

openssh-server: Paket yang menyediakan layanan SSH.

systemctl enable ssh: Mengatur SSH untuk berjalan otomatis saat server dinyalakan. **systemctl start ssh**: Memulai layanan SSH secara manual.

2. Mengganti Port Default SSH

Buka file konfigurasi SSH:

sudo nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config

Ubah baris:

#Port 22

Menjadi:

Port 2222

```
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo systemctl start ssh
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config

Include /etc/ssh/sshd_config.d/*.conf

Port 2222
#AddressFamily any
#ListenAddress 0.0.0.0
#ListenAddress ::
```

Mengganti port default dari **22** ke **2222** membantu mengurangi risiko serangan bruteforce otomatis.

Restart layanan SSH untuk menerapkan perubahan:

sudo systemctl restart ssh

```
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo systemctl restart ssh
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192#
```

3. Menyesuaikan Aturan UFW untuk Port Baru

Izinkan port 2222 dan hapus aturan port 22:

sudo ufw allow 2222

sudo ufw delete allow 22

```
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo ufw allow 2222
Rule added
Rule added (v6)
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo ufw delete allow 22
Rule deleted
Rule deleted (v6)
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192#
```

ufw allow 2222: Mengizinkan koneksi SSH menggunakan port baru.

ufw delete allow 22: Menghapus izin koneksi pada port lama.

4. Verifikasi Konfigurasi SSH

Periksa apakah layanan SSH berjalan di port 2222:

```
sudo netstat -tuln | grep 2222
```

```
root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192# sudo netstat -tuln | grep 2222 tcp 0 0 0.0.0:2222 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN tcp6 0 0 :::2222 :::* LISTEN root@davin:/home/kumaradavinvalerian_312210192#
```

netstat: Menampilkan port dan layanan yang sedang aktif.

grep 2222: Menyaring hanya baris yang menunjukkan port 2222.

Hasil akhir dari konfigurasi ini adalah:

- Layanan SSH berjalan di port 2222.
- Mengurangi risiko serangan brute-force pada port 22