

# Administración del Firewall y configuración de NAT con iptables y firewalld

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Este tutorial es un extracto del siguiente video:

<https://youtu.be/0FxSrrcntr0>

# Configuraciones previas

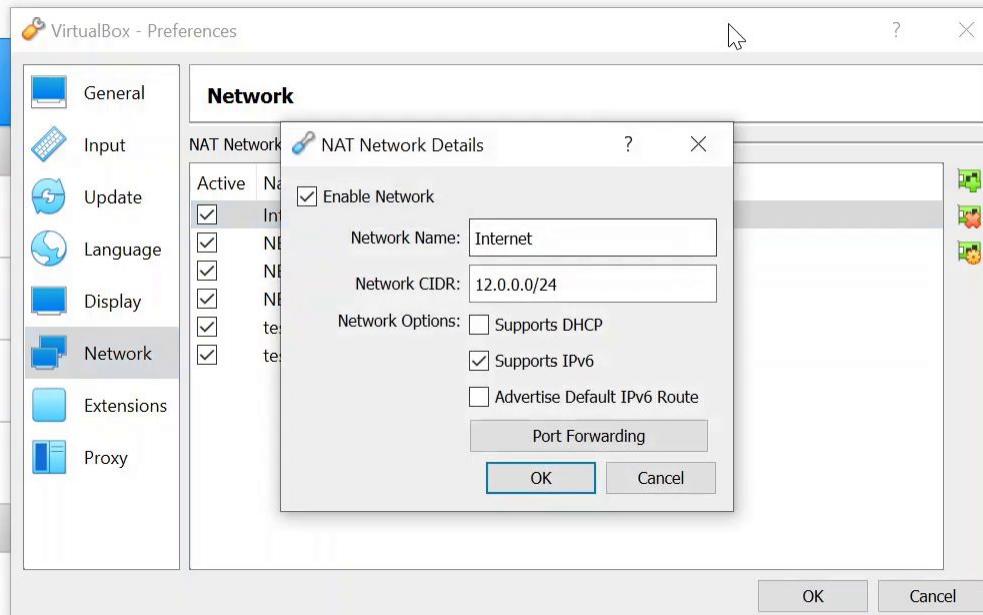
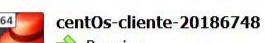
En preferencias de virtualbox, agregamos una nueva red con dirección pública, que estará conectada a internet

 Tools

## Server-lab



## Centos



Colocamos ambos clientes y una de las interfaces del servidor en una misma red interna

## w7-20186748 - Settings

? Devices Help

- General
- System
- Display
- Storage
- Audio
- Network**
- Serial Ports
- USB
- Shared Folders
- User Interface

## Network

Adapter 1 Adapter 2 Adapter 3 Adapter 4

 Enable Network Adapter

Attached to: Internal Network

Name: intnet

Advanced

X

OK

Cancel





Recycle Bin



## centOs-cliente-20186748 - Settings



General



System



Display



Storage



Audio



Network



Serial Ports



USB



Shared Folders



User Interface

## Network

Adapter 1 Adapter 2 Adapter 3 Adapter 4

 Enable Network Adapter

Attached to: Internal Network

Name: intnet

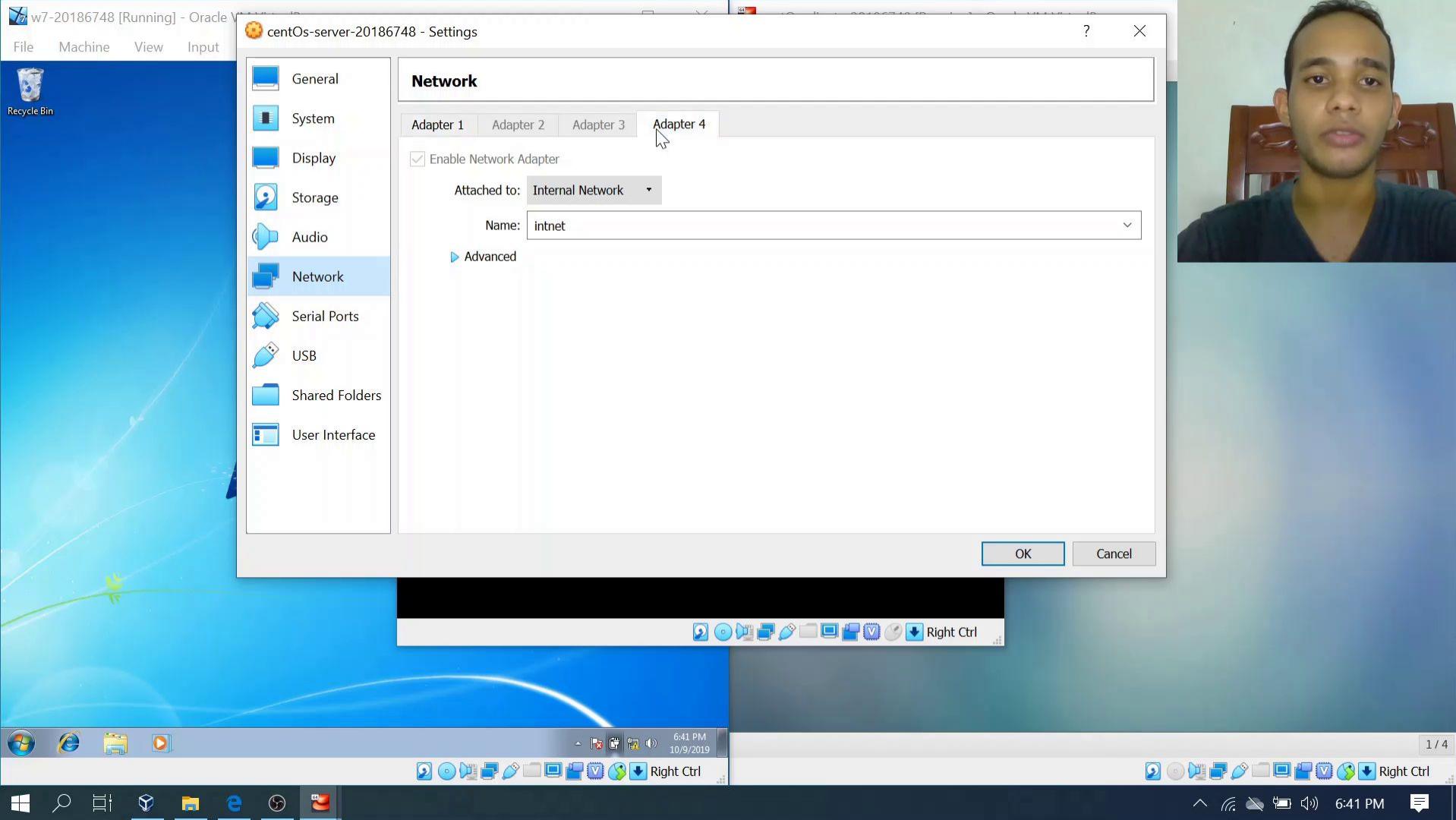
Advanced



OK



Cancel



w7-20186748 [Running] - Oracle V

File Machine View Input



Recycle Bin

centOs-server-20186748 - Settings

Network

Adapter 1 Adapter 2 Adapter 3 Adapter 4

Enable Network Adapter

Attached to: Internal Network

Name: intnet

Advanced

OK Cancel



Configuramos una dirección estática acorde a la nueva red de tal manera de que ambos clientes puedan comunicarse con el servidor desde la red interna



Recycle Bin

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation

C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 192.168.1.25

Pinging 192.168.1.25 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.25: bytes=32 time<

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.25:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0
    Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```

centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

rroot@localhost ~# ifconfig eth0:10  
 eth0:10: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue brd 192.168.1.25 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.25 queueing discipline pfifo\_fast qlen 1000  
 ether 00:0B:27:2b:8f:8c brd 192.168.1.25 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)  
 RX packets 1572 bytes 122755 (119.8 kB)  
 RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
 TX packets 547 bytes 46895 (45.8 kB)  
 TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0



centos20186748@localhost:~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

[centos20186748@localhost ~]\$ ping 192.168.1.25  
 PING 192.168.1.25 (192.168.1.25) 56(84) bytes of data  
 64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp\_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.382 ms  
 64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp\_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.382 ms  
 64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp\_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.344 ms  
 64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp\_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.374 ms  
 ^C  
 --- 192.168.1.25 ping statistics ---  
 4 packets transmitted, 4 received, 0% packet loss, time 3000ms  
 rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.331/0.357/0.382/0.031 ms  
 [centos20186748@localhost ~]\$

# Administración del firewall con la aplicación Firewalld

Instalamos y habilitamos la aplicación **firewalld**, con los comandos **yum install -y firewalld** para instalar la aplicación, y **systemctl enable firewalld, systemctl start firewalld** para iniciarla

File Machine View Input Devices Help



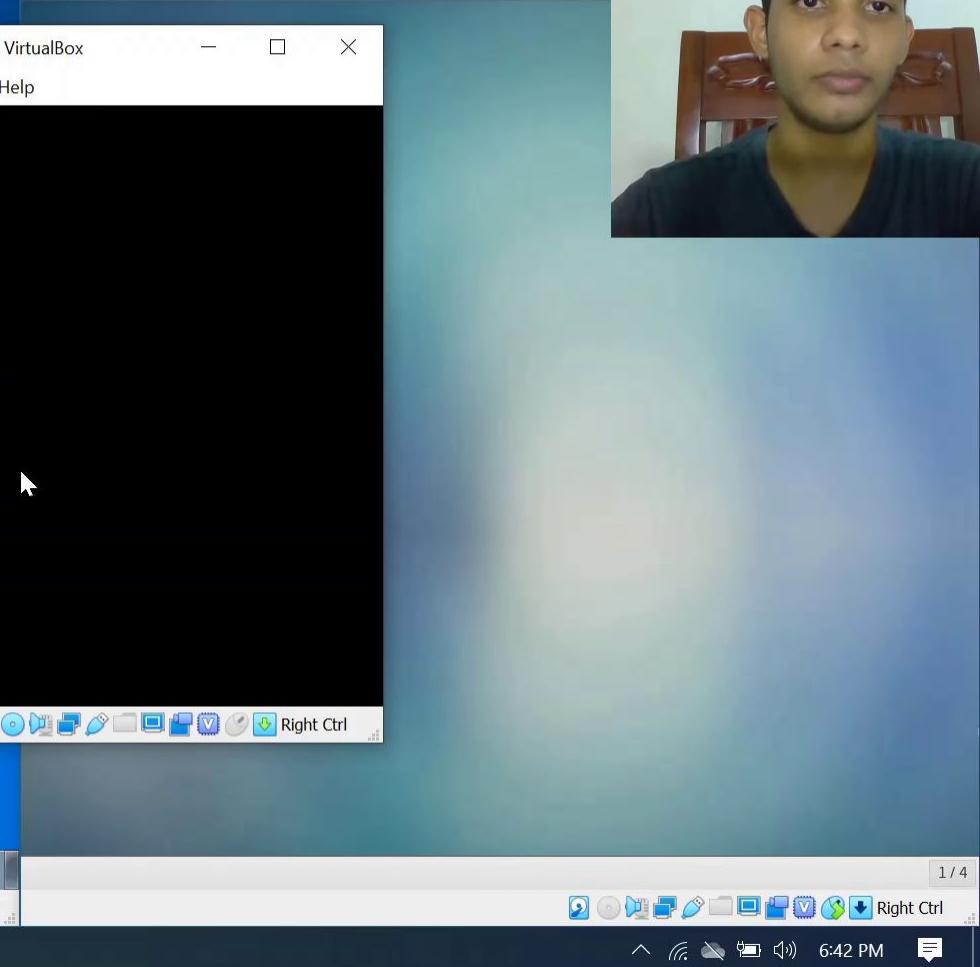
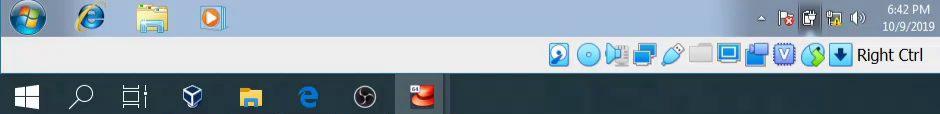
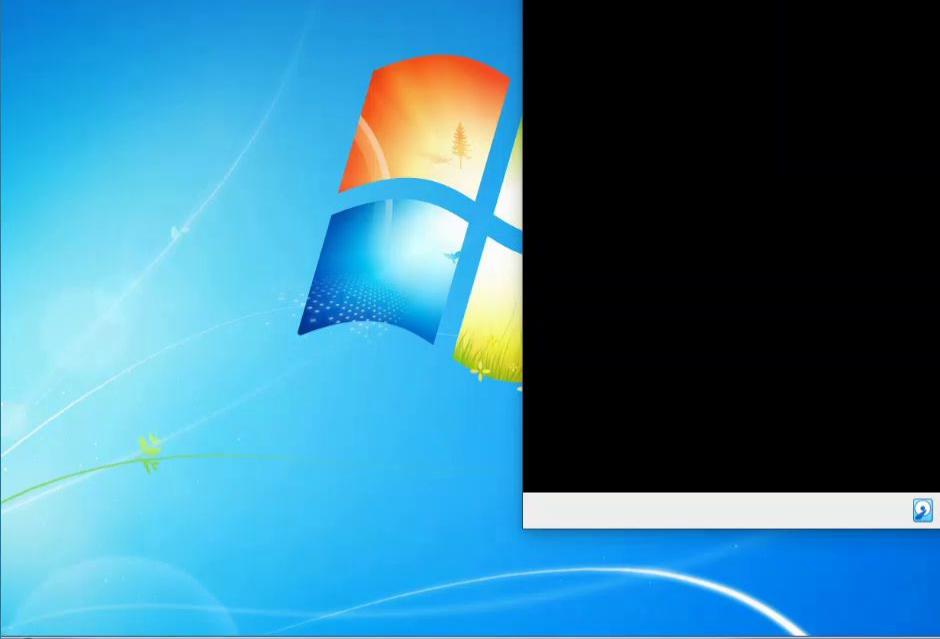
Recycle Bin

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
root@localhost ~]# yum install -y firewalld  
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks  
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
```





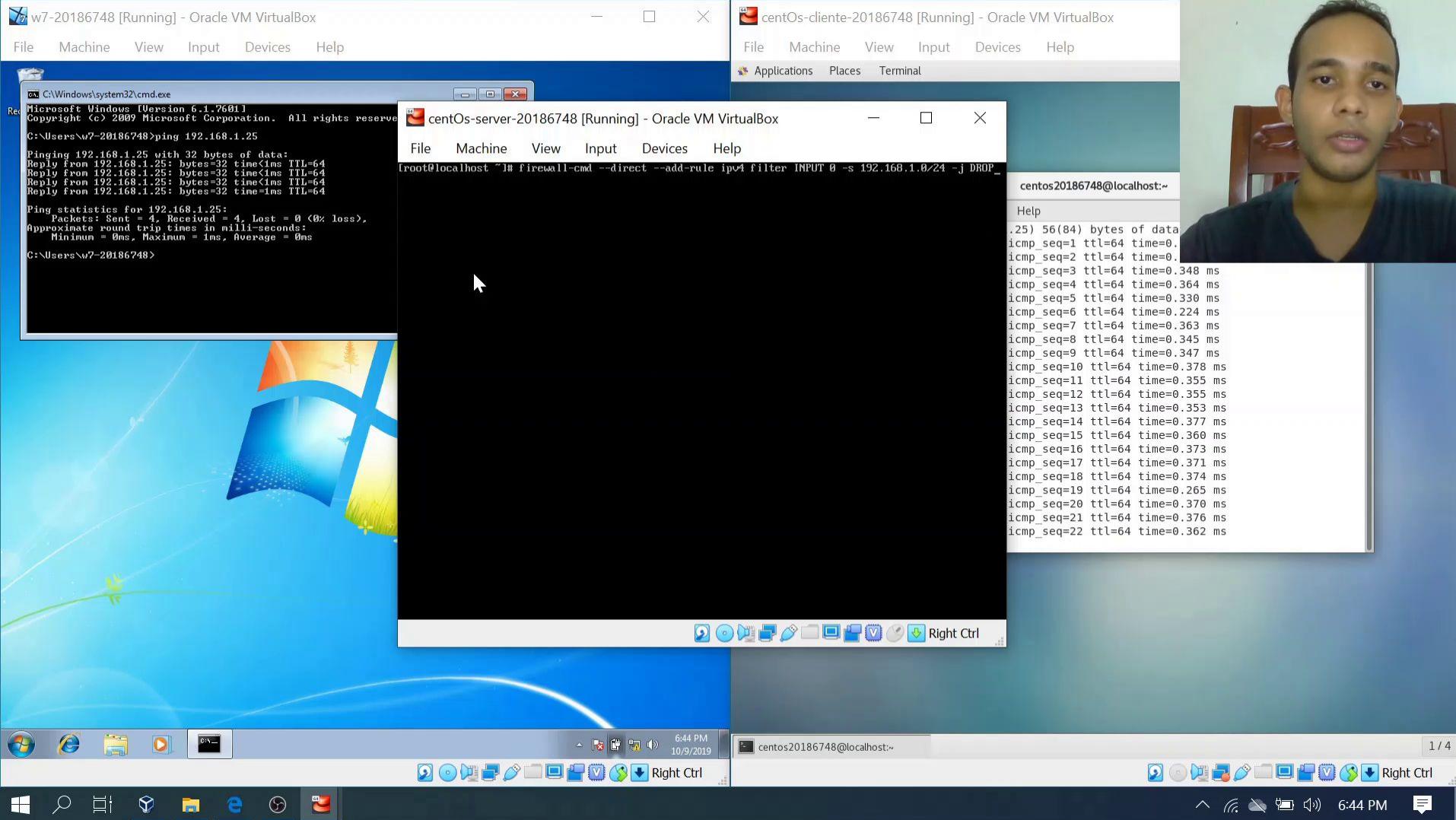
Recycle Bin

```
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl enable firewalld  
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl start firewalld  
[root@localhost ~]#
```



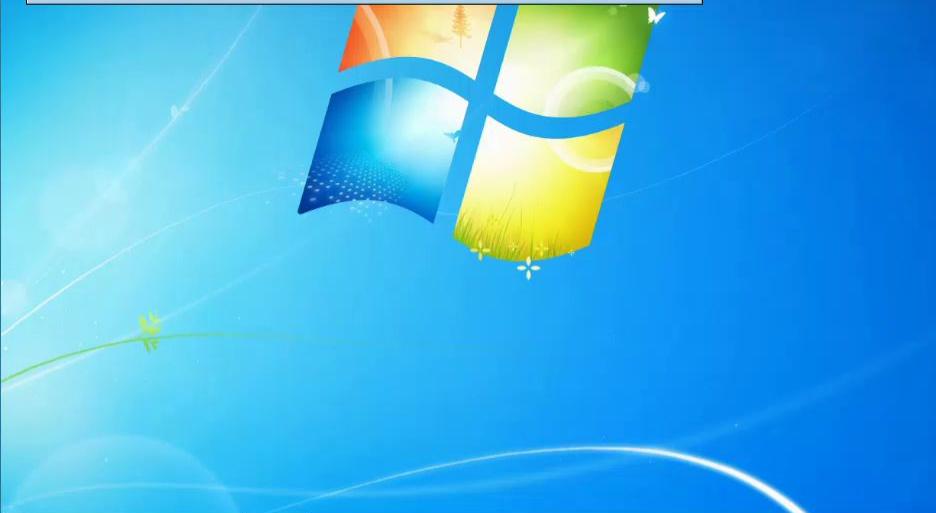
# Bloqueando y permitiendo redes con firewalld

Para bloquear una red con firewalld crearemos una regla directa que filtre las entradas, para esto utilizamos el comando, **firewall-cmd --direct --add-rule ipv4 filter INPUT 0 -s [red] -j DROP**, y reemplazamos **[red]** por la red que deseamos bloquear, y luego probamos dando ping al servidor.



File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
Re C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - ping 192.168.1.25
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 192.168.1.25
Pinging 192.168.1.25 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
```

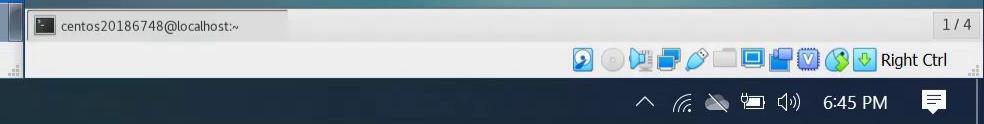


File Machine View Input Devices Help

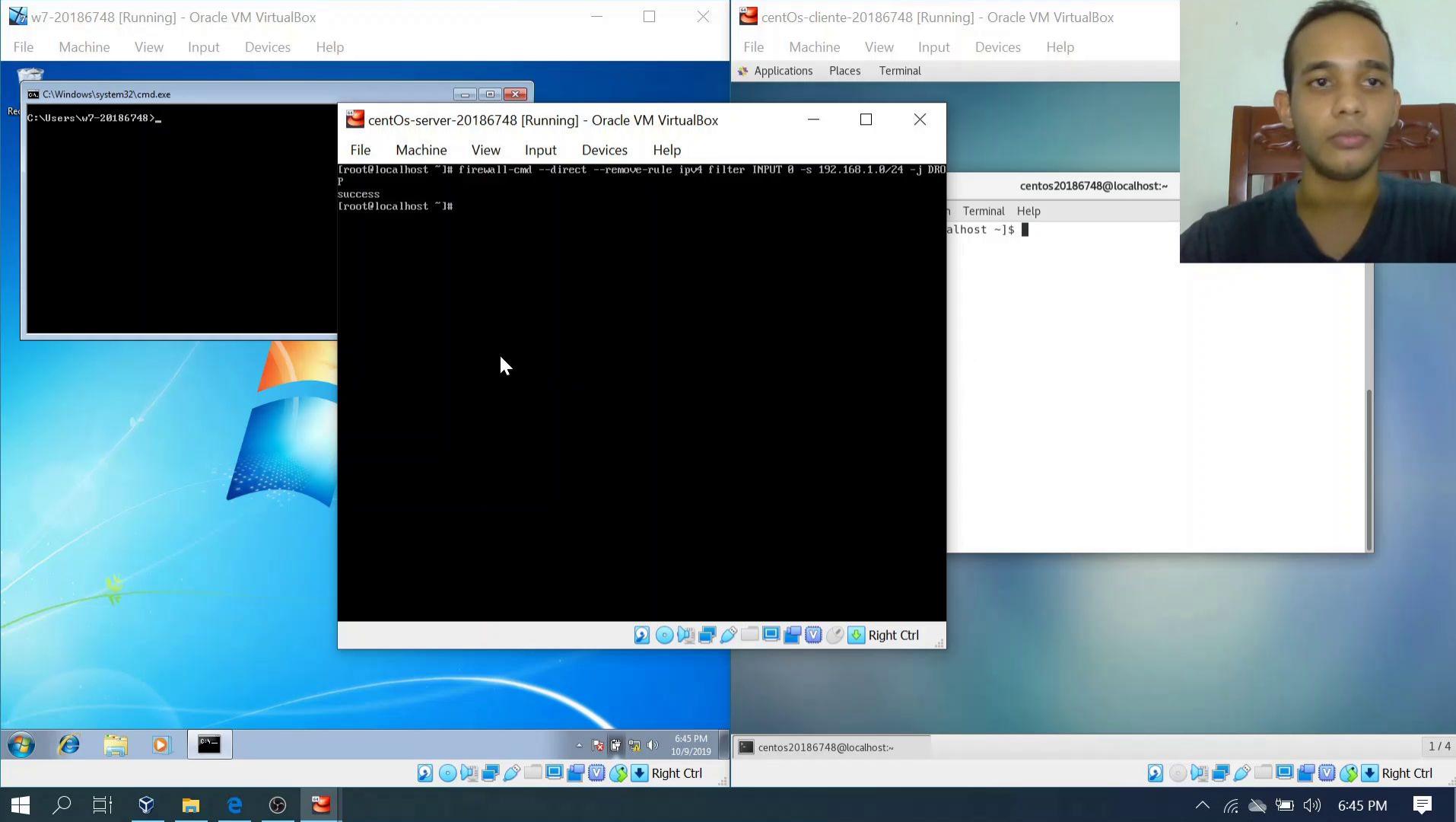
Applications Places Terminal



```
centos20186748@localhost:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$ ping 192.168.1.25
PING 192.168.1.25 (192.168.1.25) 56(84) bytes of data
```

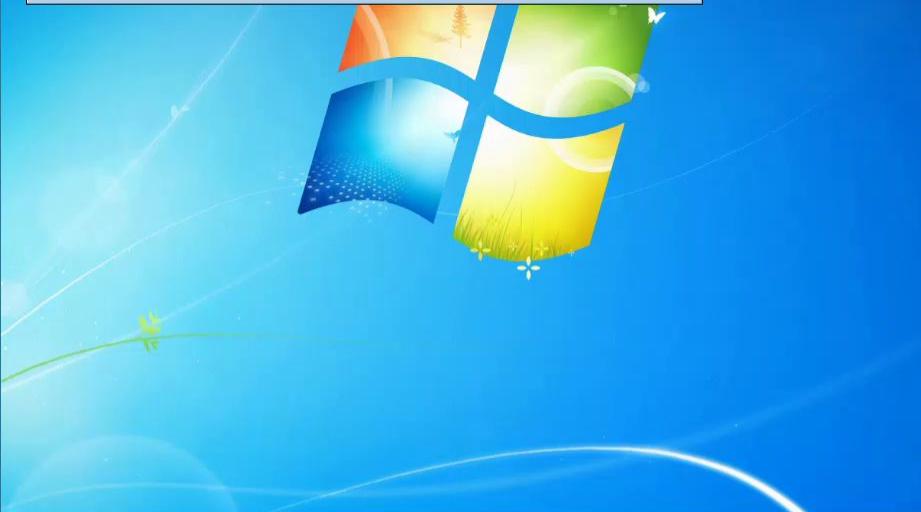


Para permitir que esta red se comunique nuevamente removemos la regla directa con **firewall-cmd --direct --remove-rule ipv4 filter INPUT 0 -s [red] -j DROP**, y reemplazamos [red] por la red que deseamos desbloquear, y luego intentamos dar ping.



File Machine View Input Devices Help

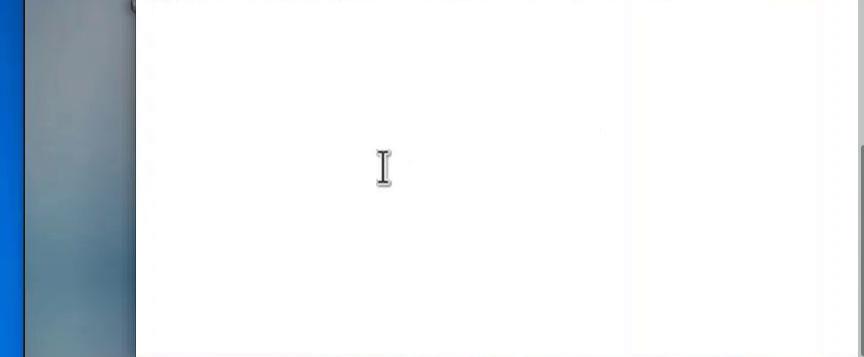
```
on C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 192.168.1.25
Pinging 192.168.1.25 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.25: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.25:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```



Applications Places Terminal



```
centos20186748@localhost:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$ ping 192.168.1.25
PING 192.168.1.25 (192.168.1.25) 56(84) bytes of data
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.308 ms
```

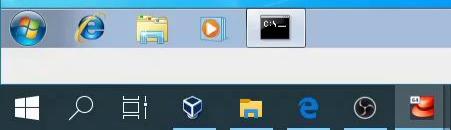
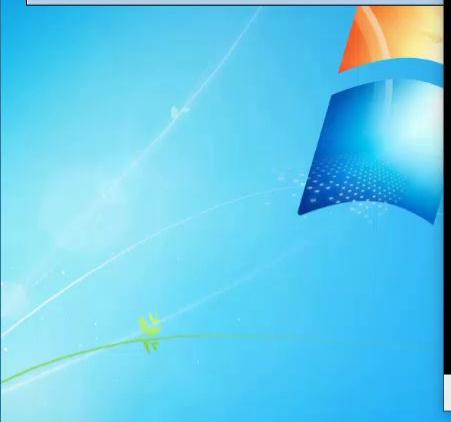


También podemos crear una nueva regla de acceso con `firewall-cmd --direct --add-rule ipv4 filter INPUT 0 -s [red] -j ACCEPT`.

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
Re C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 192.168.1.25
Pinging 192.168.1.25 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.25: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.25:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0%)
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```



File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal

```
centOs-cliente-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --direct --remove-rule ipv4 filter INPUT 0 -s 192.168.1.0/24 -j DRO
success
[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --direct --add-rule ipv4 filter INPUT 0 -s 192.168.1.0/24 -j ACCEPT
[root@localhost ~]# ping 192.168.1.25
192.168.1.25 56(84) bytes of data
68.1.25: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.128 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.129 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=11 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=12 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=13 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=14 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=15 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=16 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=17 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=18 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=19 ttl=64 time=0.131 ms
```



Bloqueando y permitiendo  
dispositivos con firewalld

## Paso 1

Buscamos la dirección mac del dispositivo que queremos bloquear.  
Para bloquear el cliente windows buscamos su mac con **ipconfig /all**.

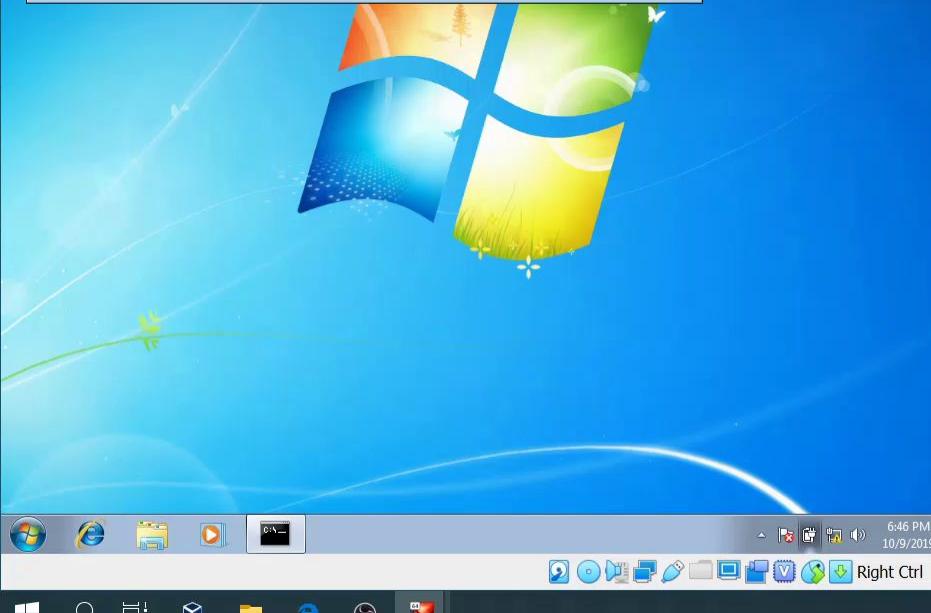
```
Re: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . . : Hybrid
Node Type . . . . . : Hybrid
IP Routing Enabled . . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled . . . . . : No

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . . : Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Desktop Adapter
Description . . . . . : Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT Desktop Adapter
Physical Address . . . . . : 00-0B-27-3B-6B-66
DHCP Enabled . . . . . : No
Autocofiguration Enabled . . . . . : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::c4ab:5cid:9db4:a3a3%11<Preferred>
IPv4 Address . . . . . : 192.168.1.2<Preferred>
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
DHCPv6 IID . . . . . : 235405351
DHCPv6 Client DUID . . . . . : 00-01-00-01-25-18-8E-2F-00-00-27-0D-EE-33

DNS Servers . . . . . : fec0:0:0:ffff::1z1
                         fec0:0:0:ffff::2z1
                         fec0:0:0:ffff::3z1
NetBIOS over Tcpip. . . . . : Enabled

Tunnel adapter isatap_{FFC58F14-04A6-462A-93F8-2E8095PCFBAA3}:
```



```
centOs-cliente-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
```

```
File Machine View Input Devices Help
```

```
centOs-cliente-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
```

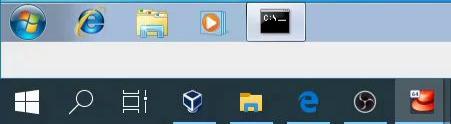
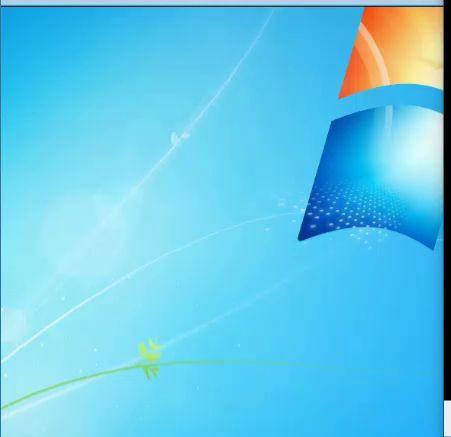


## Paso 2

Agregamos una nueva regla en la zona trabajo con los siguientes comandos **firewall-cmd --zone=work --add-source=[mac]**, y **firewall-cmd --zone=work --add-rich-rule=' rule source=[mac] drop'**

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Physical Address . . . . . : 08-00-27-3B-60-66
NP Enabled . . . . . : No
Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . . : Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::c49b:5cid%dhba
  IPv6 Address . . . . . : 192.168.1.2 (Preferred)
  Netmask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
  Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.1.1
  IPv6 EUI-64 . . . . . : 235:4053:1
  IPv6 Client DUID . . . . . : 00-01-00-01-25-18-8E-2
  Servers . . . . . : fec0:0:ffff::1z1
  fec0:0:ffff::2z1
  fec0:0:ffff::3z1
  fec0:0:ffff::4z1
BIOS over Tcpip . . . . . : Enabled
Adapter isatap.{FFC58F14-04A6-469A-93F8-2E8095FCFB43}:
  Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
  Specific DNS Suffix . . . . . : Microsoft ISATAP Adapter
  Description . . . . . : Microsoft ISATAP Adapter
  Physical Address . . . . . : 00-00-00-00-00-00-E
  NP Enabled . . . . . : No
  Autoconfiguration Enabled . . . . . : Yes
rs>w7-20186748>
```



File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal

```
centOs-cliente-20186748@localhost:~
```

```
root@localhost ~# firewall-cmd --zone=work --add-source=08:00:27:3b:60:66
success
root@localhost ~# firewall-cmd --zone=work --add-rich-rule='rule source mac=08:00:27:3b:60:66 drop'
success
root@localhost ~#
```

```
centos20186748@localhost:~
```

```
root@localhost ~# ping 68.1.25
68.1.25: icmp_seq=22 ttl=64 time=0.397 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=23 ttl=64 time=0.397 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=24 ttl=64 time=0.397 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=25 ttl=64 time=0.361 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=26 ttl=64 time=0.378 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=27 ttl=64 time=0.296 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=28 ttl=64 time=0.397 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=29 ttl=64 time=0.315 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=30 ttl=64 time=0.382 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=31 ttl=64 time=0.434 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=32 ttl=64 time=0.377 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=33 ttl=64 time=0.414 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=34 ttl=64 time=0.390 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=35 ttl=64 time=0.373 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=36 ttl=64 time=0.373 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=37 ttl=64 time=0.375 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=38 ttl=64 time=0.324 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=39 ttl=64 time=0.388 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=40 ttl=64 time=0.431 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=41 ttl=64 time=0.515 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=42 ttl=64 time=0.434 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=43 ttl=64 time=0.356 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=44 ttl=64 time=0.358 ms
```

centOs-cliente-20186748@localhost:~



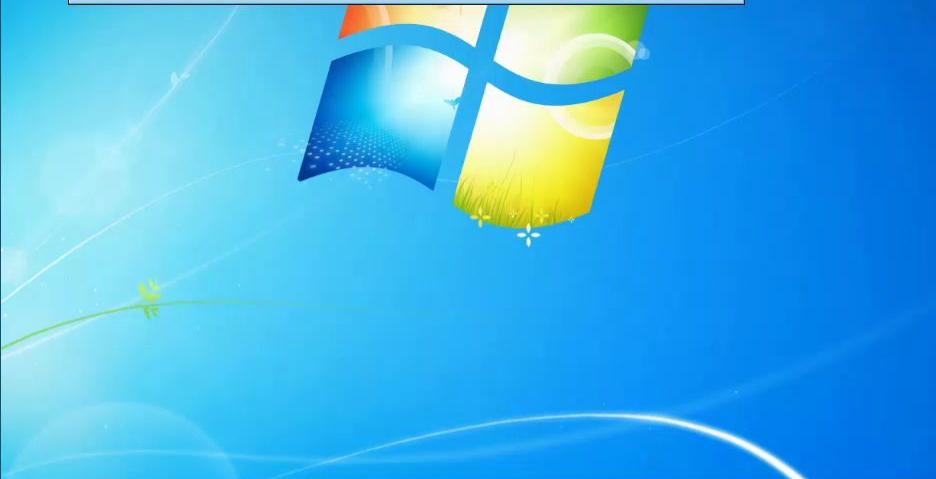
Probamos nuestra regla dando ping al servidor

File Machine View Input Devices Help



Recycle Bin

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - ping 192.168.1.25
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 192.168.1.25
Pinging 192.168.1.25 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
```



File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal



27:3b:68:66

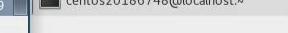
source mac=00:00:27:3b:60:66 drop

centos20186748@localhost:~

```
Terminal Help
68.1.25: icmp_seq=40 ttl=64 time=0.356 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=41 ttl=64 time=0.358 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=45 ttl=64 time=0.361 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=46 ttl=64 time=0.354 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=47 ttl=64 time=0.410 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=48 ttl=64 time=0.356 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=49 ttl=64 time=0.358 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=50 ttl=64 time=0.440 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=51 ttl=64 time=0.396 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=52 ttl=64 time=0.422 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=53 ttl=64 time=0.399 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=54 ttl=64 time=0.378 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=55 ttl=64 time=0.378 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=56 ttl=64 time=0.390 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=57 ttl=64 time=0.371 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=58 ttl=64 time=0.464 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=59 ttl=64 time=0.301 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=60 ttl=64 time=0.790 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=61 ttl=64 time=0.554 ms
68.1.25: icmp_seq=62 ttl=64 time=0.506 ms
```



centos20186748@localhost:~

6:49 PM  
10/9/2019

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6:49 PM

Para permitir el acceso nuevamente colocamos la regla **firewall-cmd**  
**--zone=work --remove-rich-rule=' rule source=[mac] drop'**, y  
probamos dando ping nuevamente al servidor.



Recycle Bin

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

```
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 192.168.1.25
Pinging 192.168.1.25 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
```

```
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.25:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 <100% loss,
```

```
C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```

Applications Places Terminal

centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

```
[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=work --add-source=00:00:27:3b:60:66
```

```
success
```

```
[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=work --add-rich-rule='rule source mac=00:00:27:3b:60:66 drop'
```

```
success
```

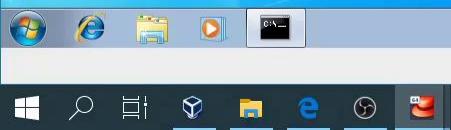
```
[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=work --remove-rich-rule='rule source mac=00:00:27:3b:60:66 drop'
```

```
success
```

```
[root@localhost ~]#
```

centos20186748@localhost:~

```
: icmp_seq=54 ttl=64 time=0.371 ms
: icmp_seq=55 ttl=64 time=0.464 ms
: icmp_seq=56 ttl=64 time=0.301 ms
: icmp_seq=57 ttl=64 time=0.790 ms
: icmp_seq=58 ttl=64 time=0.554 ms
: icmp_seq=59 ttl=64 time=0.506 ms
: icmp_seq=60 ttl=64 time=0.333 ms
: icmp_seq=61 ttl=64 time=0.503 ms
: icmp_seq=62 ttl=64 time=0.498 ms
: icmp_seq=63 ttl=64 time=1.45 ms
: icmp_seq=64 ttl=64 time=0.310 ms
: icmp_seq=65 ttl=64 time=0.374 ms
: icmp_seq=66 ttl=64 time=0.334 ms
: icmp_seq=67 ttl=64 time=0.357 ms
: icmp_seq=68 ttl=64 time=0.364 ms
: icmp_seq=69 ttl=64 time=0.297 ms
: icmp_seq=70 ttl=64 time=0.343 ms
: icmp_seq=71 ttl=64 time=0.361 ms
: icmp_seq=72 ttl=64 time=0.349 ms
: icmp_seq=73 ttl=64 time=0.256 ms
```

6:49 PM  
10/9/2019

Right Ctrl

centos20186748@localhost:~



6:49 PM

1/4

File Machine View Input Devices Help

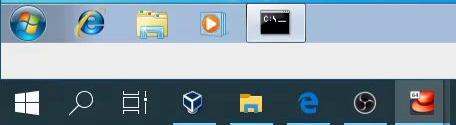


Recycle Bin

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 192.168.1.25
Ping 192.168.1.25 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.25:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 <100% loss>,
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 192.168.1.25
Pinging 192.168.1.25 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.25: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.25:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 <0% loss>,
Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```



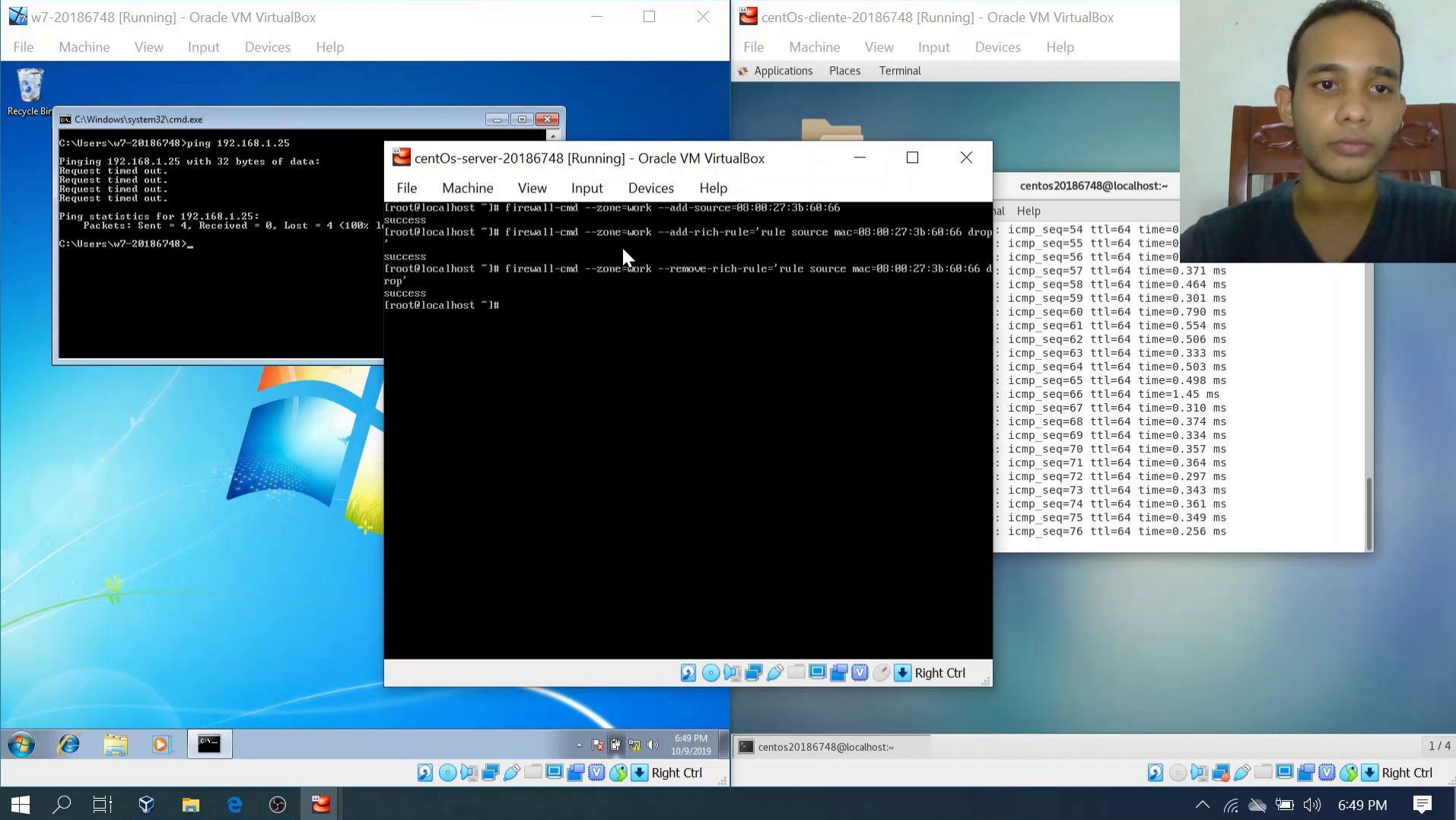
File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal

```
VirtualBox — □ ×
centos20186748@localhost:~ 1/4
=00:00:27:3b:60:66
rule='rule source mac=00:00:27:3b:60:66 drop'
h-rule='rule source mac=00:00:27:3b:60:66 drop
: icmp_seq=59 ttl=64 time=0.000 ms
: icmp_seq=60 ttl=64 time=0.000 ms
: icmp_seq=61 ttl=64 time=0.000 ms
: icmp_seq=62 ttl=64 time=0.506 ms
: icmp_seq=63 ttl=64 time=0.333 ms
: icmp_seq=64 ttl=64 time=0.503 ms
: icmp_seq=65 ttl=64 time=0.498 ms
: icmp_seq=66 ttl=64 time=1.45 ms
: icmp_seq=67 ttl=64 time=0.310 ms
: icmp_seq=68 ttl=64 time=0.374 ms
: icmp_seq=69 ttl=64 time=0.334 ms
: icmp_seq=70 ttl=64 time=0.357 ms
: icmp_seq=71 ttl=64 time=0.364 ms
: icmp_seq=72 ttl=64 time=0.297 ms
: icmp_seq=73 ttl=64 time=0.343 ms
: icmp_seq=74 ttl=64 time=0.361 ms
: icmp_seq=75 ttl=64 time=0.349 ms
: icmp_seq=76 ttl=64 time=0.256 ms
: icmp_seq=77 ttl=64 time=0.349 ms
: icmp_seq=78 ttl=64 time=0.387 ms
: icmp_seq=79 ttl=64 time=0.306 ms
: icmp_seq=80 ttl=64 time=0.387 ms
: icmp_seq=81 ttl=64 time=0.367 ms
```



Para permitir el acceso nuevamente colocamos la regla **firewall-cmd  
--zone=work --remove-rich-rule=' rule source=[mac] drop'**



# Bloqueando y permitiendo puertos con firewalld

Como vemos tenemos habilitado el servicio telnet, que trabaja en el puerto 23.

File Machine View Input Devices Help



Recycle Bin

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\w7-20186748&gt;



File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=work --add-source success
[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=work --add-rich-r
success
[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=work --remove-ric
rop
success
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal



centos20186748@localhost:~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$ telnet 192.168.1.25
Trying 192.168.1.25...
Connected to 192.168.1.25.
Escape character is '^]'.
```

Kernel 3.10.0-1062.1.1.el7.x86\_64 on an x86\_64  
localhost login:



centos20186748@localhost:~



1 / 4

6:49 PM

Tenemos la opción de bloquear ese puerto en específico con, **firewall-cmd --remove-port=23/tcp --zone=public**, aunque la aplicación firewalld nos permite bloquear todos los puertos relacionados a un servicio con **firewall-cmd --remove-service=telnet --zone=public**, de tal forma que si el servicio utiliza más de un puerto se bloquean todos esos puertos evitando que tengamos que bloquear uno por uno.



Recycle Bin

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\w7-20186748&gt;

centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=work --add-source=00:00:27:3b:60:66  
success  
[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=work --add-rich-rule='rule source mac=00:00:27:3b:60:66 drop'  
,  
success  
[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --zone=work --remove-rich-rule='rule source mac=00:00:27:3b:60:66 drop'  
rop,  
success  
[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --remove-port=23/tcp --zone=public_
```

File Machine View Input Devices Help

root@localhost:~

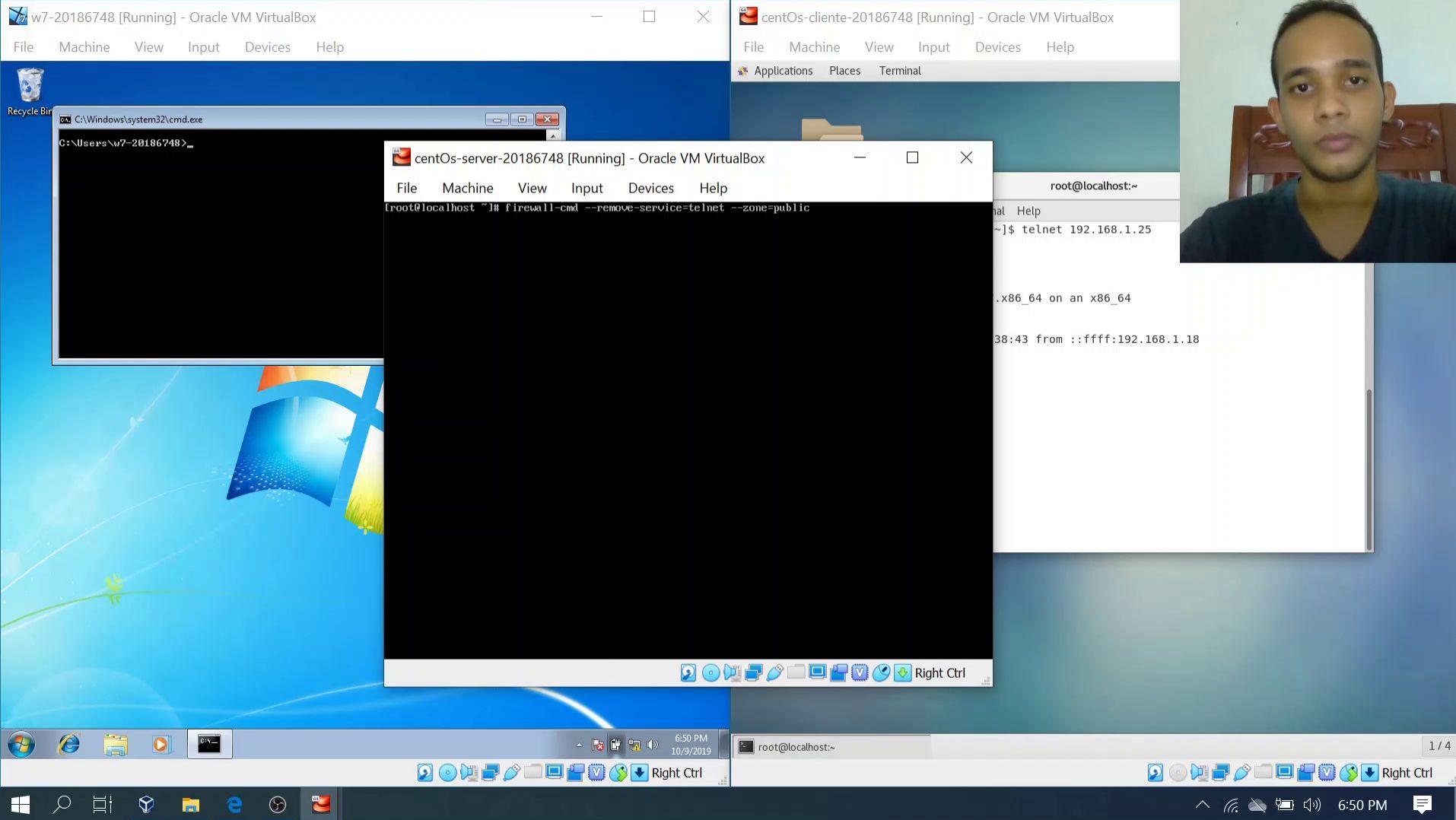
[root@localhost ~] \$ telnet 192.168.1.25

x86\_64 on an x86\_64

38:43 from ::ffff:192.168.1.18



Right Ctrl



Intentamos usar el telnet nuevamente y veremos que este se ha desactivado.



Home



Trash

centos20186748@localhost:~

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$ telnet 192.168.1.25
Trying 192.168.1.25...
telnet: connect to address 192.168.1.25: No route to host
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$
```



7

CENTOS

Para habilitarlo nuevamente agregamos el servicio con **firewall-cmd**  
**--add-service=telnet --zone=public**. E intentamos acceder  
nuevamente con telnet hacia nuestro servidor

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal



Home



Trash

```
centos20186748@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$ telnet 192.168.1.25  
Trying 192.168.1.25...  
telnet: connect to address 192.168.1.25: No route to host  
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$
```

File Machine View Input Devices Help

[root@localhost ~]# firewall-cmd --add-service=telnet --zone=public



Right Ctrl

CENTOS



Home



Trash

```
centos20186748@localhost:~$ telnet 192.168.1.25
Trying 192.168.1.25...
telnet: connect to address 192.168.1.25: No route to host
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$ telnet 192.168.1.25
Trying 192.168.1.25...
Connected to 192.168.1.25.
Escape character is '^]'.

Kernel 3.10.0-1062.1.1.el7.x86_64 on an x86_64
localhost login:
```



7

CENTOS

# Administración del firewall con las iptables

Instalamos y habilitamos las iptables, con los comandos **yum install -y iptables-services** para instalarlos, y **systemctl enable iptables**, **systemctl start iptables** para iniciarlas



Recycle Bin

```
[root@localhost ~]# yum install -y iptables-services
Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, langpacks
Loading mirror speeds from cached hostfile
 * base: mirror-centos-jpa.hostdime.com.br
 * epel: mirror.math.princeton.edu
 * extras: mirror-centos-jpa.hostdime.com.br
 * updates: mirror-centos-jpa.hostdime.com.br
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
--> Package iptables-services.x86_64 0:1.4.21-33.el7 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution
```

## Dependencies Resolved

Package	Arch	Version	Repository	Size
Installing:				
iptables-services	x86_64	1.4.21-33.el7	base	52 k

## Transaction Summary

Install 1 Package

```
Total download size: 52 k
Installed size: 22 k
Downloading packages:
```

6:53 PM  
10/9/20191 / 4  
6:53 PM



Recycle Bin

```
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl enable iptables
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/basic.target.wants/iptables.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/iptables.service.
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl start iptables
[root@localhost ~]# systemctl status iptables
● iptables.service - IPv4 firewall with iptables
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/iptables.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
     Active: active (exited) since Wed 2019-10-09 10:53:46 EDT; 3s ago
       Process: 3239 ExecStart=/usr/libexec/iptables/iptables.init start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Main PID: 3239 (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)

Oct 09 10:53:46 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Starting IPv4 firewall with iptables...
Oct 09 10:53:46 localhost.localdomain iptables.init[3239]: iptables: Applying firewall rules: [...]
Oct 09 10:53:46 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Started IPv4 firewall with iptables.
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
[root@localhost ~]#
```

```
Oct 09 10:53:46 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Starting IPv4 firewall with iptables...
Oct 09 10:53:46 localhost.localdomain iptables.init[3239]: iptables: Applying firewall rules: [...]
Oct 09 10:53:46 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Started IPv4 firewall with iptables.
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
[root@localhost ~]#
```



# Bloqueando y permitiendo redes con iptables

Para bloquear una red con iptables, simplemente colocamos el comando **iptables -I INPUT -s [Red] -j DROP**. Luego para probar podemos intentar hacer ping a nuestro servidor.



Recycle

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\w7-20186748&gt;\_



[root@localhost ~]# iptables -I INPUT -s 192.168.1.0/24 -j DROP

[root@localhost ~]# \_

centos20186748@localhost:~

Help





File Machine View Input Devices Help



Recycle C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - ping 192.168.1.25

```
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 192.168.1.25
Pinging 192.168.1.25 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
```



File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal



centos20186748@localhost:~

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$ ping 192.168.1.25
PING 192.168.1.25 (192.168.1.25) 56(84) bytes of data
```



centos20186748@localhost:~



Para permitir nuevamente el acceso, simplemente colocamos el comando **iptables -D INPUT -s [Red] -j DROP**. Luego probamos dando ping nuevamente.



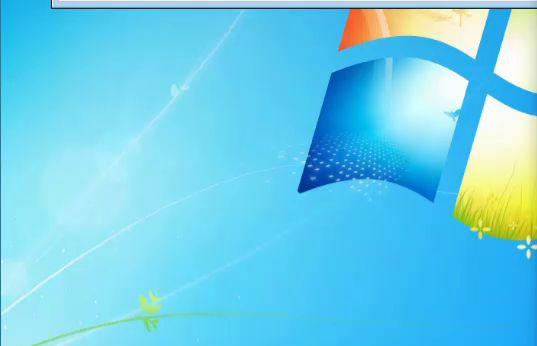
Recycle C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - ping 192.168.1.25

```
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 192.168.1.25
Pinging 192.168.1.25 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
```

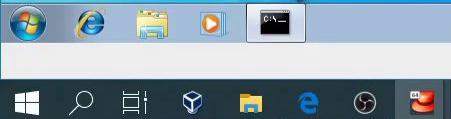
```
[root@localhost ~]# iptables -I INPUT -s 192.168.1.0/24 -j DROP
[root@localhost ~]# iptables -D INPUT -s 192.168.1.0/24 -j DROP
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

centos20186748@localhost:~

```
Help
ping 192.168.1.25
5) 56(84) bytes of data
```



Right Ctrl

6:55 PM  
10/9/2019

centos20186748@localhost:~



1 / 4

^ H Wi-Fi Sound Battery 6:55 PM



```
Recycle C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 192.168.1.25
Pinging 192.168.1.25 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.25:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 <100% loss>,
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 192.168.1.25
Pinging 192.168.1.25 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply From 192.168.1.25: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply From 192.168.1.25: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64
Reply From 192.168.1.25: bytes=32 time=<1ms TTL=64
Reply From 192.168.1.25: bytes=32 time=<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.25:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 <0% loss>,
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
  Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```



centos20186748@localhost:~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$ ping 192.168.1.25
PING 192.168.1.25 (192.168.1.25) 56(84) bytes of data
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=29 ttl=64 time=0.000 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=30 ttl=64 time=0.250 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=31 ttl=64 time=0.340 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=32 ttl=64 time=0.277 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=33 ttl=64 time=0.297 ms
```



centos20186748@localhost:~



# Bloqueando y permitiendo dispositivos con iptables

## Paso 1

Primero buscamos la dirección mac del dispositivo que queremos bloquear. Para bloquear el cliente windows buscamos su mac con **ipconfig /all**. Luego utilizamos el comando **iptables -I INPUT -m --mac-source [mac] -j DROP**. Luego verificamos si solo el dispositivo que definimos se ha bloqueado

File Machine View Input Devices Help



Recycle

on C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

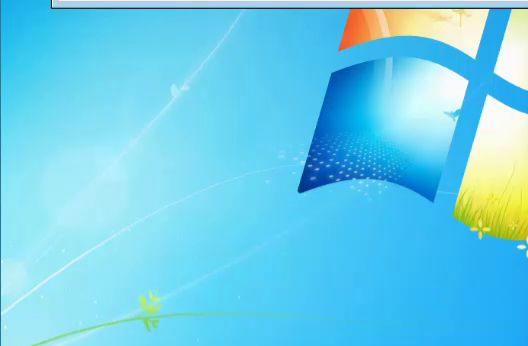
C:\Users\w7-20186748&gt;ipconfig /all

## Windows IP Configuration

Host Name . . . . .	:	client-PC
Primary Dns Suffix . . . . .	:	
Node Type . . . . .	:	Hybrid
IP Routing Enabled . . . . .	:	No
WINS Proxy Enabled . . . . .	:	No

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . . . . .	:	intel(R) PRO/1000 MT
Description . . . . .	:	Intel(R) PRO/1000 MT
Physical Address . . . . .	:	08-00-27-3B-60-66
DHCP Enabled . . . . .	:	Yes
Auto-configuration Enabled . . . . .	:	Yes
Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . .	:	fe80::c4ab:5cid:9dh4%1
IPv4 Address . . . . .	:	192.168.1.2(PREFERRED)
Subnet Mask . . . . .	:	255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . .	:	192.168.1.1
DHCPO6 IID . . . . .	:	235405351
DHCP6 Client DUID. . . . .	:	00-01-00-01-25-18-8E



File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal

centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

[root@localhost ~]# iptables -I INPUT -m mac --mac-source 00:00:27:3b:60:66 -j DROP  
[root@localhost ~]# -

centos20186748@localhost:~

Help



Right Ctrl



centos20186748@localhost:~



1 / 4

1 / 4

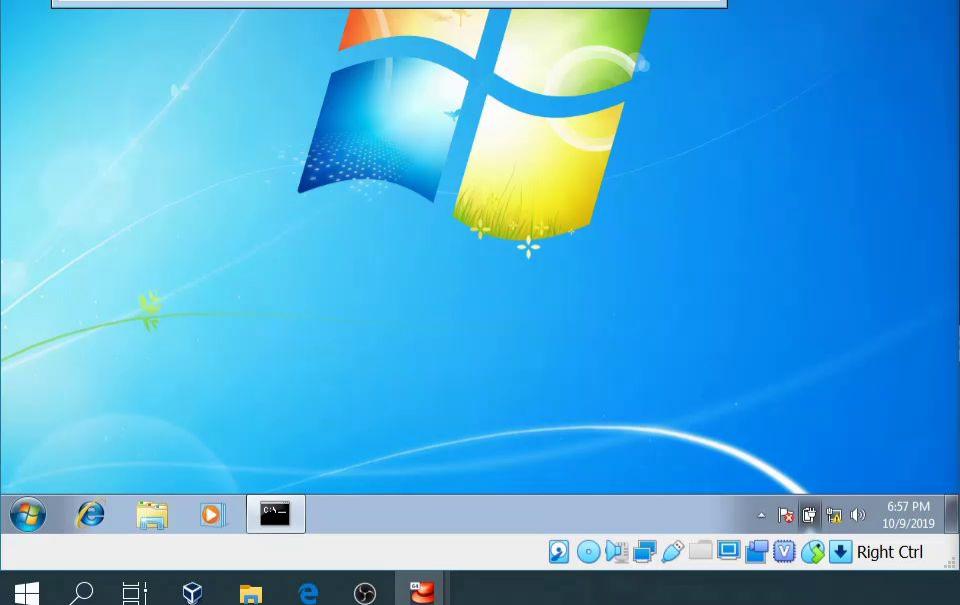
6:57 PM 6:57 PM



Recycle bin on C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

```
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 192.168.1.25
Pinging 192.168.1.25 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.25:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```



Applications Places Terminal



centos20186748@localhost:~

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$ ping 192.168.1.25
PING 192.168.1.25 (192.168.1.25) 56(84) bytes of data
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.000 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.346 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.350 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.276 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.405 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.369 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.408 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.317 ms
^C
--- 192.168.1.25 ping statistics ---
8 packets transmitted, 8 received, 0% packet loss, time 7003ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.276/0.352/0.408/0.044 ms
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$
```



centos20186748@localhost:~



Para permitir el acceso nuevamente a la red, colocamos el comando  
**iptables -D INPUT -m --mac-source [mac] -j DROP.**



Recycle

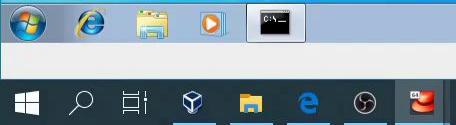
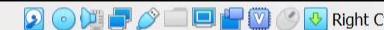
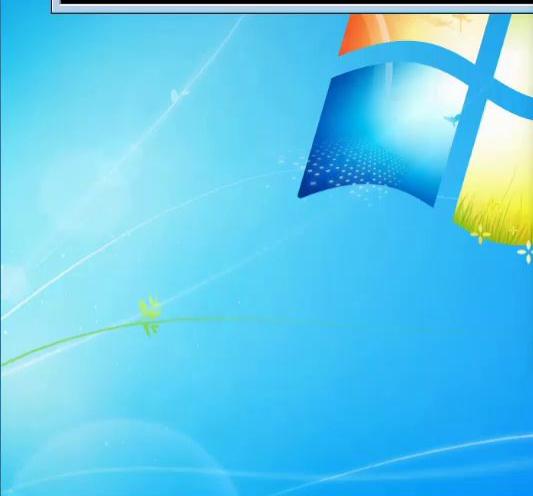
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\w7-20186748&gt;\_

[root@localhost ~]# iptables -I INPUT -m mac --mac-source 00:00:27:3b:60:66 -j DROP  
[root@localhost ~]# iptables -D INPUT -m mac --mac-source 00:00:27:3b:60:66 -j DROP

centos20186748@localhost:~

Help





Recycle bin

```
on C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 192.168.1.25
Pinging 192.168.1.25 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.25: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.25:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```



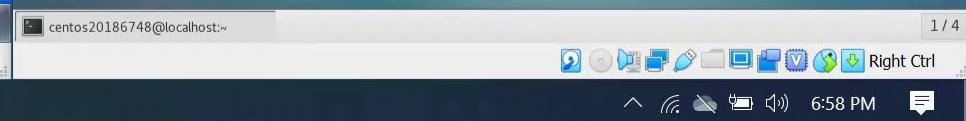
Applications Places Terminal



centos20186748@localhost:~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
[centos20186748@localhost ~]$ ping 192.168.1.25
PING 192.168.1.25 (192.168.1.25) 56(84) bytes of data
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.137 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.317 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.25: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.371 ms
```



# Bloqueando y permitiendo puertos con iptables

Para bloquear un puerto con iptables utilizamos el comando **iptables -I INPUT -p [protocolo] --destination-port 23 -d [ip a la que queremos restringir el uso de puerto] -j DROP.**



File Machine View Input Devices Help



Recycle

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\w7-20186748&gt;te



File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places Terminal

centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox



File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
[root@localhost ~]# iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --destination-port 23 -d 192.168.1.18 -j DROP
[root@localhost ~]# _
```

centos20186748@localhost:~

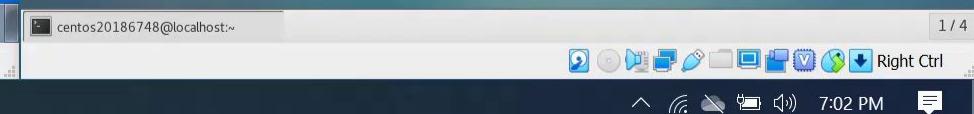
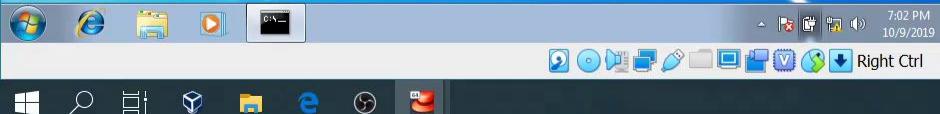
Help

telnet 192.168.1.25

```
.168.1.25: No route to host
ifconfig
```

```
T,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
mask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255
fecf:c615  prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
c  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
  95246 (93.0 KiB)
    overruns 0  frame 0
  166605 (162.7 KiB)
    overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```

```
NG>  mtu 65536
K 255.0.0.0
28  scopeid 0x10<host>
  (Local Loopback)
s 3288666 (3.1 MiB)
  overruns 0  frame 0
s 3288666 (3.1 MiB)
  overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0
```



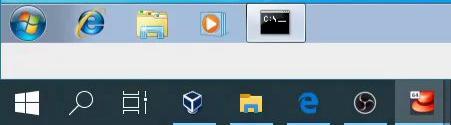
Para permitir el acceso de una pc a través de un puerto con iptables utilizamos el comando **iptables -D INPUT -p [protocolo] --destination-port 23 -d [ip a la que queremos conceder el uso de puerto] -j DROP**. O al final podemos reemplazar drop con accept, si la pc no se encontraba bloqueada



Recycle

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users\w7-20186748&gt;te



[root@localhost ~]# iptables -D\_INPUT -p tcp --destination-port 23 -d 192.168.1.18 -j DROP

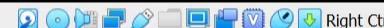
centos20186748@localhost:~

Help

telnet 192.168.1.25

192.168.1.25: No route to host  
ifconfig  
T:RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500  
mask 255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255  
fecf:c615 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>  
c txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)  
95246 (93.0 KiB)  
    overruns 0 frame 0  
166605 (162.7 KiB)  
    overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

NG> mtu 65536  
K 255.0.0.0  
28 scopeid 0x10<host>  
(Local Loopback)  
s 3288666 (3.1 MiB)  
    overruns 0 frame 0  
s 3288666 (3.1 MiB)  
    overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

7:02 PM  
10/9/2019

centos20186748@localhost:~



7:02 PM



1/4



# Configuraciones generales para el NAT

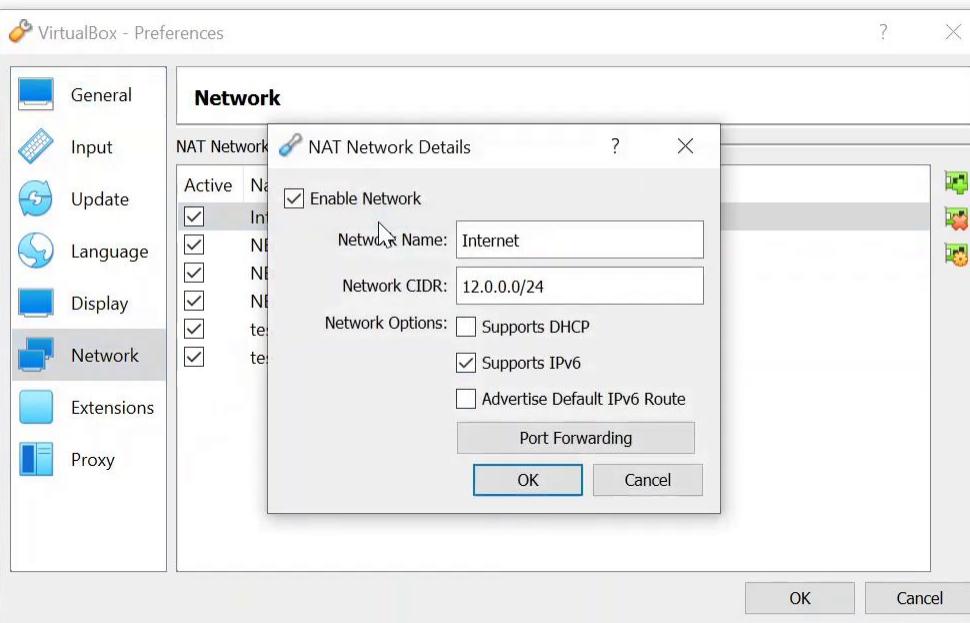
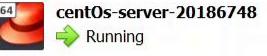
Nos aseguramos de tener configurada una red con dirección pública y acceso a internet. Para esto vamos a preferencias de VirtualBox y luego vamos a redes. Luego colocamos la interfaz que tendrá acceso a internet en esa red.

 Tools

## Server-lab



## Centos



File Machine View Input



Recycle Bin

General System Display Storage Audio Network Serial Ports USB Shared Folders User Interface

## Network

Adapter 1 Adapter 2 Adapter 3 Adapter 4

Enable Network Adapter

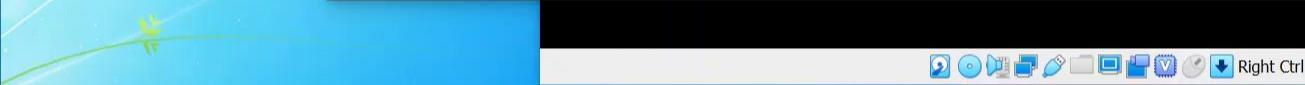
Attached to: NAT Network

Name: Internet

Advanced

OK Cancel

This screenshot shows the 'Network' settings dialog box for a virtual machine named 'centOs-server-20186748'. The 'Adapter 1' tab is selected. The 'Enable Network Adapter' checkbox is checked. The 'Attached to:' dropdown is set to 'NAT Network'. The 'Name:' field contains the value 'Internet'. An 'Advanced' button is visible. At the bottom right are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.



7:03 PM

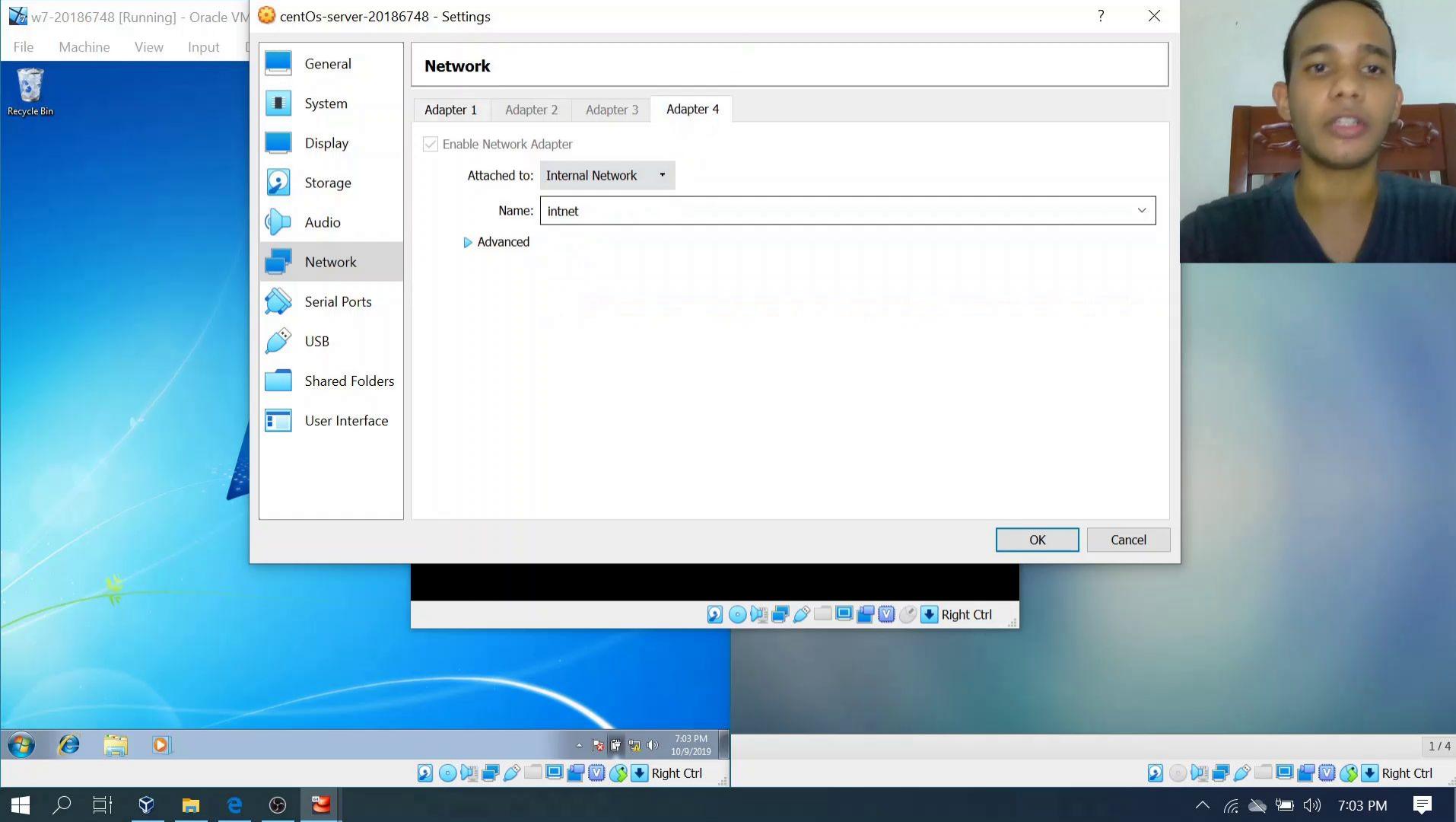
10/9/2019



7:03 PM

1 / 4

Nos aseguramos que nuestro adaptador local se encuentre en dicha  
red



Configuramos el adaptador que tendrá acceso a internet con la informaciones de red de la red en que este se encuentra.



Recycle Bin

```
TYPE=Ethernet
PROXY_METHOD=none
BROWSER_ONLY=no
BOOTPROTO=none
DEFROUTE=yes
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=no
IPV6INIT=yes
IPV6_AUTOCONF=yes
IPV6_DEFROUTE=yes
IPV6_FAILURE_FATAL=no
IPV6_ADDR_GEN_MODE=stable-privacy
NAME=ens3
UUID=a1141d29-ffb8-4eac-9a22-b1c2ca9c19f5
DEVICE=ens3
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=12.0.0.5
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=12.0.0.1
DNS1=12.0.0.1
IPV6_PRIVACY=no
ZONE=public
```



Configuramos el adaptador local solo con la dirección ip y la máscara de red, de tal manera que más adelante podremos utilizarlo para transferir la información a la otra interfaz.



## Edit Connection

Profile name: **enp0s10**  
Device: **08:00:27:2B:0F:8C (enp0s10)**

## ETHERNET

&lt;Show&gt;

## IPv4 CONFIGURATION &lt;Manual&gt;

&lt;Hide&gt;

Addresses: **192.168.1.1/24** <Remove>

&lt;Add...&gt;

Gateway:

&lt;Add...&gt;

DNS servers:

&lt;Add...&gt;

Search domains:

&lt;Add...&gt;

## Routing (No custom routes) &lt;Edit...&gt;

- Never use this network for default route
- Ignore automatically obtained routes
- Ignore automatically obtained DNS parameters

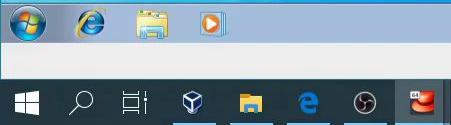
 Require IPv4 addressing for this connection

## IPv6 CONFIGURATION &lt;Automatic&gt;

&lt;Show&gt;

 Automatically connect Available to all users

&lt;Cancel&gt; &lt;OK&gt;

7:07 PM  
10/9/2019

7:07 PM

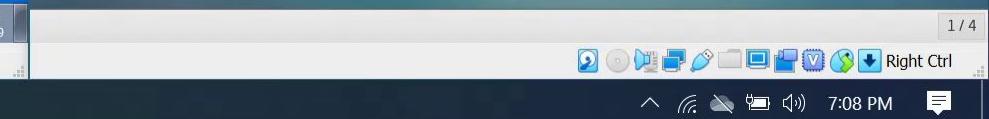


Habilitamos el ip forwarding en el archivo **sysctl.conf**, ubicado dentro del directorio **etc**, colocando **net.ipv4.ip\_forward = 1**, luego hacemos los cambios permanentes con el comando **sysctl -p**



Recycle Bin

```
[root@localhost network-scripts]# cd /etc  
[root@localhost etc]# ls | grep sysctl  
sysctl.conf  
sysctl.d  
[root@localhost etc]# _
```

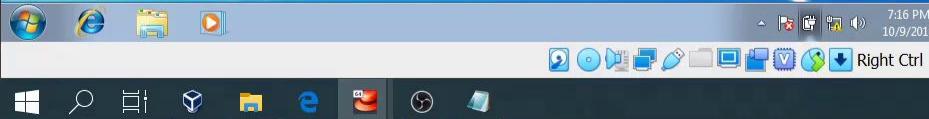




Recycle Bin

```
# sysctl settings are defined through files in
# /usr/lib/sysctl.d/, /run/sysctl.d/, and /etc/sysctl.d/.
#
# Vendors settings live in /usr/lib/sysctl.d/.
# To override a whole file, create a new file with the same name in
# /etc/sysctl.d/ and put new settings there. To override
# only specific settings, add a file with a lexically later
# name in /etc/sysctl.d/ and put new settings there.
#
# For more information, see sysctl.conf(5) and sysctl.d(5).
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1
```

"sysctl.conf" 12L, 474C

7:16 PM  
10/9/2019

1 / 4

7:16 PM

File Machine View Input Devices Help

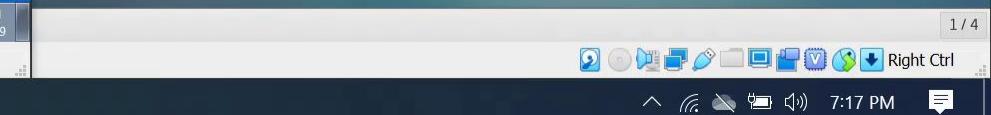
Applications Places



Recycle Bin

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
[root@localhost etc]# sysctl -p  
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1  
[root@localhost etc]#
```



# NAT con la aplicación Firewalld

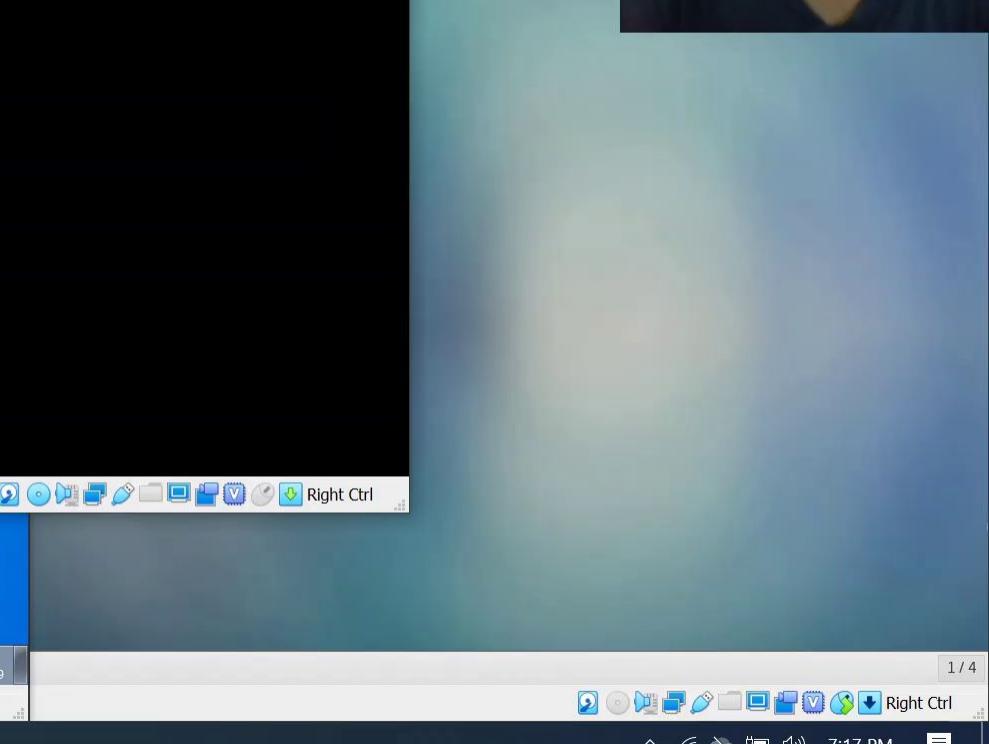
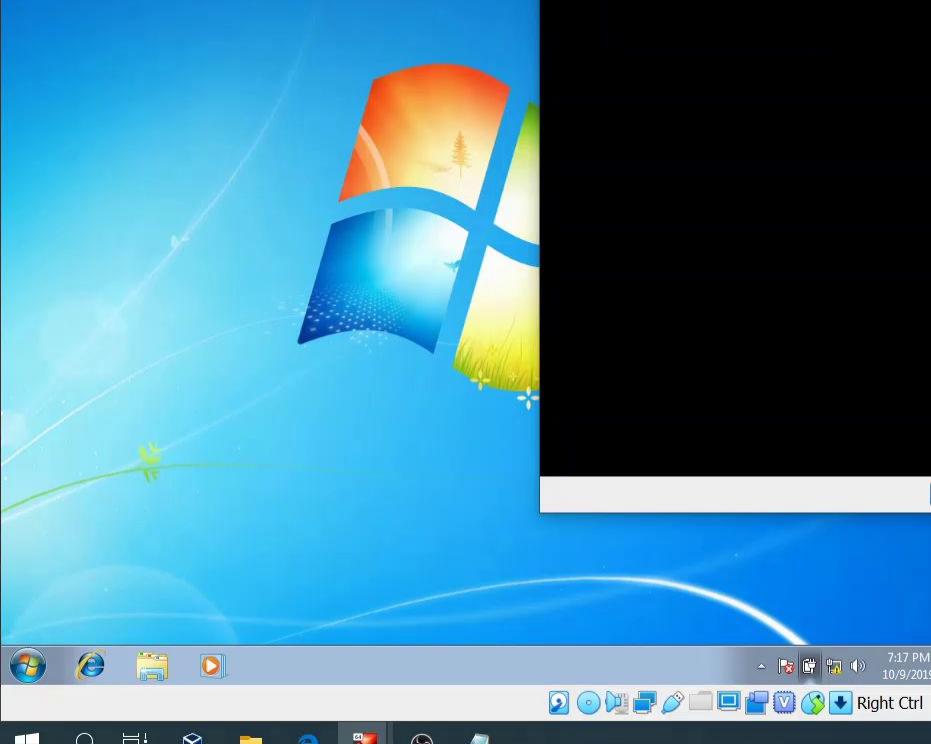
Cambiamos la interfaz que se encuentra en la red local de la zona pública a la interna con los comandos **firewall-cmd --zone=public --remove-interface=[interface]** para removerla de la zona pública.

Luego la agregamos a la zona interna con **firewall-cmd --zone=internal --add-interface=[interface]**



Recycle Bin

```
[root@localhost etc]# sysctl -p  
net.ipv4.ip_forward = 1  
[root@localhost etc]# firewall-cmd --zone=public --remove-interface=enp0s10
```



File Machine View Input Devices Help



Recycle Bin

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
[root@localhost etc]# firewall-cmd --zone=internal --add-interface=enp0s10
```



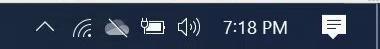
Right Ctrl



7:18 PM  
10/9/2019



1 / 4



7:18 PM

Agregamos una regla de POSTROUTING con el comando **firewall-cmd**  
**--direct --add-rule ipv4 nat POSTROUTING 0 -o [interface externa] -j**  
**MASQUERADE**



Recycle Bin

```
[root@localhost etc]# firewall-cmd --direct --add-rule ipv4 nat POSTROUTING 0 -o enp0s3 -j MASQUERADE  
E  
success  
[root@localhost etc]# _
```



19:20

esday, October 09

Notification



Agregamos una regla de FORWARD con el comando **firewall-cmd**  
**--direct --add-rule ipv4 filter FORWARD 0 -i [ interfaz externa ] -o [**  
**interfaz interna ] -j ACCEPT**



Recycle Bin

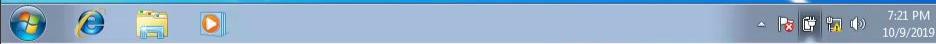
```
[root@localhost etc]# firewall-cmd --direct --add-rule ipv4 nat POSTROUTING 0 -o enp0s3 -j MASQUERADE
success
[root@localhost etc]# firewall-cmd --direct --add-rule ipv4 filter FORWARD 0 -i enp0s3 -o enp0s10 -j ACCEPT
success
[root@localhost etc]#
```



19:21

Wednesday, October 09

Notification



Agregamos otra regla de FORWARD pero esta vez establecemos el estado

```
firewall-cmd --direct --add-rule ipv4 filter FORWARD 0 -i [interfaz interna] -o [interfaz externa] -m state --state RELATED,ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
```



Recycle Bin



```
centOs-server-20186748 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox  
File Machine View Input Devices Help  
[root@localhost etc]# firewall-cmd --direct --add-rule ipv4 nat POSTROUTING 0 -o enp0s3 -j MASQUERADE  
success  
[root@localhost etc]# firewall-cmd --direct --add-rule ipv4 filter FORWARD 0 -i enp0s3 -o enp0s10 -j ACCEPT  
success  
[root@localhost etc]# firewall-cmd --direct --add-rule ipv4 filter FORWARD 0 -i enp0s10 -o enp0s3 -m state --state RELATED,ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT  
Error: COMMAND_FAILED: '/usr/sbin/iptables-restore -w -n' failed: iptables-restore v1.4.21: Bad state "ESTABLISHED"  
Error occurred at line: 2  
Try 'iptables-restore -h' or 'iptables-restore --help' for more information.  
[root@localhost etc]# firewall-cmd --direct --add-rule ipv4 filter FORWARD 0 -i enp0s10 -o enp0s3 -m state --state RELATED,ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT  
success  
[root@localhost etc]# _
```

19:22

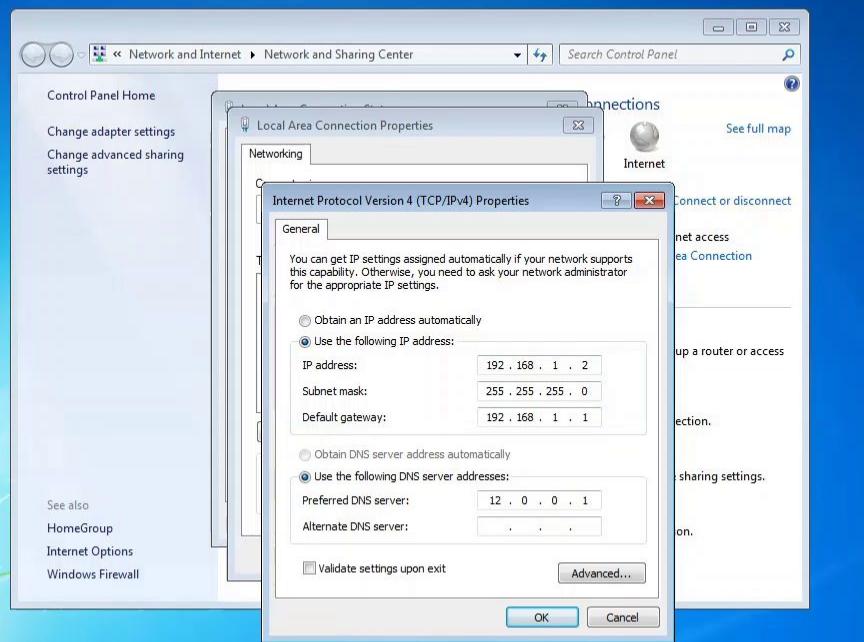
esday, October 09



Le asignamos a nuestro primer cliente el gateway de la red externa como dns y probamos que este tenga acceso a internet haciendo ping a la direccion externa 1.1.1.1



Recycle Bin



Home



Trash





Recycle Bin

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
  Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 <0% loss>,
  Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 291ms, Average = 145ms
Control-C
^C
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 1.1.1.1

Pinging 1.1.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 1.1.1.1: bytes=32 time=46ms TTL=56
Reply from 1.1.1.1: bytes=32 time=91ms TTL=56
Reply from 1.1.1.1: bytes=32 time=51ms TTL=56
Reply from 1.1.1.1: bytes=32 time=41ms TTL=56

Ping statistics for 1.1.1.1:
  Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 <0% loss>,
  Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 41ms, Maximum = 91ms, Average = 57ms
C:\Users\w7-20186748>clear
'clear' is not recognized as an internal or external command,
operable program or batch file.

C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```

The screenshot shows the Windows Control Panel Network and Sharing Center. On the left, there's a sidebar with links like 'Control Panel Home', 'Change adapter settings', and 'Change advanced sharing settings'. The main area displays basic network information: 'CLIENT-PC (This computer)' is connected to an 'Unidentified network' (Public network) with an 'Internet' connection type via a 'Local Area Connection'. Below this, there are sections for 'View your active networks', 'Change your networking settings' (with options for setting up new connections, connecting to networks, choosing homegroup, and troubleshooting), and 'See also' links for HomeGroup, Internet Options, and Windows Firewall.



Le asignamos a nuestro cliente Linux el gateway de la red externa como dns y probamos que este tenga acceso a internet haciendo ping a la direccion externa 1.1.1.1



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Reply from 1.1.1.1: bytes=32 time=41ms TTL=56
Ping statistics for 1.1.1.1:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 <0% loss>,
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 41ms, Maximum = 91ms, Average = 57ms
C:\Users\w7-20186748>clear
'clear' is not recognized as an internal or external command,
operable program or batch file.
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 1.1.1.1
Pinging 1.1.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 1.1.1.1: bytes=32 time=49ms TTL=56
Reply from 1.1.1.1: bytes=32 time=50ms TTL=56
Reply from 1.1.1.1: bytes=32 time=51ms TTL=56
Reply from 1.1.1.1: bytes=32 time=47ms TTL=56
Ping statistics for 1.1.1.1:
Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 <0% loss>,
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 47ms, Maximum = 59ms, Average = 51ms
C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```



Settings

Wi-Fi

Wired

Bluetooth

Connected - 1000 Mb/s

Background

Notifications

Search

Region &amp; Language

Universal Access

Online Accounts

Privacy

Sharing

Sound

Power

Network

Devices

Details

Settings

Cancel

Wired

Details

Identity

IPv4

IPv6

Security

IPv4 Method

 Automatic (DHCP) Link-Local Only Manual Disable

Addresses

Address	Netmask	Gateway	X
192.168.1.18	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1	X
			X

DNS

Automatic

ON

12.0.0.1

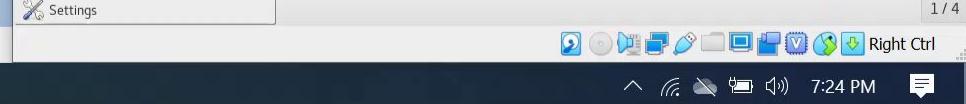
Separate IP addresses with commas

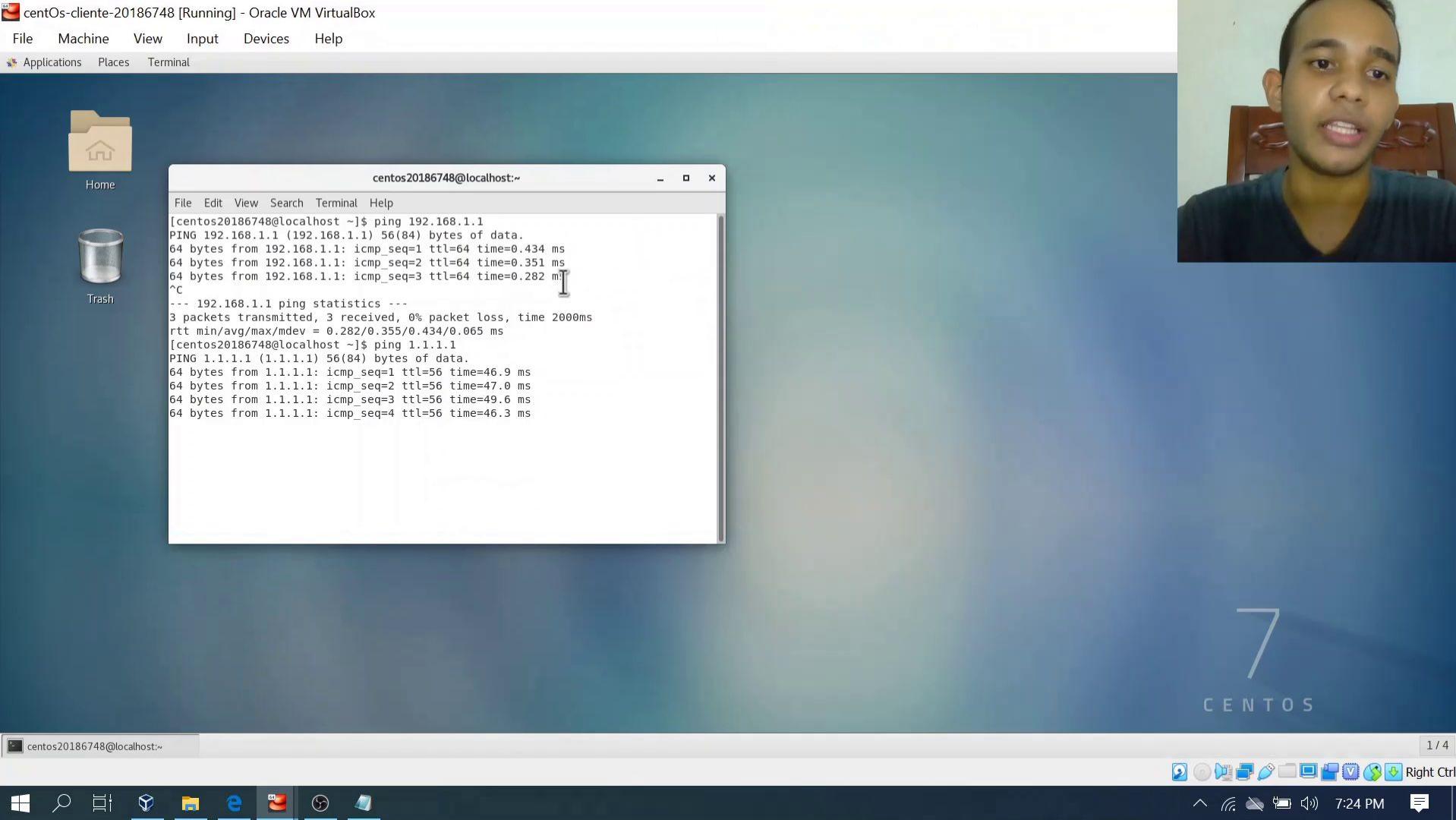
Routes

Automatic

ON

Address	Netmask	Gateway	Metric	X
				X





# NAT con iptables

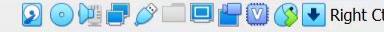
Primero detenemos y deshabilitamos la aplicación **firewalld**, con  
**systemctl stop firewalld**, y **systemctl disable firewalld**



Recycle Bin



```
[root@localhost etc]# systemctl disable firewalld  
[root@localhost etc]# systemctl stop firewalld  
[root@localhost etc]# _
```



Nos aseguramos de habilitar el redireccionamiento colocando **1** en  
**/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip\_forward**

File Machine View Input Devices Help



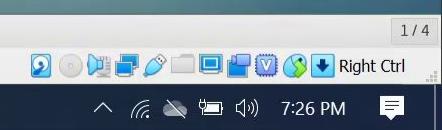
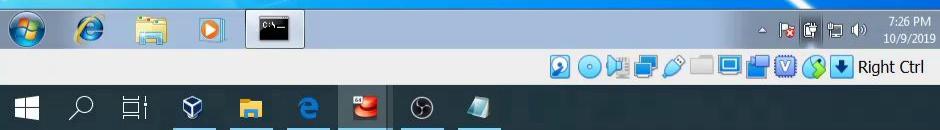
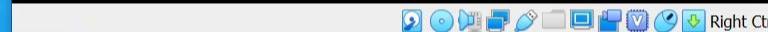
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe  
C:\Users\w7-20186748>

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
[root@localhost etc]# echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
[root@localhost etc]# _
```

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places



Habilitamos el postrouting y el forward con los comandos **iptables -A POSTROUTING -t nat -s [red interna] -o [interfaz conectada a internet] -j MASQUERADE**,  
**iptables -A FORWARD -i [red interna] -j ACCEPT** respectivamente

File Machine View Input Devices Help



Recycle Bin

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Applications Places

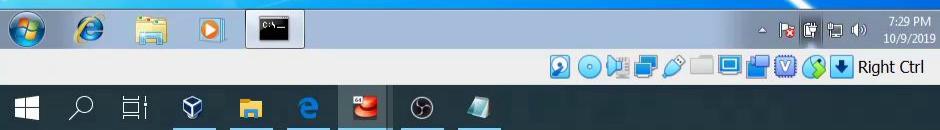
File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe  
C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```

```
[root@localhost etc]# iptables -t nat -s 192.168.1.0/24 -o enp0s3 -j MASQUERADE  
[root@localhost etc]# iptables -A FORWARD -i enp0s10 -j ACCEPT  
[root@localhost etc]# -
```



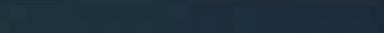
Right Ctrl



Right Ctrl



Right Ctrl



Guardamos las reglas que habíamos configurado de tal manera que estas se apliquen con el comando **service iptables save** , luego con **iptables -L -n -v** podemos visualizar las reglas que tenemos configuradas

File Machine View Input Devices Help



Recycle Bin

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Pinging 12.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.1: Destination host unreachable!
Reply from 192.168.1.1: Destination host unreachable!
Ping statistics for 12.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0%) [Control-C]
^C
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 12.0.0.1

Pinging 12.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 12.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=254
Reply from 12.0.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 12.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0%) [Control-C]
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
Control-C
^C
C:\Users\w7-20186748>clear
'clear' is not recognized as an internal or external
operable program or batch file.

C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
[root@localhost etc]# system iptables save
-bash: system: command not found
[root@localhost etc]# service iptables save
iptables: Saving firewall rules to /etc/sysconfig/iptables:[ OK ]
```



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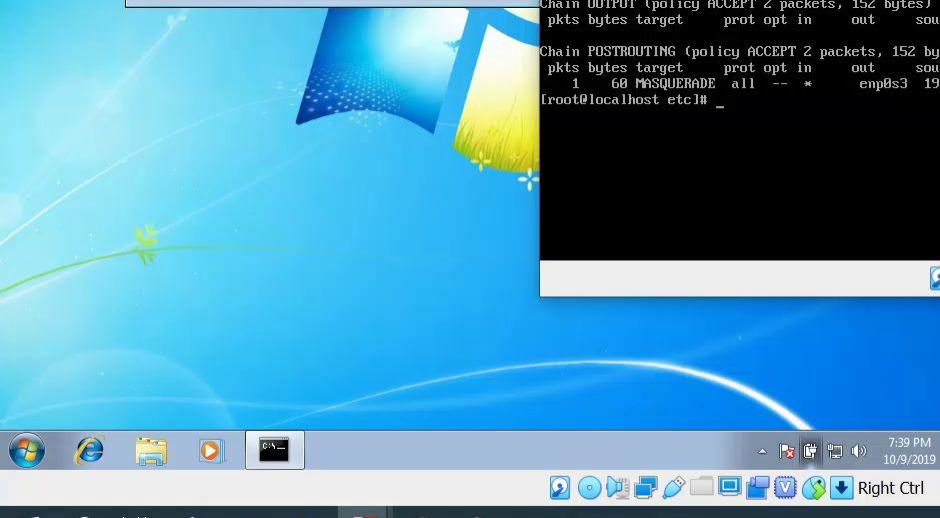
A

A



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Ping statistics for 12.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 <0%>
Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
Control-C
^C
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 12.0.0.1
Ping statistics for 12.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:
    Reply from 192.168.1.1: Destination host unreachable!
Reply from 192.168.1.1: Destination host unreachable!

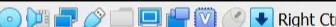
Ping statistics for 12.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 <0%>
Control-C
^C
C:\Users\w7-20186748>clear
'clear' is not recognized as an internal or external
operable program or batch file.
C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```



```
[root@localhost etc]# system iptables save
-bash: system: command not found
[root@localhost etc]# service iptables save
iptables: Saving firewall rules to /etc/sysconfig/iptables:[  OK  ]
[root@localhost etc]# iptables -L -n -v
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT 2 packets, 305 bytes)
pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination
      2 120 ACCEPT  all --  emp0s10 *      0.0.0.0/0

Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT 2 packets, 120 bytes)
pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination
      2 120 ACCEPT  all --  emp0s10 *      0.0.0.0/0

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT 1 packets, 76 bytes)
pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination
[root@localhost etc]# iptables -t nat -L -n -v
Chain PREROUTING (policy ACCEPT 2 packets, 289 bytes)
pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT 1 packets, 229 bytes)
pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination
Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT 2 packets, 152 bytes)
pkts bytes target prot opt in out source destination
      1   60 MASQUERADE all --  *      enp0s3  192.168.1.0/24      0.0.0.0/0
[root@localhost etc]# _
```



7:39 PM

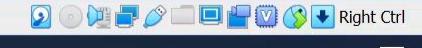
10/9/2019

Right Ctrl



19:39

esday, October 09



7:39 PM



Nuevamente probamos que ambas maquinas tengan acceso a internet haciendo ping a la direccion externa 1.1.1.1

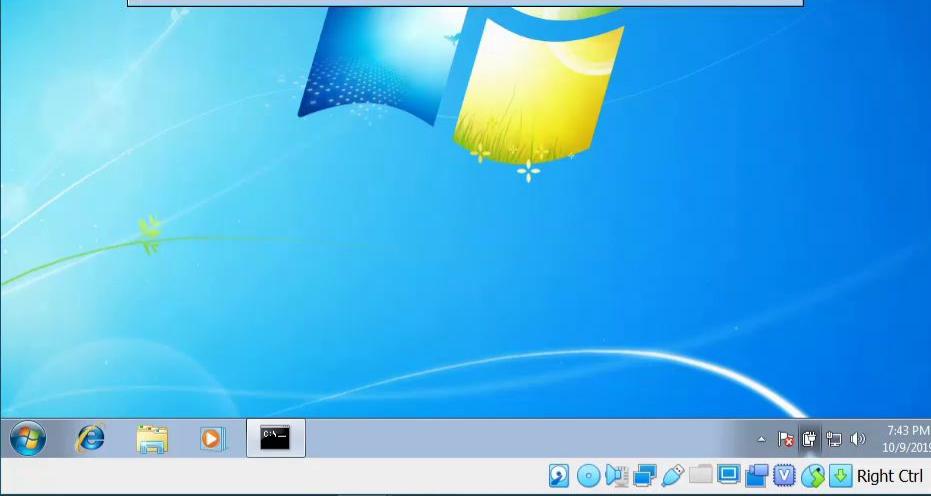


Recycle Bin

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\w7-20186748>ping 1.1.1.1

Pinging 1.1.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 1.1.1.1: bytes=32 time=45ms TTL=56
Reply from 1.1.1.1: bytes=32 time=44ms TTL=56
Reply from 1.1.1.1: bytes=32 time=45ms TTL=56
Reply from 1.1.1.1: bytes=32 time=45ms TTL=56

Ping statistics for 1.1.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 44ms, Maximum = 45ms, Average = 44ms
C:\Users\w7-20186748>
```



centos20186748@localhost:~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=68 ttl=56 time=103 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=69 ttl=56 time=58.8 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=70 ttl=56 time=87.3 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=71 ttl=56 time=59.7 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=72 ttl=56 time=55.7 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=73 ttl=56 time=105 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=74 ttl=56 time=66.6 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=75 ttl=56 time=63.3 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=76 ttl=56 time=130 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=77 ttl=56 time=68.2 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=78 ttl=56 time=106 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=79 ttl=56 time=64.9 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=80 ttl=56 time=66.4 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=81 ttl=56 time=61.3 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=82 ttl=56 time=75.3 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=83 ttl=56 time=73.1 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=84 ttl=56 time=51.5 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=85 ttl=56 time=87.0 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=86 ttl=56 time=86.6 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=87 ttl=56 time=192 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=88 ttl=56 time=51.7 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=89 ttl=56 time=229 ms
64 bytes from 1.1.1.1: icmp_seq=90 ttl=56 time=101 ms
```



centos20186748@localhost:~

