

CTP : R4.Cyber.11 HTTP (nginx)

1. Installation et configuration de base de Nginx :

- Installation de Nginx sur un système Linux.

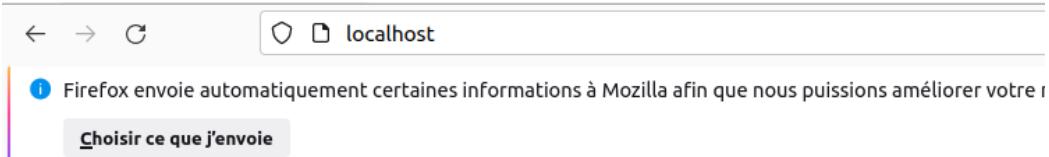
```
administrateur@rt-mv:~$ sudo apt update && sudo apt install nginx -y
[sudo] Mot de passe de administrateur :
Attente :1 http://fr.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Réception de :2 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [129 kB]
Réception de :3 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/main i386 Packages [598 kB]
Réception de :4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/main amd64 Packages [2 137 kB]
Réception de :5 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/main Translation-en [332 kB]
Réception de :6 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/main amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [43,1 kB]
Réception de :7 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/restricted amd64 Packages [2 952 kB]
Réception de :8 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/restricted Translation-en [521 kB]
Réception de :9 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/restricted amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [208 kB]
Réception de :10 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/universe i386 Packages [652 kB]
Réception de :11 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/universe amd64 Packages [966 kB]
Réception de :12 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/universe Translation-en [207 kB]
Réception de :13 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/universe amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [126 kB]
Réception de :14 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/multiverse amd64 DEP-11 Metadata [208 kB]
8 663 ko réceptionnés en 2s (4 317 ko/s)

```

- Configuration d'un site web simple avec Nginx, accessible via HTTP.

```
administrateur@rt-mv:~$ sudo systemctl enable nginx
Synchronizing state of nginx.service with SysV service script with /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable nginx
administrateur@rt-mv:~$ sudo systemctl start nginx
administrateur@rt-mv:~$
```

```
GNU nano 6.2                               /var/www/html/index.html
<h1>Site de Batman<h1>
```



Site de Batman

2. Sécurisation de Nginx avec SSL/TLS :

- Génération d'un certificat SSL auto-signé ou obtention d'un certificat d'une autorité de certification (comme Let's Encrypt).

```
administrateur@rt-mv:~$ sudo openssl req -x509 -nodes 365 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout /etc/ssl/private/nginx-selfsigned.key -out /etc/ssl/certs/nginx-selfsigned.crt
...
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into your certificate request.
What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
For some fields there will be a default value,
If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
-----
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:FR
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:Hauts-De-France
Locality Name (eg, city) []:Béthune
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:batmansite
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:batmansite
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:batmansite
Email Address []:batmansite@contant.fr
```

- Configuration de Nginx pour utiliser le certificat SSL et activer HTTPS.

```
sudo nano /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
```

```
GNU nano 6.2                                     /etc/nginx/sites-available/default *
server {
    listen 443 ssl;
    server_name mondomaine.com;

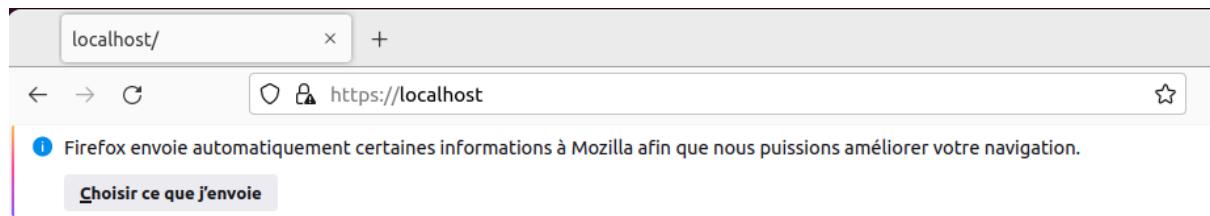
    ssl_certificate /etc/ssl/certs/nginx-selfsigned.crt;
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/ssl/private/nginx-selfsigned.key;

    root /var/www/html;
    index index.html;

    location / {
        root /var/www/html;
        index index.html;
    }
}

server {
    listen 80;
    server_name mondomaine.com;
}
```

- Test de la configuration SSL/TLS.



Site de Batman

3. Redirection de HTTP vers HTTPS :

- Configuration de Nginx pour rediriger automatiquement toutes les requêtes HTTP vers HTTPS.

```
GNU nano 6.2                               /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
server {
    listen 443 ssl;
    server_name mondomaine.com;

    ssl_certificate /etc/ssl/certs/nginx-selfsigned.crt;
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/ssl/private/nginx-selfsigned.key;

    root /var/www/html;
    index index.html;

    location / {
        root /var/www/html;
        index index.html;
    }
}

server {
    listen 80;
    server_name mondomaine.com;

    location / {
        return 301 https://$host$request_uri;
    }
}
```

- Test et validation de la redirection

```
administrateur@rt-mv:~$ curl -I http://localhost
HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently
Server: nginx/1.18.0 (Ubuntu)
Date: Thu, 06 Mar 2025 07:34:01 GMT
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 178
Connection: keep-alive
Location: https://localhost/
```

4. Configuration des en-têtes de sécurité :

- Ajout et configuration des en-têtes de sécurité recommandés (HSTS,X-Content-Type-Options, X-XSS-Protection, X-Frame-Options, Referrer-Policy) dans la configuration de Nginx.

```
GNU nano 6.2                                         /etc/nginx/sites-available/default
server {
    listen 443 ssl;
    server_name mondomaine.com;

    ssl_certificate /etc/ssl/certs/nginx-selfsigned.crt;
    ssl_certificate_key /etc/ssl/private/nginx-selfsigned.key;

    add_header Strict-Transport-Security "max-age=31536000; includeSubDomains; preload" always;
    add_header X-Content-Type-Option "nosniff" always;
    add_header X-XSS-Protection "1; mode=block" always;
    add_header X-Frame-Options "SAMEORIGIN" always;
    add_header Referrer-Policy "no-referrer-when-downgrade" always;

    root /var/www/html;
    index index.html;

    location / {
        root /var/www/html;
        index index.html;
    }
}

server {
    listen 80;
    server_name mondomaine.com;

    location / {
        return 301 https://$host$request_uri;
    }
}
```

- Explication de l'importance de chaque en-tête pour la sécurité du site web.

HSTS : Empêche les attaques de type downgrade et force l'utilisation de HTTPS.

X-Content-Type-Options : Empêche les attaques de type MIME sniffing.

X-XSS-Protection : Protège contre les attaques Cross-Site Scripting.

X-Frame-Options : Protège contre le clickjacking.

Referrer-Policy : Protège la confidentialité des utilisateurs en contrôlant l'envoi des informations de référence.

5. Analyse des communications sécurisées :

- Utilisation de Wireshark pour analyser les communications entre le client et le serveur, mettant en évidence les différences entre les communications HTTP et HTTPS.

The screenshot shows a Wireshark capture of DNS traffic. The packet list pane shows 60 total packets, with the 10th packet selected. The selected packet is a DNS query from 172.18.26.101 to 172.31.19.58. The details pane shows the raw hex and ASCII data for this packet, which includes domain names like "raft.io" and "www.google.com". The bytes pane shows the raw binary data. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Paquets: 60 · Affichés: 10 (16.7%) · Profile: Default".

Communication HTTP (non sécurisé) :

- message non crypté, le texte est lisible.

Communication HTTPS (sécurisé) :

- handshake SSL/TLS avec des paquets contenant des informations cryptées
- Testez l'accès sécurisé à votre site en visitant <https://<adresse IP de votre serveur>> ou https://votre_domaine.com. Vous devriez voir la page d'accueil de votre site servie via HTTPS avec un cadenas dans la barre d'adresse du navigateur.

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL "172.31.19.58/" in the address bar. Below the address bar, the status bar shows "https://172.31.19.58". The main content area displays the text "Site de Batman". A padlock icon in the status bar indicates a secure connection.

6. DNS (Bonus) :

- Configurer votre serveur et client pour qu'ils utilisent des noms de domaine au lieu d'adresses IP.

- sudo /etc/bind/named.conf

```
GNU nano 6.2                                         /etc/bind/named.conf
options {
    directory "/var/cache/bind";

    forwarders {
        8.8.8.8;
        8.8.4.4;
    };

    listen-on port 53 { any; };
    allow-query { any; };
    recursion yes;
};

zone "mondomaine.com" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/zones/db.mondomaine.com";
};

zone "0.0.127.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/zones/db.local";
};
```

- sudo nano /etc/bind/zones/db.mondomaine.com

```
GNU nano 6.2                                         /etc/bind/zones/db.mondomaine.com
$TTL 86400
@    IN  SOA ns1.mondomaine.com. admin.mondomaine.com. (
            2025030501 ; Serial
            3600       ; Refresh
            1800       ; Retry
            1209600    ; Expire
            86400 )     ; Minimum TTL

@    IN  NS  ns1.mondomaine.com.
@    IN  A   172.31.19.58
ns1 IN  A   172.31.19.58
```

- sudo nano /etc/bind/zones/db.192

```
GNU nano 6.2                                         /etc/bind/zones/db.192
$TTL 86400
@ IN SOA ns1.mondomaine.com. admin.mondomaine.com. (
    2025030501 ; Serial
    3600        ; Refresh
    1800        ; Retry
    1209600     ; Expire
    86400 )      ; Minimum TTL

@ IN NS ns1.mondomaine.com.
16 IN PTR mondomaine.com.
```

- sudo nano /etc/bind/named.conf.local

```
GNU nano 6.2                                         /etc/bind/named.conf.local
zone "mondomaine.com" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/zones/db.mondomaine.com";
};

zone "58.19.31.172.in-addr.arpa" {
    type master;
    file "/etc/bind/zones/db.192";
};
```

- sudo nano /etc/hosts

```
GNU nano 6.2                                         /etc/hosts *
127.0.0.1      localhost
127.0.1.1      rt-mv
172.31.19.58   mondomaine.com

# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1      ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
```

- sudo nano /etc/resolv.conf

```
GNU nano 6.2                                         /etc/resolv.conf
# Generated by NetworkManager
nameserver 172.31.19.58
```



Bienvenue sur mon site