

লিনাক্সে সিকিউরিটি দেওয়ার জন্য যে সকল মেথড ব্যবহার করা হয় তাদের মধ্যে উল্লেখযোগ্যগুলো হলো-

১) Firewall

২) SELinux

৩) Hardening

1. Firewall

I. Software firewall (Iptables, Firewallld)

II. Hardware firewall (ASA, Juniper)

Iptables

I. Filter (Input, output, Forward)

II. NAT (SNAT,DNAT)

1) SNAT(Private to public)

2) DNAT(Public to private [Port forwarding for webserver])

III. Mangle(Policy based routing)

Firewalld

It's managed by 3 ways

a. Firewall-cmd (Command)

b. Firewall-config (GUI)

c. /etc/firewall/

How to install firewalld or iptables?

#yum install firewalld or iptables

How to search iptables and firewall?

`Rpm -qa | grep firewalld or iptables`

How to check status of iptables and firewall?

`Systemctl status firewalld or iptables`

How to start firewalld or iptables?

`Systemctl start firewalld or iptables`

How to stop firewall or iptables?

`Systemctl stop firewalld or iptables.`

How to permanent stop firewalld or iptables?

`Systemctl mask iptables`

How to configure firewall?

`#firewall-config (GUI)`

`#firewall -cmd (command)`

Example : `firewall -cmd -permanent -add-port=21/tcp`

How to restart firewall?

`# firewall-cmd -reload`

How to check added ports in firewall?

`#firewall -cmd -list-ports`

2) SELinux- Security enhanced Linux.

দেখার জন্য – getenforce

পরিবর্তন করার জন্য-

Vim /etc/sysconfig/selinux

Or

/etc/selinux/config

Reboot