

Firewall Configuration and Testing Report

1. Objective

To configure the firewall to block specific ports, test the configuration, and understand how firewall rules filter traffic.

2. Tools Used

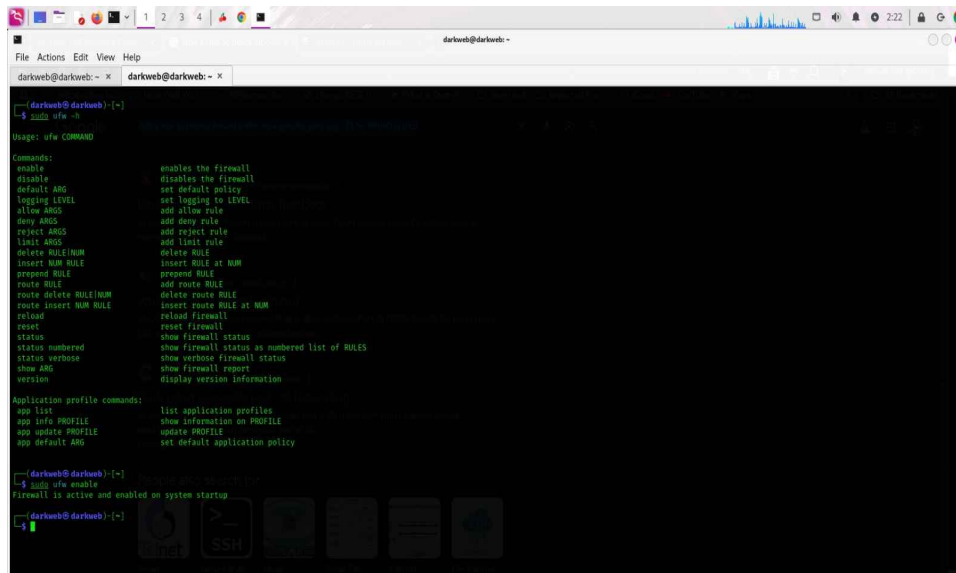
OS: Linux (UFW - Uncomplicated Firewall)

Testing Tools: telnet, nc (Netcat)

Step 1 – Check UFW Status

Command:

```
sudo ufw status
```



```
darkweb@darkweb: ~  
$ sudo ufw status  
Usage: ufw COMMAND  
  
Commands:  
enable          enables the firewall  
disable         disables the firewall  
default ARG     set default policy  
logging LEVEL   set logging to LEVEL  
allow ARGS      add allow rule  
deny ARGS       add deny rule  
reject ARGS     add reject rule  
limit ARGS      add limit rule  
delete RULE/NUM delete RULE  
insert NUM RULE insert RULE at NUM  
prepend RULE     prepend RULE  
route RULE       add route RULE  
route delete RULE/NUM delete route RULE  
route insert NUM RULE insert route RULE at NUM  
reload          reload firewall  
reset           reset firewall  
status          show firewall status  
status numbered show firewall status as numbered list of RULES  
status verbose  show verbose firewall status  
show ARG        show firewall report  
version         display version information  
  
Application profile commands:  
app list        list application profiles  
app info PROFILE show information on PROFILE  
app update PROFILE update PROFILE  
app default ARG set default application policy  
  
darkweb@darkweb: ~  
$ sudo ufw enable  
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup  
darkweb@darkweb: ~  
$
```

Step 2 – List Current Firewall Rules

Command:

```
sudo ufw status numbered
```



```
darkweb@darkweb: ~$ sudo ufw status numbered
Status: active

darkweb@darkweb: ~$ sudo ufw deny 23/tcp
Rule added
Rule added (v6)

darkweb@darkweb: ~$ sudo ufw status numbered
Status: active

To Action From
[ 1] 22/tcp DENY IN Anywhere
[ 2] 23/tcp DENY IN Anywhere (v6)

darkweb@darkweb: ~$ sudo iptables -L
Chain INPUT (policy DROP)
target prot opt source destination
ufw-before-input all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-before-input all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-after-input all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-after-input all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-reject-input all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-track-input all -- anywhere anywhere

Chain FORWARD (policy DROP)
target prot opt source destination
DOCKER-USER all -- anywhere anywhere
ACCEPT all -- anywhere anywhere cstate RELATED,ESTABLISHED
ACCEPT all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-before-forward all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-before-forward all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-after-forward all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-after-forward all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-reject-forward all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-track-forward all -- anywhere anywhere
```

Step 5 – Test the Rule

Command:

```
nc -v 127.0.0.1 23 or telnet 127.0.0.1 23
```

```
darkweb@darkweb: ~$ sudo ufw allow ssh
[sudo] password for darkweb:
Rule added
Rule added (v6)

darkweb@darkweb: ~$ sudo ufw deny 23/tcp
Rule updated
Rule updated (v6)

darkweb@darkweb: ~$ sudo ufw status numbered
Status: active

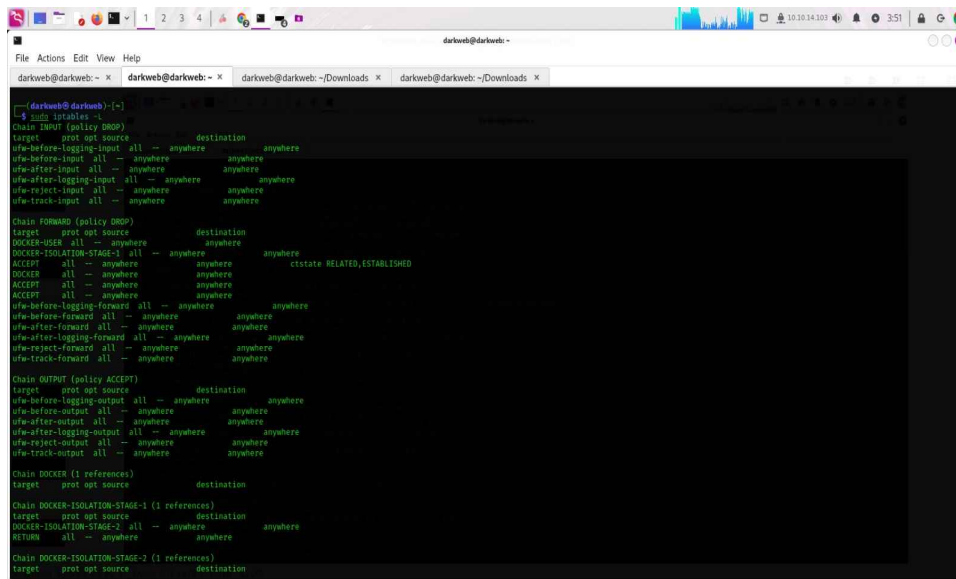
To Action From
[ 1] 22/tcp DENY IN Anywhere
[ 2] 22/tcp ALLOW IN Anywhere
[ 3] 23/tcp DENY IN Anywhere (v6)
[ 4] 22/tcp ALLOW IN Anywhere (v6)

darkweb@darkweb: ~$
```

Step 6 – Remove Test Rule

Command:

```
sudo ufw delete deny 23/tcp
```



```
darkweb@darkweb:~$ sudo iptables
Chain INPUT (policy DROP)
target prot opt source destination
ufw-before-input all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-after-input all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-before-logging-input all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-after-logging-input all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-reject-input all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-track-input all -- anywhere anywhere

Chain FORWARD (policy DROP)
target prot opt source destination
DOCKER-USER all -- anywhere anywhere
DOCKER-ISOLATION-STAGE-1 all -- anywhere anywhere cstate RELATED,ESTABLISHED
ACCEPT all -- anywhere anywhere
DOCKER all -- anywhere anywhere
ACCEPT all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-before-logging-forward all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-before-forward all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-after-forward all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-before-logging-forward all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-reject-forward all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-track-forward all -- anywhere anywhere

Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)
target prot opt source destination
ufw-before-logging-output all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-before-output all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-after-output all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-before-logging-output all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-reject-output all -- anywhere anywhere
ufw-track-output all -- anywhere anywhere

Chain DOCKER (1 references)
target prot opt source destination

Chain DOCKER-ISOLATION-STAGE-1 (1 references)
target prot opt source destination
DOCKER-ISOLATION-STAGE-2 all -- anywhere anywhere
RETURN all -- anywhere anywhere

Chain DOCKER-ISOLATION-STAGE-2 (1 references)
target prot opt source destination
```

7. Summary – How Firewall Filters Traffic

A firewall acts as a barrier between a trusted internal network and untrusted external networks, such as the internet. It examines inbound and outbound data packets and allows or blocks them based on pre-configured rules. Filtering can be based on port numbers, protocols, IP addresses, and application-specific rules. In this lab, we blocked Telnet traffic on port 23, verified the block, and then restored the original configuration.