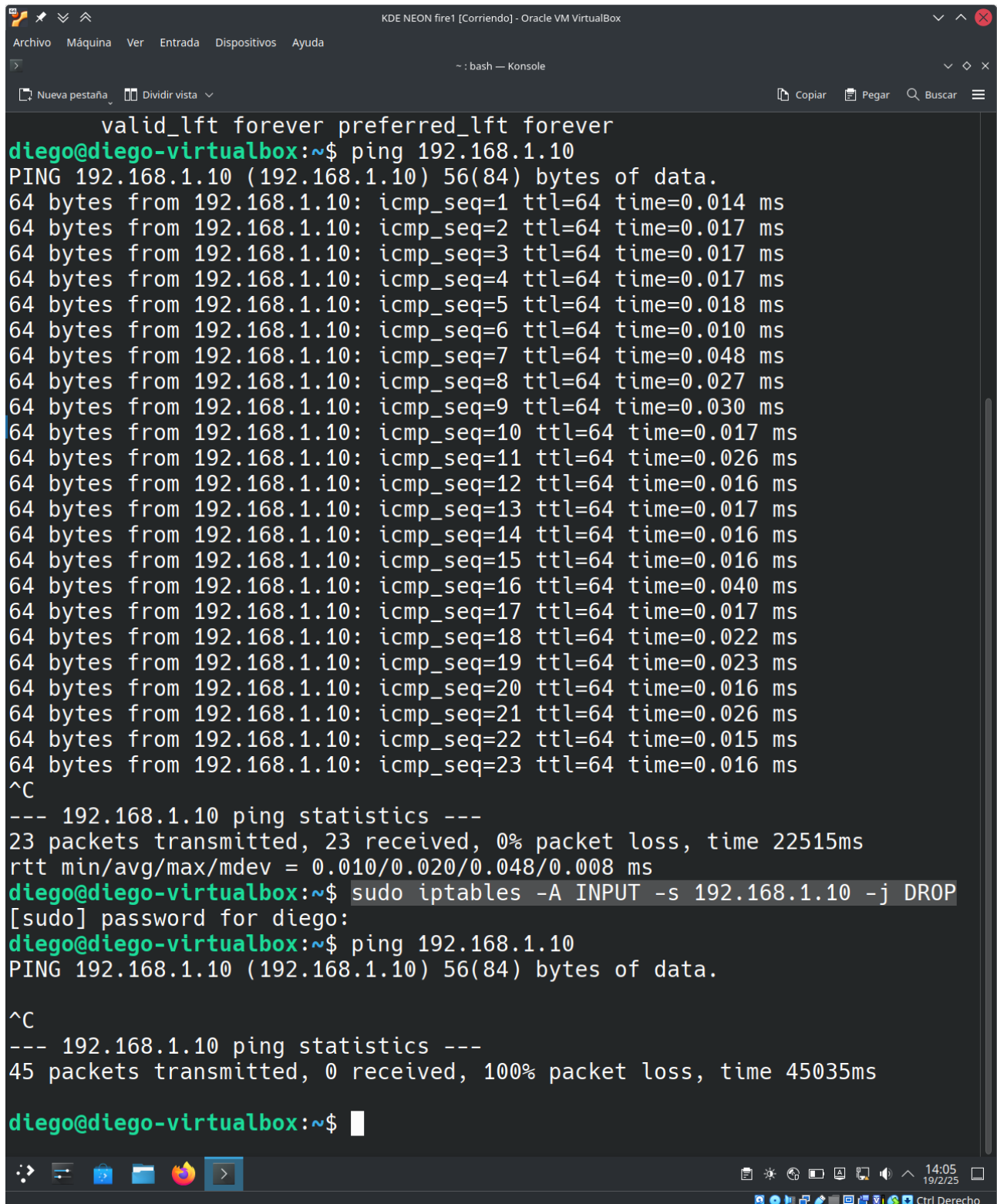


1.- Bloquea el acceso a internet para el navegador Google Chrome en tu equipo.

```
diego@diego-virtualbox:~$ sudo iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp --dport 80 -j DROP
diego@diego-virtualbox:~$ sudo iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp --dport 443 -j DROP
diego@diego-virtualbox:~$
```

(No ha dejado bloquear la aplicación específicamente, así que bloqueamos con iptables el puerto directamente)

2.- Bloquea la IP del PC de tu compañero. Pídele que haga un ping a tu PC. ¿Qué ocurre?

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "KDE NEON fire1 [Corriendo] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal shows a user named "diego" performing a ping test to 192.168.1.10. The ping is successful, showing 23 packets transmitted and received with 0% packet loss. Then, the user runs a command to block the IP 192.168.1.10 using iptables. After a password prompt, the user runs the ping test again. This time, 45 packets are transmitted but 0 are received, resulting in 100% packet loss. The terminal window has a dark theme and standard Linux terminal icons at the bottom.

```
valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
diego@diego-virtualbox:~$ ping 192.168.1.10
PING 192.168.1.10 (192.168.1.10) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.014 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.017 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.017 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.017 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.018 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.010 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.048 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=0.027 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=9 ttl=64 time=0.030 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=10 ttl=64 time=0.017 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=11 ttl=64 time=0.026 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=12 ttl=64 time=0.016 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=13 ttl=64 time=0.017 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=14 ttl=64 time=0.016 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=15 ttl=64 time=0.016 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=16 ttl=64 time=0.040 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=17 ttl=64 time=0.017 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=18 ttl=64 time=0.022 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=19 ttl=64 time=0.023 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=20 ttl=64 time=0.016 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=21 ttl=64 time=0.026 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=22 ttl=64 time=0.015 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.10: icmp_seq=23 ttl=64 time=0.016 ms
^C
--- 192.168.1.10 ping statistics ---
23 packets transmitted, 23 received, 0% packet loss, time 22515ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.010/0.020/0.048/0.008 ms
diego@diego-virtualbox:~$ sudo iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.1.10 -j DROP
[sudo] password for diego:
diego@diego-virtualbox:~$ ping 192.168.1.10
PING 192.168.1.10 (192.168.1.10) 56(84) bytes of data.
^C
--- 192.168.1.10 ping statistics ---
45 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 45035ms

diego@diego-virtualbox:~$
```

3.- Habilita el puerto del MySQL en el cortafuegos.

```
diego@diego-virtualbox:~$ sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 3306 -j ACCEPT
```

4.- Bloquea el puerto 25 en el cortafuegos.

```
diego@diego-virtualbox:~$ sudo iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp --dport 25 -j DROP
diego@diego-virtualbox:~$ sudo iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp --dport 587 -j DROP
diego@diego-virtualbox:~$ sudo iptables -A OUTPUT -p tcp --dport 465 -j DROP
diego@diego-virtualbox:~$
```

5.- Envía un correo a través del Outlook. Captura pantalla del mensaje de error recibido.

