Linux

Ubuntu Server 14.04 LTS

Instalação e Configuração do Ubuntu Server

Professor:

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Patos, Julho/2014

Sumário



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1.1- Software Livre

Software Livre é qualquer programa de computador que pode ser usado, copiado, estudado e redistribuído sem restrições.

Um software é considerado como livre quando atende aos quatro tipos de liberdade para os usuários do software (Free Software Foundation):

- A liberdade para executar o programa, para qualquer propósito;
- A liberdade de estudar como o programa funciona, e adaptá-lo para as suas necessidades:
- A liberdade de redistribuir, cópias de modo que você possa ajudar ao seu próximo;
- A liberdade de modificar o programa e liberar estas modificações, de modo que toda a comunidade se beneficie.

1.2- Linux

Linux é o termo geralmente usado para designar qualquer sistema operacional que utilize o núcleo Linux.

Foi desenvolvido pelo finlandês Linus Torvalds, inspirado no sistema Minix.

O seu código fonte está disponível sob licença GPL para qualquer pessoa que utilizar, estudar, modificar e distribuir de acordo com os termos da licença.

2.1- Obtendo uma distribuição Linux

- http://distrowatch.com possui um ranking das distribuições Linux
- 1-Mint, 2-Ubuntu, 3-Fedora, 4- openSUSE, 5-Debian, ...
- A distribuição escolhida: Ubuntu (Server)
- Onde obter: www.ubuntu.com e www.ubuntu-br.org
- Download do arquivo .ISO e gravação em disco.

Versão	Lançamento	Codinome	Suporte	
10.04 LTS	abril/2010	Lucid Lynx	abril/2013	abril/2015
10.10	out./2010	Maverick Meerkat	abril/2012	
11.04	abril/2011	Natty Narwhal	out./2012	
11.10	out./2011	Oneiric Ocelot	abril/2013	
12.04 LTS	abril/2012	Precise Pangolin	abril/2017	
12.10	out./2012	Quantal Quetzal	abril/2014	
13.04	abril/2013	Raring Ringtail	janeiro/2014	
13.10	out./2013	Saucy Salamander	julho/2014	
14.04 LTS	abril/2014	Trusty Tahr	abril/2019	
14.10	out./2014	Utopic Unicorn	NA	

Tabela: Tempo de suporte das versões do Ubuntu

2.2- Outras Versões

- Mint (Irlanda). Baseado em Ubuntu e totalmente compatível com os repositórios.
 Outra versão baseada em Debian. Usa o Gnome.
- Kubuntu, versão do Ubuntu que utiliza o ambiente gráfico KDE.
- Xubuntu, para computadores menos potentes, utilizando o ambiente gráfico Xfce.
- Edubuntu, Ubuntu desenvolvido para o uso em escolas.
- Gobuntu, somente com software livre, utilizando o ambiente gráfico Gnome.

3.1- Possibilidades de Instalação do Linux

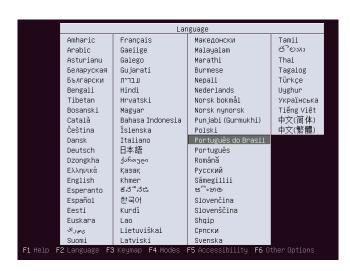
- Apenas o Linux
- Dual Boot (Windows + Linux)
- Usar máquina virtual (VirtualBox, VMware, VirtualPC, etc.)

3.2- Configuração Mínima

Configuração recomendanda

- 1 GHz CPU (x86, Pentium 4 ou melhor)
- 1 GB RAM
- 15 GB de espaço em disco
- Resolução 800 x 600
- Mídia de instalação CD/DVD
- Conexão com a Internet.





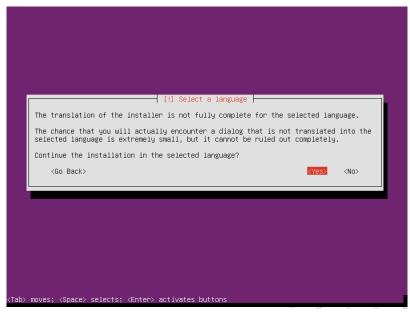


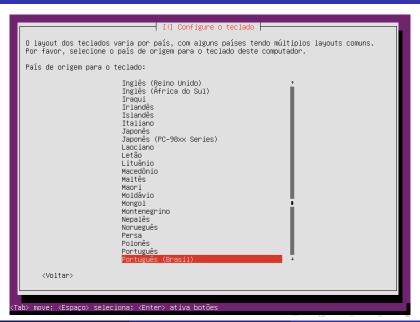
Instalar o Ubuntu Server

instalar múltiplos servidores com MAAS Verificar se há defeitos no disco Testar memória Inicializar pelo primeiro disco rígido Recuperar um sistema corrompido

F1 Ajuda F2 Idioma F3 Mapa de caracteres F4 Modos F5 Acessibilidade F6 Outras o

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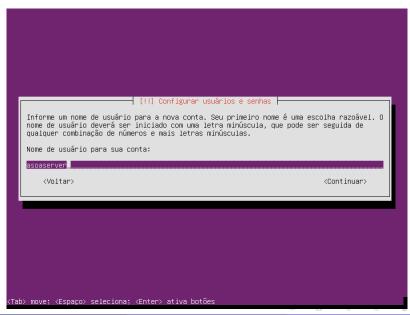




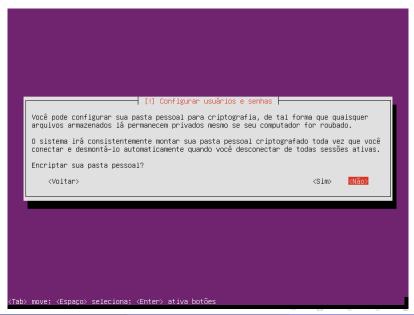


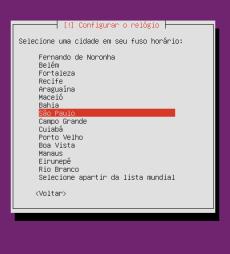












[!!] Particionar discos

O instalador pode guiá-lo através do particionamento de um disco (usando diferentes esquemas padrão) ou, caso você prefira, você pode fazê-lo manualmente. Com o particionamento assistido você ainda tem uma chance de, posteriormente, revisar e personalizar os resultados.

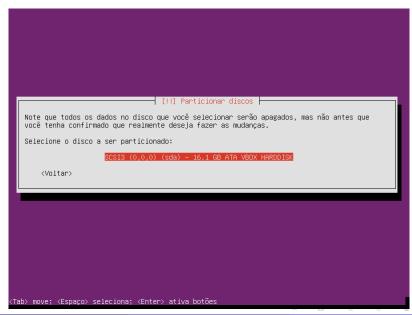
Se você optar pelo particionamento assistido para um disco inteiro, em seguida será solicitado qual disco deverá ser usado.

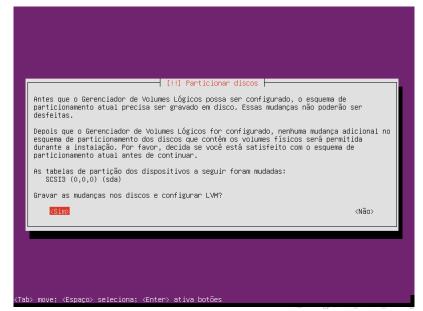
Método de particionamento:

Assistido – usar o disco inteiro Assistido – usar o disco inteiro e configurar LVM Assistido – usar disco todo e LVM criptografado Manual

<Voltar>

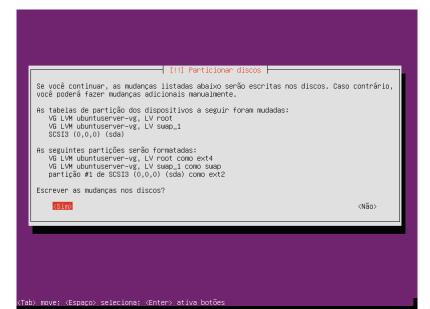
<Tab> move; <Espaço> seleciona; <Enter> ativa botões



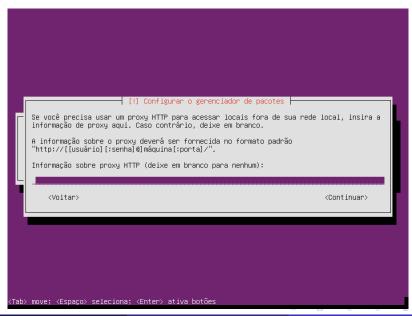


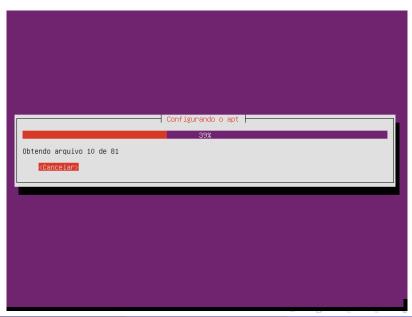
<Tab> move; <Espaco> seleciona; <Enter> ativa botões

[!] Particionar discos Você pode usar o disco por inteiro ou parte dele no particionamento guiado. Se você usar apenas parte dele, ou adicionar mais discos depois, então você será capaz de aumentar o tamanho do disco posteriormente usando as ferramentas LVM, assim, usando uma pequena parte do disco na hora da instalação pode oferecer mais flexibilidade. O tamanho mínimo da instrução de particionamento selecionado é 2.0 GB (ou 12%); Por favor, note que os pacotes que você escolheu para instalar por requerer mais espaco que isso. O tamanho máximo disponível é 15.8 GB. Dica: "max" pode ser usado como um atalho para especificar o tamanho máximo, ou informe uma porcentagem (e.g. "20%") para usar essa porcentagem do tamanho máximo. Tamanho da partição a ser usar no particionamente guiado: 15.8 GB <Continuar> <Vnltar>









[!] Configurando tasksel

Aplicar atualizações regularmente é algo importante para manter seu sistema seguro.

Por padrão, as atualizações devem ser aplicadas manualmente utilizando ferramentas de gerenciamento de pacotes. Alternativamente, você pode escolher por esse stema para automaticamente baixar e instalar atualizações de segurança, ou pode optar por gerir esse sistema através da web, como parte de um grupo de sistemas utilizando os serviços Landscape da Canonical.

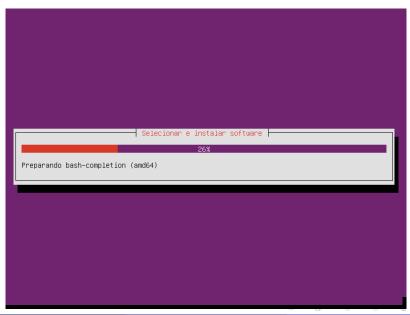
Como você deseja gerenciar as atualizações neste sistema?

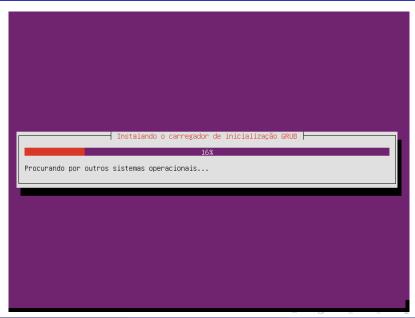
Sem atualizacões automáticas

Instalar atualizações de segurança automaticamente Gerencie o sistema com o Landscape

<u>⟨Tab⟩ move; ⟨</u>Espaço⟩ seleciona; ⟨Enter⟩ ativa botões

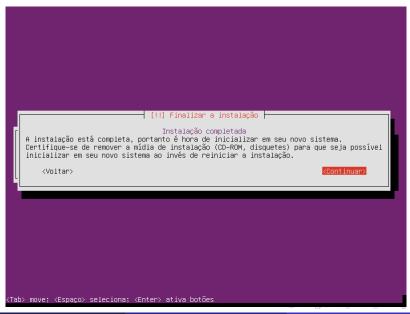






<Tab> move; <Espaco> seleciona; <Enter> ativa botões

Instalar o carregador de inicialização GRUB em um disco rígido Parece que esta nova instalação será o único sistema operacional neste computador. Se isso for verdade, será seguro instalar o carregador de inicialização GRUB no registro mestre de inicialização de seu primeiro disco rígido. Aviso: Se o instalador falhou ao detectar outro sistema operacional que esteja presente em seu computador, modificar o registro mestre de inicialização fará com que os sistemas operacionais não detectados não possam ser inicializados temporariamente, porém o GRUB poderá ser configurado posteriormente para permitir a inicialização dos outros sistemas operacionais. Instalar o carregador de inicialização GRUB no registro mestre de inicialização? <Não> <Vnltar>



```
1.5360621 vesafb: framebuffer at 0xe0000000, mapped to 0xffffc90000200000,
using 1216k, total 1216k
    1.5393711 Console: switching to colour frame buffer device 80x30
    1.5405571 fb0: VESA VGA frame buffer device
    1.5408201 ipmi message handler version 39.2
    1.541134] ACPI: AC Adapter [AC] (on-line)
    1.5413381 input: Power Button as /devices/LNXSYSTM:00/LNXPWRBN:00/input/inp
ut0
    1.5419571 ACPI: Power Button [PWRF]
    1.5425961 input: Sleep Button as /devices/LNXSYSTM:00/LNXSLPBN:00/input/inp
ut1
    1.5436981 ACPI: Sleep Button [SLPF]
    1.5448071 GHES: HEST is not enabled!
    1.5455881 Serial: 8250/16550 driver, 32 ports, IRQ sharing enabled
    1.5482911 ACPI: Battery Slot [BAT0] (battery present)
    1.5498241 Linux agggart interface v0.103
    1.5536561 brd: module loaded
    1.5556421 loop: module loaded
    1.5596661 scsi0 : ata piix
    1.5872061 scsi1 : ata piix
    1.587987] ata1: PATA max UDMA/33 cmd 0x1f0 ctl 0x3f6 bmdma 0xd000 irg 14
    1.5884181 ata2: PATA max UDMA/33 cmd 0x170 ctl 0x376 bmdma 0xd008 irg 15
    1.5899291 libphu: Fixed MDIO Bus: probed
    1.5906231 tun: Universal TUN/TAP device driver, 1.6
    1.5911761 tun: (C) 1999-2004 Max Krasnyansky <maxk@gualcomm.com>
    1.5924251 PPP generic driver version 2.4.2
    1.5930371 ehci hcd: USB 2.0 'Enhanced' Host Controller (EHCI) Driver
    1.5983071 ehci-pci: EHCI PCI platform driver
    1.5998691 ehci-pci 0000:00:0b.0: EHCI driver
    1.5998691 ehci-nci 0000:00:0h.0: EHCI Host Controller
```

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3.3- Instalando uma Distribuição Linux

```
Ubuntu 14.04 LTS ubuntuserver tty1
ubuntuserver login:
```

4.1- Configuração de Senha do Super Usuário (root)

```
Ubuntu 14.04 LTS ubuntuserver tty1
ubuntuserver login: asoaserver
Password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 14.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 3.13.0-24-generic x86 64)
* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com/
 System information as of Thu Apr 24 10:03:29 BRT 2014
 System load: 1.79
                                Memory usage: 6%
                                                   Processes:
                                                                    88
 Usage of /: 7.9% of 13.37GB
                                Swap usage:
                                              0% Users logged in: 0
 Graph this data and manage this system at:
   https://landscape.canonical.com/
 packages can be updated.
 update is a security update.
The programs included with the Ubuntu system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copuright.
Ubuntu comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted bu
applicable law.
asoaserverQubuntuserver:~$
```

4 日 × 4 間 × 4 差 × 4 差 ×

4.1- Configuração de Senha do Super Usuário (root)

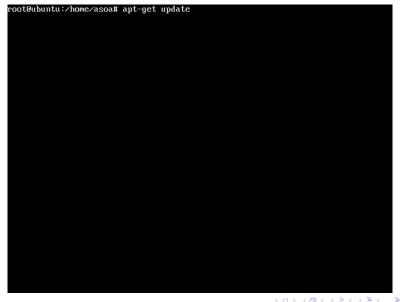


4.1- Configuração de Senha do Super Usuário (root)

```
asoaserver@ubuntuserver:~$ sudo passwd root
[sudo] password for asoaserver:
Digite a nova senha UNIX:
Redigite a nova senha UNIX:
passwd: password updated successfully
asoaserver@ubuntuserver:~$
```

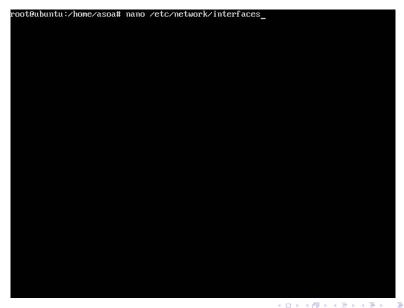
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4.2- Atualização do Repositório do Sistema



4.2- Atualização do Repositório do Sistema

```
Get:11 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trusty-updates Release.gpg [933 B]
Hit http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trusty-backports Release.gpg
Get:12 http://securitu.ubuntu.com trustu-securitu/main i386 Packages [22.9 kB]
Hit http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trusty Release
Get:13 http://securitu.ubuntu.com trustu-securitu/restricted i386 Packages [14 B
Get:14 http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/universe i386 Packages [4,832
Get:15 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trusty-updates Release [58.5 kB]
Get:16 http://securitu.ubuntu.com trustu-securitu/multiverse i386 Packages [1.38
9 R1
Hit http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trusty-backports Release
Hit http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trusty/main Sources
Hit http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trusty/restricted Sources
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/main Translation-en
Hit http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trustu/universe Sources
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/multiverse Translation-en
Hit http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trustu/multiverse Sources
Hit http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trustu/main amd64 Packages
Hit http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trusty/restricted amd64 Packages
Hit http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trustu/universe amd64 Packages
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/restricted Translation-en
Hit http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trusty/multiverse amd64 Packages
Hit http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trustu/main i386 Packages
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/universe Translation-en
Hit http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trustu/restricted i386 Packages
Hit http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trustu/universe i386 Packages
Hit http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trusty/multiverse i386 Packages
Hit http://us.archive.ubuntu.com trustu/main Translation-en
100% [Connecting to us.archive.ubuntu.com (91.189.91.15)] [Waiting for headers]
```



```
GNII nano 2.2.6
                        File: /etc/network/interfaces
 This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
 and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).
# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback
# The primary network interface
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet dhcp
                              [ Read 10 lines ]
            TO WriteOut TR Read File Y Prev Page R Cut Text C Cur Pos
G Get Help
                            Where Is AU Next Page AU UnCut Text T
```

```
GNII nano 2.2.6
                        File: /etc/network/interfaces
 This file describes the network interfaces available on your system
 and how to activate them. For more information, see interfaces(5).
# The loopback network interface
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback
# The primary network interface
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet dhcp
auto eth1
iface eth1 inet static
       address 192,168,13,1
       netmask 255.255.255.192
                               [ Read 17 lines ]
            TO WriteOut TR Read File Y Prev Page R Cut Text C Cur Pos
G Get Help
                            Where Is AU Next Page AU UnCut Text To Spell
```

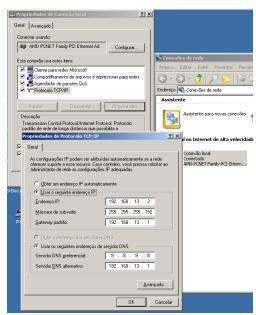




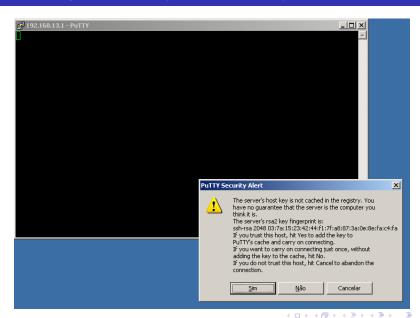
```
asoa@ubuntu:~$ ifconfig
eth0
         Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 08:00:27:9c:fe:19
         inet addr:10.0.2.15 Bcast:10.0.2.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
         inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe9c:fe19/64 Scope:Link
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
         RX packets:23 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:31 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
         RX butes:3162 (3.1 KB) TX butes:3128 (3.1 KB)
         Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 08:00:27:07:15:f8
eth1
         inet addr:192.168.13.1 Bcast:192.168.13.63 Mask:255.255.255.192
         inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe07:15f8/64 Scope:Link
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
         RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:8 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
         RX butes:0 (0.0 B) TX butes:648 (648.0 B)
         Link encap:Local Loopback
ln
         inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
         inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
         UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:65536 Metric:1
         RX packets:16 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:16 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
         RX bytes:1184 (1.1 KB) TX bytes:1184 (1.1 KB)
asoa@ubuntu:~$
```

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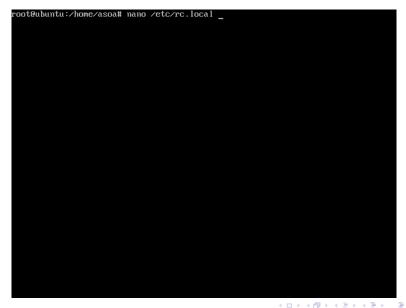








4.5- Instalação do NAT (Compartilhamento da Internet)



4.5- Instalação do NAT (Compartilhamento da Internet)

```
!/bin/sh -e
 rc.local
 This script is executed at the end of each multiuser runlevel.
 Make sure that the script will "exit 0" on success or any other
 value on error.
 In order to enable or disable this script just change the execution
 By default this script does nothing.
#Habilita o NAT
modprobe iptable_nat
#Faz o encaminhamento dos pacotes para compartilhamento
echo 1 > /proc/sus/net/ipv4/ip forward
#Habilita a interface de Internet (eth0) para o compartilhamento
intables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 - i MASQUERADE
exit 0
                               [ Wrote 24 lines ]
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# modprobe iptable_nat
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# echo 1 > /proc/sus/net/ipv4/ip forward
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o_eth0 - i MASQUERADE
```



```
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# apt-get install dhcp3-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependencu tree
Reading state information... Done
Note, selecting 'isc-dhcp-server' instead of 'dhcp3-server'
Suggested packages:
  isc-dhcp-server-ldap
The following NEW packages will be installed:
 isc-dhcp-server
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 9 not upgraded.
Need to get 762 kB of archives.
After this operation, 2,138 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ trusty/main isc-dhcp-server amd64 4.2
.4-7ubuntu12 [762 kB]
Fetched 762 kB in 4s (173 kB/s)
Preconfiguring packages ...
Selecting previously unselected package isc-dhcp-server.
(Reading database ... 55814 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../isc-dhcp-server 4.2.4-7ubuntu12 amd64.deb ...
Unpacking isc-dhcp-server (4.2.4-7ubuntu12) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.6.7.1-1) ...
Processing triggers for ureadahead (0.100.0-16) ...
ureadahead will be reprofiled on next reboot
Setting up isc-dhcp-server (4.2.4-7ubuntu12) ...
Generating /etc/default/isc-dhcp-server...
isc-dhcp-server start/running, process 1478
isc-dhcp-server6 stop/pre-start, process 1535
Processing triggers for ureadahead (0.100.0-16) ...
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa#
```

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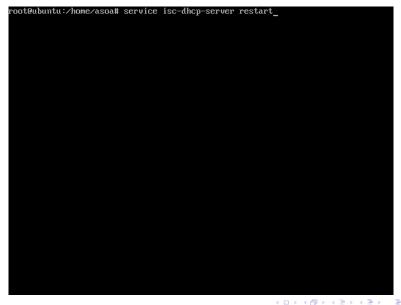
```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                          File: /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
ddns-update-style none;
default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;
authoritative:
subnet 192.168.13.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
range 192.168.13.2 192.168.13.99;
option routers 192.168.13.1;
option domain-name-servers 8.8.8.8;
option broadcast-address 192.168.13.255;
                               [ Read 12 lines ]
            TO WriteOut TR Read File Y Prev Page R Cut Text C Cur Pos
G Get Help
                            Where Is 'U Next Page 'U
                                                       UnCut Text T
```



4.6- Instalação do Servidor DHCP com IP Fixo

```
GNII nano 2.2.6
                         File: /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
                                                                      Modified
ddns-update-style none;
default-lease-time 600:
max-lease-time 7200:
authoritative:
subnet 192.168.13.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 f
range 192.168.13.2 192.168.13.99;
option routers 192.168.13.1;
option domain-name-servers 192.168.13.1;
option broadcast-address 192.168.13.255;
#End IP reservado para a maguina ewertonwxp
host ewertonwxp {
hardware ethernet 08:00:27:D2:9F:4A;
fixed-address 192.168.13.10;
G Get Help
            📆 WriteOut 🤼 Read File 📉 Prev Page 🛣 Cut Text 💢 Cur Pos
                         M Where Is V Next Page W UnCut Text T To Spell
```

4.6- Instalação do Servidor DHCP com IP Fixo



Éwerton Rômulo Patos, Julho/2014



💤 root@ubuntu: /home/asoa

root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# nano /etc/squid3/squid.conf

```
GNU nano 2.2.6 File: /etc/squid3/squid.com
```

http_port 3128
visible_hostname ewerton
acl all src
http_access allow all

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💤 root@ubuntu: /home/asoa

root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# squid3 -z 2014/06/10 10:52:17| Squid is already running! Process ID 1225 root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# |

💤 root@ubuntu: /home/asoa

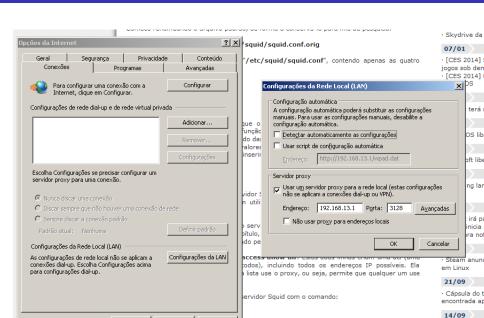
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# service squid3 restart squid3 stop/waiting squid3 start/running, process 1409 root@ubuntu:/home/asoa#

💤 root@ubuntu: /home/asoa

root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# nano /etc/rc.local

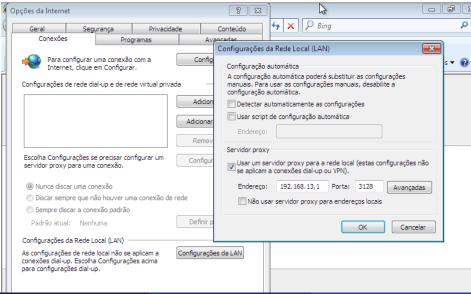
```
🚜 root@ubuntu: /home/asoa
 GNII nano 2.2.6
                                                 File: /etc/rc.local
 This script is executed at the end of each multiuser runlevel.
 Make sure that the script will "exit O" on success or any other
 In order to enable or disable this script just change the execution
 By default this script does nothing.
#Habilita o NAT
modprobe iptable nat
Faz o encaminhamento dos pacotes para compartilhamento
cho 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip forward
#Habilita a interface de Internet (ethO) para o compartilhamento
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o ethO -j MASQUERADE
#Habilita navegação nas maguinas clientes apenas com a configuração do proxy ativado
iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i eth1 -p tcp --dport 80 -j DNAT --to-destination 192.168.13.1:3128
iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i eth1 -p tcp --dport 443 -i DNAT --to-destination 192.168.13.1:3128
```

4.8- Configuração dos Clientes (proxy)

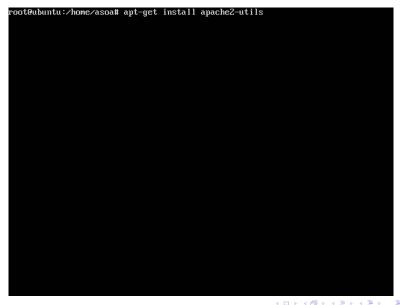


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4.8- Configuração dos Clientes (proxy)



4.9- Configuração Proxy com Autenticação



4.9- Configuração Proxy com Autenticação

```
rootQubuntu:/home/asoa# apt-get install apache2-utils
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
   libapr1 libaprutil1
The following NEW packages will be installed:
   apache2-utils libapr1 libaprutil1
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 50 not upgraded.
Need to get 245 kB of archives.
After this operation, 874 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]
```

Éwerton Rômulo 72/1 Patos, Julho/2014





```
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# htpasswd /etc/squid3/squid_passwd asoa
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user asoa
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa#
```

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```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                         File: /etc/squid3/squid.conf
http_port 3128
visible_hostname ewerton
acl all src
http_access allow all
                               [ Read 4 lines ]
            TO WriteOut TR Read File Trev Page Tk Cut Text Cur Pos
G Get Help
                           Where Is AU Next Page AU
                                                     UnCut Text T
```

```
GNU nano 2.2.6 File: /etc/squid3/squid.conf

http_port 3128
visible hostname ewerton
acl all src

auth_param basic realm Squid
auth_param basic program /usr/lib/squid3/basic_ncsa_auth /etc/squid3/squid_passwd
acl autenticados proxy_auth REQUIRED

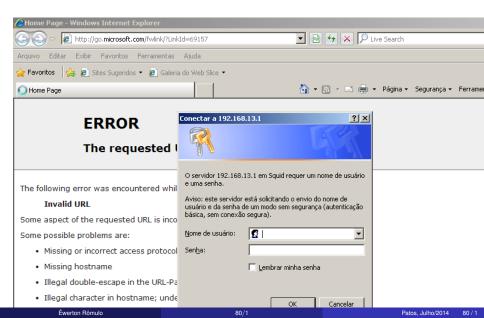
http_access allow autenticados

#http_access allow all
```

```
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# squid3 -z
2014/06/17 12:05:44¦ Squid is already running! Process ID 2075
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# service squid3 restart
squid3 stop/waiting
squid3 start/running, process 2099
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa#_
```

Éwerton Rômulo 79/1 Patos, Julho/2014

4.10- Acesso do Cliente Proxy com Autenticação - XP



4.10- Acesso do Cliente Proxy com Autenticação - Win7





```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                         File: /etc/squid3/squid.conf
http_port 3128 transparent
visible_hostname ewerton
acl all src
#auth param basic realm Squid
#auth_param basic program /usr/lib/squid3/basic_ncsa_auth /etc/squid3/squid_pas$
#acl autenticados proxy auth REQUIRED
#http access allow autenticados
http_access allow all
                              [ Read 11 lines ]
            TO WriteOut TR Read File Trev Page TR Cut Text Cur Pos
G Get Help
                            Where Is 'U Next Page 'II
                                                      UnCut Text
```

82 / 1

```
This script is executed at the end of each multiuser runlevel.
 Make sure that the script will "exit O" on success or any other
 In order to enable or disable this script just change the execution
 By default this script does nothing.
#Habilita o NAT
modprobe iptable nat
#Faz o encaminhamento dos pacotes para compartilhamento
 cho 1 > /proc/svs/net/ipv4/ip forward
#Habilita a interface de Internet (ethO) para o compartilhamento
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o ethO -j MASQUERADE
#Habilita navegação nas maquinas clientes apenas com a configuração do proxy ativado
#iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i eth1 -p tcp --dport 443 -1 DNAT --to-destination 192.168.13.1:3128
#Habilita a opcao de proxy transparente para a placa de rede local (eth1)
iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i eth1 -p tcp --dport 80 -1 REDIRECT --to-port 3128
```

exit O

```
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i eth1 -p tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-port 3128 root@ubuntu:/home/asoa#
```

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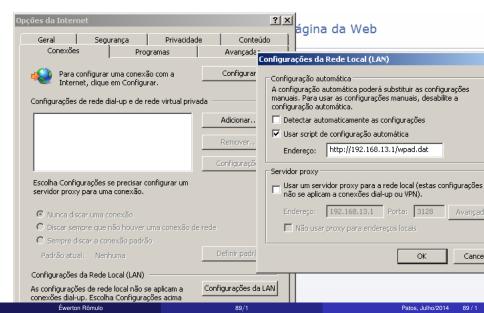


86 / 1



```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                           File: /var/www/wpad.dat
function FindProxyForURL(url, host)
return "PROXY 192.168.13.1:3128";
                                [ Read 4 lines ]
G Get Help
            **O WriteOut **R Read File **Y Prev Page **R Cut Text **C Cur Pos
```

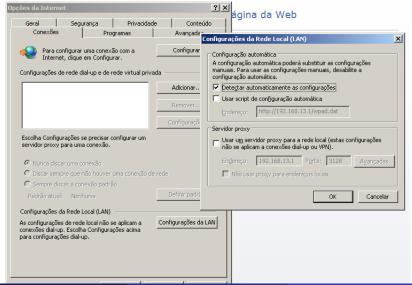
4.11- Configuração Proxy Transparente - Cliente





```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                         File: /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
                                                                    Modified
ddns-update-style none:
default-lease-time 600:
max-lease-time 7200:
authoritative:
option wpad-url code 252=text;
subnet 192.168.13.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
range 192.168.13.2 192.168.13.99;
option routers 192.168.13.1;
option domain-name-servers 8.8.8.8;
option broadcast-address 192.168.13.255;
option wpad-url "http://192.168.13.1/wpad.dat\n";
G Get Help
            WriteOut Read File Prev Page K Cut Text Cur Pos
                         More Is AU Next Page II UnCut Text II
```





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93/1

root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# apt-get install bind9

```
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# apt-get install bind9
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
   bind9utils
Suggested packages:
   bind9-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
   bind9 bind9utils
0 upgraded, 2 neuly installed, 0 to remove and 50 not upgraded.
Need to get 432 kB of archives.
After this operation, 1,632 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]_
```



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```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                          File: /etc/bind/named.conf
ec{\prime} This is the primary configuration file for the BIND DNS server named.
Please read /usr/share/doc/bind9/README.Debian.gz for information on the
// structure of BIND configuration files in Debian, *BEFORE* you customize
// this configuration file.
If you are just adding zones, please do that in /etc/bind/named.conf.local
include "/etc/bind/named.conf.options";
include "/etc/bind/named.conf.local":
include "/etc/hind/named.conf.default-zones":
```

[Read 13 lines]

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R Read File W Prev Page K Cut Text

WriteOut

96 / 1

```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                        File: /etc/bind/named.conf.local
  Do any local configuration here
\prime\prime Consider adding the 1918 zones here, if they are not used in your
// organization
//include "/etc/bind/zones.rfc1918";
zone "ewerton.com.br" IN {
type master;
ile "/etc/bind/db.ewerton";
                                [ Read 12 lines ]
  Get Help
             🛈 WriteOut
                          Read File W Prev Page R Cut Text
```

root@ubuntu:/# nano /etc/bind/db.ewerton

```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                          File: /etc/bind/db.ewerton
 IN SOA ubuntu.ewerton.com.br hostmaster.ewerton.com.br (
2014072245 3H 15M 1W 1D )
NS ubuntu.ewerton.com.br.
ewerton.com.br A 192.168.13.1
<u>ωραd I</u>N A 192.168.13.1
                                 [ Read 7 lines ]
  Get Help
                          R Read File Y Prev Page R Cut Text
```

99/1



```
root@ubuntu:/# service bind9 restart
* Stopping domain name service... bind9
waiting for pid 4769 to die
                                                                           [ OK ]
* Starting domain name service... bind9
                                                                           E OK 1
root@ubuntu:/#
```

root@ubuntu:/# nano /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf

```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                          File: /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
ddns-update-style<u>none:</u>
default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;
authoritative:
option wpad-url code 252=text;
ddns-domainname "ewerton.com.br.";
option domain-name "ewerton.com.br.";
subnet 192.168.13.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
range 192.168.13.2 192.168.13.99;
option routers 192.168.13.1;
option domain-name-servers 192.168.13.1;
option broadcast-address 192.168.13.255;
option wpad-url "http://192.168.13.1/wpad.dat\n";
                               [ Read 17 lines ]
  Get Help
             WriteOut
                          R Read File Y Prev Page R Cut Text
```

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root@ubuntu:/# service isc-dhcp-server restart

```
root@ubuntu:/# service isc-dhcp-server restart
isc-dhcp-server stop/waiting
isc-dhcp-server start/running, process 4852
root@ubuntu:/#
```



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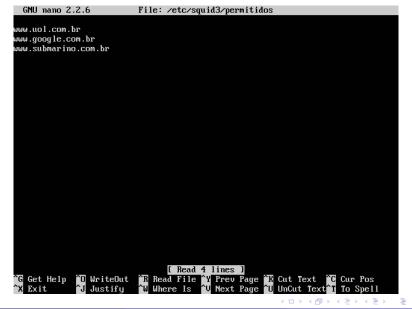
```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Documents and Settings\ewerton>ipconfig
Configuração de IP do Windows
Adaptador Ethernet Conexão local:
       Sufixo DNS específico de conexão . : ewerton.com.br.
       Endereço IP . . . . . . . . . . : 192.168.13.11
       Máscara de sub-rede . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
       Gateway padrão. . .
                                            : 192,168,13,1
C:\Documents and Settings\ewerton>_
```

Éwerton Rômulo 106/1 Patos, Julho/2014

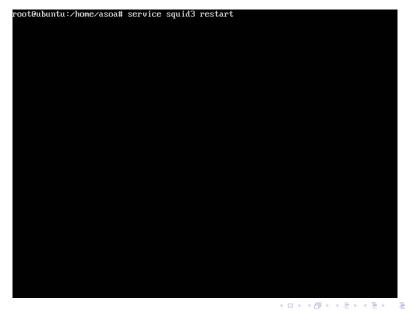
4.13- Servidor Proxy - Bloqueios e Liberação de Sites

```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                         File: /etc/squid3/squid.conf
http_port 3128
visible hostname ewerton
acl all src
acl permitidos url regex -i "/etc/sguid3/permitidos"
http_access allow permitidos
http access deny all
#http access allow all
                               [ Read 9 lines ]
G Get Help
            📆 WriteOut 🔐 Read File 🔐 Prev Page 🛣 Cut Text 🚾 Cur Pos
                            Where Is 'U Next Page II
                                                     UnCut Text
```

4.13- Servidor Proxy - Bloqueios e Liberação de Sites



4.13- Servidor Proxy - Bloqueios e Liberação de Sites



4.13- Servidor Proxy - Bloqueios e Liberação de Sites

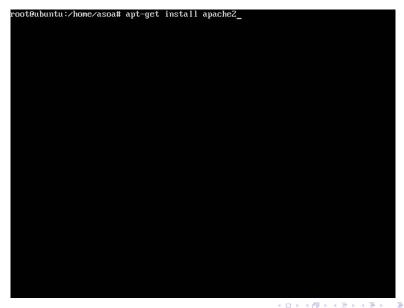


💤 root@ubuntu: /home/asoa

root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# nano /var/log/squid3/access.log







Éwerton Rômulo Patos, Julho/2014





```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                          File: /etc/sarg/sarg.conf
 sarg.conf
 TAG: access_log file
       Where is the access.log file
       sarq -1 file
access log /var/log/squid/access.log
 TAG: graphs uesino
       Use graphics where is possible.
           graph daus butes bar color blue; green; uellow; orange; brown; red
#graphs yes
#graph daus butes bar color orange
 TAG: graph font
       The full path to the TTF font file to use to create the graphs. It is r$
        if graphs is set to yes.
#graph font /usr/share/fonts/truetype/ttf-de.javu/De.jaVuSans.ttf
 TAG: title
       Especify the title for html page.
title "Squid User Access Reports"
🏿 Get Help 🔭 WriteOut 🔭 Read File 📆 Prev Page 🔐 Cut Text 🔭 Cur Pos
               Justifu Mhere Is W Next Page II UnCut Text
```

```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                          File: /etc/sarg/sarg.conf
 sarg.conf
 TAG: access_log file
       Where is the access.log file
       sarq -1 file
access log /var/log/sguid3/access.log
 TAG: graphs uesino
       Use graphics where is possible.
           graph daus butes bar color blue; green; uellow; orange; brown; red
#graphs yes
#graph daus butes bar color orange
 TAG: graph font
       The full path to the TTF font file to use to create the graphs. It is r$
        if graphs is set to yes.
#graph font /usr/share/fonts/truetype/ttf-de.javu/De.jaVuSans.ttf
 TAG: title
       Especify the title for html page.
title "Squid User Access Reports"
🏿 Get Help 🔭 WriteOut 🔭 Read File 📆 Prev Page 🔐 Cut Text 🔭 Cur Pos
               Justifu Mhere Is W Next Page II UnCut Text
```

```
GNII nano 2.2.6
                          File: /etc/sarg/sarg.conf
                                                                    Modified
       User password file used by Squid authentication scheme
       If used, generate reports just for that users.
#password none
 TAG: temporary_dir
       Temporary directory name for work files
       sarg -w dir
temporary_dir /tmp
 TAG: output dir
       The reports will be saved in that directory
       sarg -o dir
output dir /var/www/html/sguid-reports
#output dir /var/lib/sarg
 TAG: output email
       Email address to send the reports. If you use this tag, no html reports
       sarg -e email
#output email none
 TAG: resolve ip yes/no
🏿 Get Help 🔌 WriteOut 🔭 Read File 📉 Prev Page 🛣 Cut Text 🔭 Cur Pos
            J Justifu Where Is Wext Page U UnCut Text To Spell
```

```
GNII nano 2.2.6
                        File: /etc/sarg/sarg.conf
 TAG: output email
       Email address to send the reports. If you use this tag, no html reports
       sarg -e email
#output email none
 TAG: resolve_ip yes/no
       Convert ip address to dns name
      sarq -n
resolve_ip no
 TAG: user_ip yes/no
       Use In Address instead userid in reports.
       sarq -p
user_ip no
 TAG: topuser sort field field normal/reverse
       Sort field for the Topuser Report.
       Allowed fields: USER CONNECT BYTES TIME
topuser sort field BYTES reverse
 TAG: user sort field field normal/reverse
       Sort field for the User Report.
G Get Help
           📆 WriteOut 🤼 Read File 📉 Prev Page 🛣 Cut Text 💢 Cur Pos
```

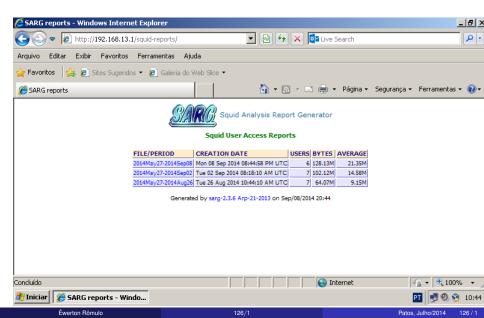
```
GNII nano 2.2.6
                          File: /etc/sarg/sarg.conf
                                                                    Modified
  TAG: output email
       Email address to send the reports. If you use this tag, no html reports
       sarg -e email
#output email none
 TAG: resolve_ip yes/no
       Convert ip address to dns name
       sarq -n
resolve_ip yes
 TAG: user_ip yes/no
       Use In Address instead userid in reports.
       sarq -p
user_ip no
 TAG: topuser sort field field normal/reverse
       Sort field for the Topuser Report.
       Allowed fields: USER CONNECT BYTES TIME
topuser sort field BYTES reverse
 TAG: user sort field field normal/reverse
       Sort field for the User Report.
G Get Help
            📆 WriteOut 🤼 Read File 📉 Prev Page 🛣 Cut Text 💢 Cur Pos
             J Justify A Where Is A Next Page U UnCut Text To Spell
```

```
GNII nano 2.2.6
                          File: /etc/sarg/sarg.conf
                                                                    Modified
  TAG: output email
       Email address to send the reports. If you use this tag, no html reports
       sarg -e email
#output email none
 TAG: resolve_ip yes/no
       Convert ip address to dns name
       sarq -n
resolve_ip yes
 TAG: user_ip yes/no
       Use In Address instead userid in reports.
       sarq -p
user_ip no
 TAG: topuser sort field field normal/reverse
       Sort field for the Topuser Report.
       Allowed fields: USER CONNECT BYTES TIME
topuser sort field BYTES reverse
 TAG: user sort field field normal/reverse
       Sort field for the User Report.
G Get Help
            📆 WriteOut 🤼 Read File 📉 Prev Page 🛣 Cut Text 💢 Cur Pos
             J Justify A Where Is A Next Page U UnCut Text To Spell
```

```
GNII nano 2.2.6
                        File: /etc/sarg/sarg.conf
                                                               Modified
 TAG: output email
       Email address to send the reports. If you use this tag, no html reports
       sarg -e email
#output email none
 TAG: resolve_ip yes/no
       Convert ip address to dns name
      sarq -n
resolve_ip yes
 TAG: user_ip yes/no
       Use In Address instead userid in reports.
       sarq -p
user_ip yes
 TAG: topuser sort field field normal/reverse
       Sort field for the Topuser Report.
       Allowed fields: USER CONNECT BYTES TIME
topuser sort field BYTES reverse
 TAG: user sort field field normal/reverse
       Sort field for the User Report.
G Get Help
           📆 WriteOut 🤼 Read File 📉 Prev Page 🛣 Cut Text 💢 Cur Pos
```







```
oot@ubuntu:/home/asoa# locale
LANG=en US.UTF-8
LANGHAGE=
LC CTYPE="en US.UTF-8"
LC NUMERIC="en_US.UTF-8"
LC TIME="en US.UTF-8"
LC_COLLATE="en_US.UTF-8"
LC_MONETARY="en_US.UTF-8"
LC MESSAGES="en US.UTF-8"
LC PAPER="en US.UTF-8"
LC NAME="en US.UTF-8"
LC ADDRESS="en US.UTF-8"
LC_TELEPHONE="en_US.UTF-8"
LC MEASUREMENT="en US.UTF-8"
LC_IDENTIFICATION="en_US.UTF-8"
LC ALL=
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa#
```



```
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# export LC_ALL="en_US.UTF-8"
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa#
                                                          < ロ >  < 回 >  < 豆 >  < 豆 >
```

```
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# apt-get update_
```

```
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# apt-get install apache2_
```

```
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# apt-get install apache2-utils_
```

```
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# apt-get install ssl-cert_
```

```
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# service apache2 start_
```











Éwerton Rômulo

Apache2 Ubuntu Default

Servidor Web (Apache) Ewerton Romulo

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Alinstallation on Ubuntu systems. It is based on the equivalent page on Debian Apache packaging is derived. If you can read this page, it means that the Apathis site is working properly. You should **replace this file** (located at /vax/w before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is al that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem pers site's administrator.

Configuration Overview

Ubuntu's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream defau

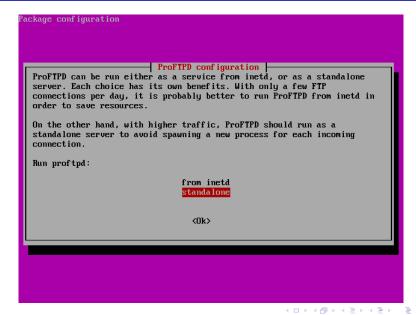






```
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# apt-get install proftpd
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependencu tree
Reading state information... Done
Note, selecting 'proftpd-basic' instead of 'proftpd'
The following extra packages will be installed:
  libmemcached10 libmemcacheduti12
Suggested packages:
 openbsd-inetd inet-superserver proftpd-doc proftpd-mod-ldap
 proftpd-mod-musal proftpd-mod-odbc proftpd-mod-pasal proftpd-mod-salite
 proftpd-mod-geoip
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libmemcached10 libmemcachedutil2 proftpd-basic
 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 107 not upgraded.
leed to get 2,060 kB of archives.
After this operation, 4,838 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ trustu/main libmemcached10 amd64 1.0.
8-1ubuntu2 [83.4 kB]
Get:2 http://us.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/ trusty/main libmemcachedutil2 amd64
.0.8-1ubuntu2 [9.366 B]
5% [Waiting for headers]
```

Patos Julho/2014



```
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa# service proftpd restart
* Stopping ftp server proftpd
                                                                          E OK
* Starting ftp server proftpd
                                                                          [ OK ]
root@ubuntu:/home/asoa#__
```

< ロ > < 回 > < 豆 > < 豆 >



```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                        File: /etc/proftpd/proftpd.conf
DisplauLogin
                               welcome.msg
DisplayChdir
                               .message true
                               "-1"
ListOptions
DenyFilter
                               \*.*/
 Use this to jail all users in their homes
 DefaultRoot
 Users require a valid shell listed in /etc/shells to login.
 Use this directive to release that constrain.
 ReguireValidShell
                               nff
# Port 21 is the standard FTP port.
Port
# In some cases you have to specify passive ports range to by-pass
# firewall limitations. Ephemeral ports can be used for that, but
# feel free to use a more narrow range.
 PassivePorts
                               49152 65534
 If your host was NATted, this option is useful in order to
 allow passive tranfers to work. You have to use your public
 address and opening the passive ports used on your firewall as well.
 MasqueradeAddress
                               1.2.3.4
ሼ Get Help 🔞 WriteOut 🔐 Read File 🔐 Prev Page 🔐 Cut Text 🛍 Cur Pos
             J Justify A Where Is A Next Page U UnCut Text To Spell
```



GMU nano 2.2.6 File:	/etc/proftpd/proftpd.conf	
TimeoutStalled TimeoutIdle	600 1200	
DisplayLogin DisplayChdir ListOptions	welcome.msg .message true "-1"	
DenyFilter	*.*/	
# Use this to jail all users in their homes # DefaultRoot		
# Users require a valid shell listed in /etc/shells to login. # Use this directive to release that constrain. # RequireValidShell off		
# Port 21 is the standard FTP Port	port. 21	
# In some cases you have to specify passive ports range to by-pass # firewall limitations. Ephemeral ports can be used for that, but # feel free to use a more narrow range. # PassivePorts 49152 65534		
G Get Help 🔞 WriteOut 🔐 R	s option is useful in order to [Read 189 lines] ead File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos here Is ^U Next Page ^U UnCut Text^I To Spell	

GNU nano 2.2.6	File: /etc/proftpd/proftpd.conf	Modified		
TimeoutStalled TimeoutIdle	600 1200			
DisplayLogin DisplayChdir ListOptions	welcome.msg .message true "-1"			
DenyFilter	*.*/			
# Use this to jail all users in their homes DefaultRoot				
# Users require a valid shell listed in /etc/shells to login. # Use this directive to release that constrain. # RequireValidShell off				
# Port 21 is the standar Port	d FTP port. 21			
# In some cases you have to specify passive ports range to by-pass # firewall limitations. Ephemeral ports can be used for that, but # feel free to use a more narrow range. # PassivePorts 49152 65534				
# If your host was NATted, this option is useful in order to [Read 189 lines] GG Get Help TO WriteOut TR Read File TY Prev Page TR Cut Text TC Cur Pos X Exit To Justify TO Where Is TO Next Page TO UnCut Text To Spell				









root@ubuntu:/etc/proftpd/cert# openssl req -new -x509 -days 365 -nodes -out /etc /proftpd/cert/proftpd.cert.pem -keyout /etc/proftpd/cert/proftpd.key.pem_ 4 日 × 4 間 × 4 差 × 4 差 ×

```
root@ubuntu:/etc/proftpd/cert# openssl reg -new -x509 -days 365 -nodes -out /etc
proftpd/cert/proftpd.cert.pem -keyout /etc/proftpd/cert/proftpd.key.pem
Generating a 2048 bit RSA private keu
writing new private key to '/etc/proftpd/cert/proftpd.key.pem'
You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
into uour 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.
Countru Name (2 letter code) [AU]:BR
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:Paraiba
Locality Name (eg, city) [1:Patos
Organization Name (eg. company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:IFPB
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) [1:Patos
Common Name (e.g. server FODN or YOUR name) []:asoa
```

4 日 × 4 周 × 4 厘 × 4 厘 ×



```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                        File: /etc/proftpd/proftpd.conf
<IfModule mod ctrls.c>
ControlsEngine
                     nff
ControlsMaxClients
ControlsLog
                     /var/log/proftpd/controls.log
ControlsInterval
ControlsSocket
                     /var/run/proftpd/proftpd.sock
<IfModule mod ctrls admin.c>
AdminControlsEngine off
Alternative authentication frameworks
#Include /etc/proftpd/ldap.conf
#Include /etc/proftpd/sql.conf
 This is used for FTPS connections
#Include /etc/proftpd/tls.conf
G Get Help
            📆 WriteOut 🔐 Read File 🔐 Prev Page 🔐 Cut Text 💢 Cur Pos
                           Where Is
                                     V Next Page III UnCut Text
```

```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                        File: /etc/proftpd/proftpd.conf
                                                                   Modified
<IfModule mod ctrls.c>
ControlsEngine
                     nff
ControlsMaxClients
ControlsLog
                     /var/log/proftpd/controls.log
ControlsInterval
ControlsSocket
                     /var/run/proftpd/proftpd.sock
<IfModule mod ctrls admin.c>
AdminControlsEngine off
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#Include /etc/proftpd/ldap.conf
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G Get Help
            📆 WriteOut 🔐 Read File 🔐 Prev Page 🔐 Cut Text 💢 Cur Pos
                           Where Is
                                     W Next Page II UnCut Text
```



```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                         File: /etc/proftpd/tls.conf
 Proftpd sample configuration for FTPS connections.
 Note that FTPS impose some limitations in NAT traversing.
 See http://www.castaglia.org/proftpd/doc/contrib/ProFTPD-mini-HOWTO-TLS.html
 for more information.
<IfModule mod tls.c>
#TLSEngine
                                        on
#TLSLog
                                        /var/log/proftpd/tls.log
#TLSProtocol
                                        SSLu23
 Server SSL certificate. You can generate a self-signed certificate using
 a command like:
 openssl reg -x509 -newkey rsa:1024 \
          -keyout /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.key -out /etc/ssl/certs/proftpd.crt$
          -nodes -daus 365
 The proftpd.keu file must be readable bu root only. The other file can be
 readable bu anuone.
 chmod 0600 /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.keu
 chmod 0640 /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.keu
G Get Help
            📆 WriteOut 🔐 Read File 🔐 Prev Page 🔐 Cut Text 💢 Cur Pos
                         M Where Is V Next Page V UnCut Text T To Spell
```

```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                         File: /etc/proftpd/tls.conf
                                                                     Modified
 Proftpd sample configuration for FTPS connections.
 Note that FTPS impose some limitations in NAT traversing.
 See http://www.castaglia.org/proftpd/doc/contrib/ProFTPD-mini-HOWTO-TLS.html
 for more information.
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TLSEngine
                                       on
TLSLog
                                       /var/log/proftpd/tls.log
TLSProtocol
                                       SSLu23
 Server SSL certificate. You can generate a self-signed certificate using
 a command like:
 openssl reg -x509 -newkey rsa:1024 \
          -keyout /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.key -out /etc/ssl/certs/proftpd.crt$
          -nodes -daus 365
 The proftpd.keu file must be readable bu root only. The other file can be
 readable bu anuone.
 chmod 0600 /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.keu
 chmod 0640 /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.keu
G Get Help
            📆 WriteOut 🔐 Read File 🔐 Prev Page 🔐 Cut Text 💢 Cur Pos
                         *W Where Is *U Next Page *U UnCut Text*T To Spell
```

```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                         File: /etc/proftpd/tls.conf
                                                                    Modified
 Server SSL certificate. You can generate a self-signed certificate using
 a command like:
 openssl reg -x509 -newkey rsa:1024 \
          -keyout /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.key -out /etc/ssl/certs/proftpd.crt$
          -nodes -daus 365
 The proftpd.keu file must be readable bu root only. The other file can be
 readable bu anuone.
 chmod 0600 /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.key
 chmod 0640 /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.keu
#TLSRSACertificateFile
                                       /etc/ssl/certs/proftpd.crt
#TLSRSACertificateKeyFile
                                        /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.keu
 CA the server trusts...
#TLSCACertificateFile
                                       /etc/ssl/certs/CA.pem
 ...or avoid CA cert and be verbose
#TLSOptions
                                NoCertRequest EnableDiags
 ... or the same with relaxed session use for some clients (e.g. FireFtp)
#TLSOptions
                                NoCertRequest EnableDiags NoSessionReuseRequirS
 Per default drop connection if client tries to start a renegotiate
G Get Help
            WriteOut Read File Prev Page K Cut Text Cur Pos
            J Justify A Where Is A Next Page U UnCut Text To Spell
```

```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                         File: /etc/proftpd/tls.conf
                                                                     Modified
TLSLoa
                                       /var/log/proftpd/tls.log
TLSProtocol
                                       SSLu23
 Server SSL certificate. You can generate a self-signed certificate using
 a command like:
 openss1 reg -x509 -newkey rsa:1024 \
          -keuout /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.keu -out /etc/ssl/certs/proftpd.crt5
          -nodes -daus 365
 The proftpd.key file must be readable by root only. The other file can be
 readable by anyone.
 chmod 0600 /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.keu
 chmod 0640 /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.key
TLSRSACertificateFile
                                       /etc/proftpd/cert/proftpd.cert.pem
TLSRSACertificateKeyFile
                                       /etc/proftpd/cert/proftpd.key.pem
 CA the server trusts...
#TLSCACertificateFile
                                        /etc/ssl/certs/CA.pem
 ...or avoid CA cert and be verbose
TLSOntions
                               NoCertRequest EnableDiags
... or the same with relaxed session use for some clients (e.g. FireFtp)
#TLSOptions
                                NoCertReguest EnableDiags NoSessionReuseReguirS
🏿 Get Help 🚻 WriteOut 🔭 Read File 📉 Prev Page 🛣 Cut Text 📜 Cur Pos
             J Justifu Muhere Is W Next Page W UnCut Text To Spell
```

```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                         File: /etc/proftpd/tls.conf
                                                                     Modified
 chmod 0600 /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.key
 chmod 0640 /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.key
TLSRSACertificateFile
                                       /etc/proftpd/cert/proftpd.cert.pem
TLSRSACertificateKeyFile
                                       /etc/proftpd/cert/proftpd.keu.pem
 CA the server trusts...
#TLSCACertificateFile
                                        /etc/ssl/certs/CA.pem
 ...or avoid CA cert and be verbose
#TLSOptions
                                NoCertRequest EnableDiags
 ... or the same with relaxed session use for some clients (e.g. FireFtp)
#TLSOptions
                                NoCertRequest EnableDiags NoSessionReuseRequirS
 Per default drop connection if client tries to start a renegotiate
 This is a fix for CVE-2009-3555 but could break some clients.
#TLSOptions
                                                               AllowClientReneS
 Authenticate clients that want to use FTP over TLS?
TLSVerifuClient
                                       nff
 Are clients required to use FTP over TLS when talking to this server?
G Get Help
            📆 WriteOut 🔐 Read File 🔐 Prev Page 🔐 Cut Text 💢 Cur Pos
             J Justifu Muhere Is W Next Page W UnCut Text To Spell
```

GNU nano 2.2.6	File: /etc/proftpd/tls.conf	M od if ied		
# chmod 0600 /etc/ssl/priva	ite/proftpd.keu			
# chmod 0640 /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.key				
# TLSRSACertificateFile		4		
TLSRSACertificaterile TLSRSACertificateKeyFile	/etc/proftpd/cert/proftpd /etc/proftpd/cert/proftpd			
#	, doub, pror open dor si pror ope	····og·pon		
# CA the server trusts				
#TLSCACertificateFile #or avoid CA cert and b	/etc/ssl/certs/CA.pem			
TLSOptions	NoCertReguest EnableDiags			
	xed session use for some clients (e.g.			
#TLSOptions	NoCertRequest EnableDiags NoSess	ionReuseRequir\$		
#				
# Per default drop connection if client tries to start a renegotiate				
# This is a fix for CVE-2009-3555 but could break some clients.				
# #TLSOptions	A	AllowClientRene\$		
# -				
# Authenticate clients that want to use FTP over TLS?				
# TLSVerifyClient	off			
#				
# Are clients required to u	ise FTP over TLS when talking to this s	erver?		
**				
	R Read File Y Prev Page K Cut Text			
^X Exit	`W Where Is	To Spell		

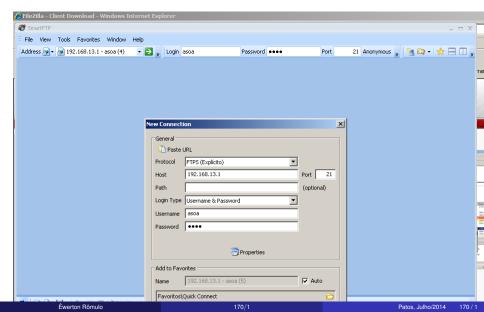
```
GNU nano 2.2.6
                         File: /etc/proftpd/tls.conf
                                                                    Modified
 Server SSL certificate. You can generate a self-signed certificate using
 a command like:
 openssl reg -x509 -newkey rsa:1024 \
          -keyout /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.key -out /etc/ssl/certs/proftpd.crt$
          -nodes -daus 365
 The proftpd.keu file must be readable bu root only. The other file can be
 readable bu anuone.
 chmod 0600 /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.key
 chmod 0640 /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.keu
TLSRSACertificateFile
                                      /etc/ssl/certs/proftpd.cert.pem
TLSRSACertificateKeyFile
                                       /etc/ssl/private/proftpd.key.pem
 CA the server trusts...
#TLSCACertificateFile
                                        /etc/ssl/certs/CA.pem
 ...or avoid CA cert and be verbose
TLSOptions
                               NoCertRequest EnableDiags
 ... or the same with relaxed session use for some clients (e.g. FireFtp)
#TLSOptions
                               NoCertReguest EnableDiags NoSessionReuseReguirS
 Per default drop connection if client tries to start a renegotiate
G Get Help
            WriteOut Read File Prev Page K Cut Text Cur Pos
            J Justify A Where Is A Next Page U UnCut Text To Spell
```

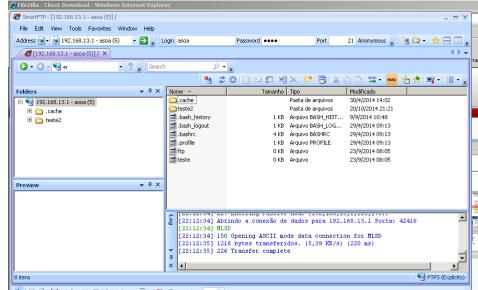
166 / 1

GNU nano 2.2.6 F	ile: /etc/proftpd/tls.comf	Modified		
TLSRSACertificateFile	/etc/ssl/certs/proftpd.c	ert.pem		
TLSRSACertificateKeyFile	/etc/ssl/private/proftpd	.key.pem		
# # CA the server trusts				
#TLSCACertificateFile	/etc/ssl/certs/CA.pem			
#or avoid CA cert and b				
TLSOptions	NoCertRequest EnableDiags			
	xed session use for some clients (e.g			
#TLSOptions	NoCertRequest EnableDiags NoSes	sionReuseRequir\$		
## ##				
# Per default drom connecti	on if client tries to start a renegot	iate		
# This is a fix for CVE-2009-3555 but could break some clients.				
#				
#TLSOptions		AllowClientRene\$		
#				
# Authenticate clients that want to use FTP over TLS?				
# #TLSVerifyClient	off			
#				
# Are clients required to use FTP over TLS when talking to this server?				
#				
#TLSRequired 	on			
# 611 CCI /#IC				
# Allow SSL/TLS renegotiations when the client requests them, but				
	R Read File ^{*Y} Prev Page ^{*K} Cut Text W Where Is ^{*V} Next Page ^{*U} UnCut Tex			

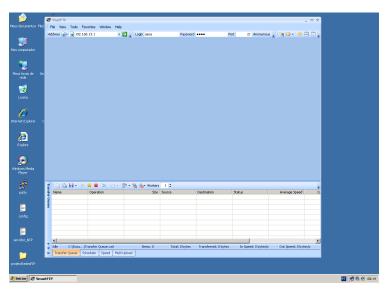
GNU nano 2.2.6 Fil	le: /etc/proftpd/tls.conf	Modified	
TLSRSACertificateFile TLSRSACertificateKeyFile	/etc/ssl/certs/proftpd. /etc/ssl/private/proftp		
# CA the server trusts #TLSCACertificateFile #or avoid CA cert and be			
TLSOptions # or the same with relaxe #TLSOptions #	NoCertRequest EnableDiags ed session use for some clients (e. NoCertRequest EnableDiags NoSe		
# # # Per default drop connection if client tries to start a renegotiate # This is a fix for CVE-2009-3555 but could break some clients.			
# #TLSOptions "		AllowClientRene\$	
# Authenticate clients that want to use FTP over TLS? #			
 TLSVerifyClient #	off		
#	FTP over TLS when talking to this	s server?	
TLSRequired # # Allow SSLZTLS repegatiation	on ns when the client requests them, b	ni t	
G Get Help O WriteOut R	Read File TY Prev Page TK Cut Text Where Is Very Next Page Uncut Te	Cur Pos	

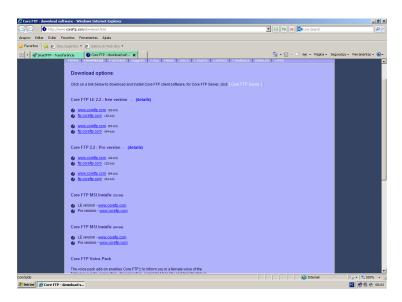


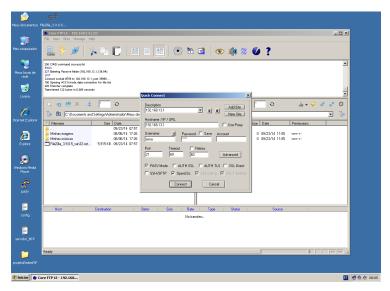


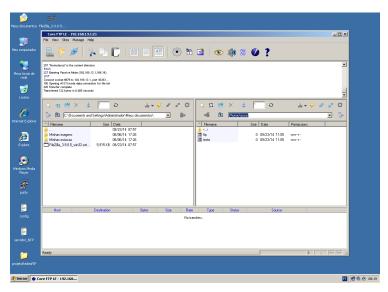












Contato

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