

**SEGURIDAD EN SISTEMAS OPERATIVOS**  
**4º Grado en Informática – Complementos de Ing. del Software**  
**Curso 2017-18**

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Práctica [1]

Sesión [3]

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### Ejercicio 1.

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Para determinar los perfiles activos de nuestro sistema Linux tenemos la orden:

**apparmor\_status**

Según se nos indica en la propia documentación de Ubuntu:  
<https://help.ubuntu.com/lts/serverguide/apparmor.html>

Que en nuestro caso nos da la siguiente información:

**apparmor module is loaded.**

**20 profiles are loaded.**

**20 profiles are in enforce mode.**

**/sbin/dhclient**

**/usr/bin/evince**

**/usr/bin/evince-previewer**

**/usr/bin/evince-previewer//sanitized\_helper**

**/usr/bin/evince-thumbnailer**

**/usr/bin/evince-thumbnailer//sanitized\_helper**

**/usr/bin/evince//sanitized\_helper**

**/usr/lib/NetworkManager/nm-dhcp-client.action**

**/usr/lib/connman/scripts/dhclient-script**

**/usr/lib/cups/backend/cups-pdf**

**/usr/lib/lightdm/lightdm-guest-session**

**/usr/lib/lightdm/lightdm-guest-session//chromium**

**/usr/lib/telepathy/mission-control-5**

**/usr/lib/telepathy/telepathy-\***

**/usr/lib/telepathy/telepathy-\*/pxgsettings**

**/usr/lib/telepathy/telepathy-\*/sanitized\_helper**

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1 Como autor declaro que los contenidos del presente documento son originales y elaborados por mi. De no cumplir con este compromiso, soy consciente de que, de acuerdo con la “Normativa de evaluación y de calificaciones de los estudiantes de la Universidad de Granada” esto “conllevará la calificación numérica de cero ... independientemente del resto de calificaciones que el estudiante hubiera obtenido ...”

**/usr/lib/telepathy/telepathy-ofono**

**/usr/sbin/cups-browsed**

**/usr/sbin/cupsd**

**/usr/sbin/tcpdump**

**0 profiles are in complain mode.**

**4 processes have profiles defined.**

**4 processes are in enforce mode.**

**/sbin/dhclient (868)**

**/usr/lib/telepathy/mission-control-5 (2980)**

**/usr/sbin/cups-browsed (1217)**

**/usr/sbin/cupsd (3055)**

**0 processes are in complain mode.**

**0 processes are unconfined but have a profile defined.**

b)

Los perfiles son archivos de texto plano almacenados en /etc/apparmor.d/ .

En nuestro caso:

```
root@ubuntu:/etc/apparmor.d# ls
abstractions  force-complain  sbin.dhclient  usr.bin.evince  usr.sbin.cups-browsed  usr.sbin.tcpdump
cache         lightdm-guest-session  snap           usr.bin.firefox  usr.sbin.cupsd
disable       local            tunables       usr.lib.telepathy  usr.sbin.rsyslogd
```

Para analizar sus características escogeremos `usr.bin.firefox`, que es el perfil que tiene asociado Firefox.

Tenemos lo siguiente:

```
# vim:syntax=apparmor
```

```
# Author: Jamie Strandboge <jamie@canonical.com>
```

```
# Declare an apparmor variable to help with overrides
```

```
@{MOZ_LIBDIR}=usr/lib/firefox
```

```
#include <tunables/global>
```

```
# We want to confine the binaries that match:
```

```
# /usr/lib/firefox/firefox
```

```
# /usr/lib/firefox/firefox
```

```
# but not:
```

```
# /usr/lib/firefox/firefox.sh
```

```
/usr/lib/firefox/firefox{,[^s][^h]} {
```

```
    #include <abstractions/audio>
```

```
    #include <abstractions/cups-client>
```

```
    # TODO: finetune this for required accesses
```

```
    #include <abstractions/dbus>
```

```
    #include <abstractions/dbus-accessibility>
```

```
    #include <abstractions/dbus-session>
```

```
    #include <abstractions/gnome>
```

```
    #include <abstractions/ibus>
```

```
    #include <abstractions/nameservice>
```

```
    #include <abstractions/openssl>
```

```
    #include <abstractions/p11-kit>
```

```
# Addons
```

```
#include <abstractions/ubuntu-browsers.d/firefox>
```

```
# for networking
```

```
network inet stream,
```

```
network inet6 stream,
```

```
@{PROC}/[0-9]*/net/if_inet6 r,
```

```
@{PROC}/[0-9]*/net/ipv6_route r,
```

```
@{PROC}/[0-9]*/net/dev r,
```

@{PROC}/[0-9]\*/net/wireless r,

# should maybe be in abstractions

/etc/ r,

/etc/mime.types r,

/etc/mailcap r,

/etc/xdg/\*buntu/applications/defaults.list r, # for all derivatives

/etc/xfce4/defaults.list r,

/usr/share/xubuntu/applications/defaults.list r,

owner @{HOME}/.local/share/applications/defaults.list r,

owner @{HOME}/.local/share/applications/mimeapps.list r,

owner @{HOME}/.local/share/applications/mimeinfo.cache r,

owner /tmp/\*\* m,

owner /var/tmp/\*\* m,

owner /{,var}/run/shm/shmfd-\* rw,

owner /{dev,run}/shm/org.chromium.\* rwk,

/tmp/.X[0-9]\*-lock r,

/etc/udev/udev.conf r,

# Doesn't seem to be required, but noisy. Maybe allow 'r' for 'b\*' if needed.

# Possibly move to an abstraction if anything else needs it.

deny /run/udev/data/\*\* r,

/etc/timezone r,

/etc/wildmidi/wildmidi.cfg r,

# firefox specific

/etc/firefox\*/ r,

/etc/firefox\*/\*\* r,

/etc/xul-ext/\*\* r,

/etc/xulrunner-2.0\*/ r,

/etc/xulrunner-2.0\*/\*\* r,

/etc/gre.d/ r,

/etc/gre.d/\* r,

# noisy

deny @{MOZ\_LIBDIR}/\*\* w,

deny /usr/lib/firefox-addons/\*\* w,

```
deny /usr/lib/xulrunner-addons/** w,  
deny /usr/lib/xulrunner-*/components/*.tmp w,  
deny /.suspended r,  
deny /boot/initrd.img* r,  
deny /boot/vmlinuz* r,  
deny /var/cache/fontconfig/ w,  
deny @{HOME}/.local/share/recently-used.xbel r,
```

```
# TODO: investigate
```

```
deny /usr/bin/gconftool-2 x,
```

```
# These are needed when a new user starts firefox and firefox.sh is used
```

```
@{MOZ_LIBDIR}/** ixr,  
/usr/bin/basename ixr,  
/usr/bin/dirname ixr,  
/usr/bin/pwd ixr,  
/sbin/killall5 ixr,  
/bin/which ixr,  
/usr/bin/tr ixr,  
@{PROC}/ r,  
@{PROC}/[0-9]*/cmdline r,  
@{PROC}/[0-9]*/mountinfo r,  
@{PROC}/[0-9]*/stat r,  
owner @{PROC}/[0-9]*/task/[0-9]*/stat r,  
@{PROC}/[0-9]*/status r,  
@{PROC}/filesystems r,  
@{PROC}/sys/vm/overcommit_memory r,  
/sys/devices/pci[0-9]*/**/uevent r,  
/sys/devices/platform/**/uevent r,  
/sys/devices/pci*/**/{busnum,idVendor,idProduct} r,  
owner @{HOME}/.thumbnails/*/*.png r,
```

```
/etc/mtab r,
```

```
/etc/fstab r,
```

```
# Needed for the crash reporter
```

```
owner @{PROC}/[0-9]*/environ r,
```

```
owner @{PROC}/[0-9]*/auxv r,  
/etc/lsb-release r,  
/usr/bin/expr ix,  
/sys/devices/system/cpu/ r,  
/sys/devices/system/cpu/** r,
```

```
# about:memory
```

```
owner @{PROC}/[0-9]*/statm r,  
owner @{PROC}/[0-9]*/smaps r,
```

```
# Needed for container to work in xul builds
```

```
/usr/lib/xulrunner-*/plugin-container ixr,
```

```
# allow access to documentation and other files the user may want to look
```

```
# at in /usr and /opt
```

```
/usr/ r,  
/usr/** r,  
/opt/ r,  
/opt/** r,
```

```
# so browsing directories works
```

```
/ r,  
/**/ r,
```

```
# Default profile allows downloads to ~/Downloads and uploads from ~/Public
```

```
owner @{HOME}/ r,  
owner @{HOME}/Public/ r,  
owner @{HOME}/Public/* r,  
owner @{HOME}/Downloads/ r,  
owner @{HOME}/Downloads/* rw,
```

```
# per-user firefox configuration
```

```
owner @{HOME}/.{firefox,mozilla}/ rw,  
owner @{HOME}/.{firefox,mozilla}/** rw,  
owner @{HOME}/.{firefox,mozilla}/**/*.{db,parentlock,sqlite}* k,  
owner @{HOME}/.{firefox,mozilla}/plugins/** rm,  
owner @{HOME}/.{firefox,mozilla}/**/plugins/** rm,
```

```
owner @{HOME}/.gnome2/firefox*-bin-* rw,  
owner @{HOME}/.cache/mozilla/{,firefox/} rw,  
owner @{HOME}/.cache/mozilla/firefox/** rw,  
owner @{HOME}/.cache/mozilla/firefox/**/*.*sqlite k,
```

```
#
```

```
# Extensions
```

```
# /usr/share/.../extensions/... is already covered by '/usr/** r', above.  
# Allow 'x' for downloaded extensions, but inherit policy for safety  
owner @{HOME}/.mozilla/**/extensions/** mixr,
```

```
deny @{MOZ_LIBDIR}/update.test w,  
deny /usr/lib/mozilla/extensions/**/ w,  
deny /usr/lib/xulrunner-addons/extensions/**/ w,  
deny /usr/share/mozilla/extensions/**/ w,  
deny /usr/share/mozilla/ w,
```

```
# Miscellaneous (to be abstracted)
```

```
# Ideally these would use a child profile. They are all ELF executables  
# so running with 'Ux', while not ideal, is ok because we will at least  
# benefit from glibc's secure execute.
```

```
/usr/bin/mkfifo Uxr, # investigate
```

```
/bin/ps Uxr,
```

```
/bin/uname Uxr,
```

```
# Site-specific additions and overrides. See local/README for details.
```

```
#include <local/usr.bin.firefox>
```

```
}
```

En primer lugar tenemos tunnable/global:

```
root@ubuntu:/etc/apparmor.d# cat tunables/global
```

```
#include <tunables/home>
```

```
#include <tunables/multiarch>
```

```
#include <tunables/proc>
```

```
#include <tunables/alias>
```

```
#include <tunables/kernelvars>
```

```
#include <tunables/xdg-user-dirs>
```

- Que se dedica a cargar las variables para poder usarlas posteriormente.

Vemos, de las que nuestro perfil analizado hace uso:

@{HOME} : Directorio home de todos los usuarios. Similar a /home/\*/.

@{MULTIARCH}: Para dar soporte a múltiples arquitecturas.

@{PROC}: Es el equivalente a /proc/.

También en el perfil propio se declara @{MOZ\_LIBDIR} que tiene el PATH del directorio de las librerías del Firefox.

Información obtenida de :

<http://manpages.ubuntu.com/manpages/trusty/en/man5/apparmor.d.5.html>

[https://www.suse.com/documentation/sles11/singlehtml/apparmor\\_quickstart/apparmor\\_quickstart.html](https://www.suse.com/documentation/sles11/singlehtml/apparmor_quickstart/apparmor_quickstart.html)

<https://wiki.archlinux.org/index.php/AppArmor>



En segundo lugar tenemos abstractions/audio:

```
/dev/admmidi*  rw,
/dev/adsp*     rw,
/dev/aload*   rw,
/dev/amidi*    rw,
/dev/audio*    rw,
/dev/dmfm*     rw,
/dev/dmmidi*   rw,
/dev/dsp*      rw,
/dev/midi*     rw,
/dev/mixer*    rw,
/dev/mpu401data rw,
/dev/mpu401stat rw,
/dev/patmgr*   rw,
/dev/phone*    rw,
/dev/radio*    rw,
/dev/rmidi*    rw,
/dev/sequencer rw,
/dev/sequencer2 rw,
/dev/smpte*    rw,

/dev/snd/*     rw,
/dev/sound/*   rw,

@{PROC}/asound/** rw,

/usr/share/alsa/** r,
/usr/share/sounds/** r,

owner @{HOME}/.esd_auth r,
owner @{HOME}/.asoundrc r,
/etc/esound/esd.conf r,

# libcanberra
owner @{HOME}/.cache/event-sound-cache.* rwk,
```

```
# pulse
/etc/pulse/ r,
/etc/pulse/* r,
/{run,dev}/shm/ r,
owner /{run,dev}/shm/pulse-shm* rwk,
owner @{HOME}/.pulse-cookie rwk,
owner @{HOME}/.pulse/ rw,
owner @{HOME}/.pulse/* rwk,
owner /{,var/}run/user/*/pulse/ rw,
owner /{,var/}run/user/*/pulse/{native,pid} rwk,
owner @{HOME}/.config/pulse/cookie rwk,
owner /tmp/pulse-*/ rw,
owner /tmp/pulse-*/ rw,
```

```
# libgnome2
/etc/sound/ r,
/etc/sound/** r,
```

```
# openal
/etc/openal/alsoft.conf r,
owner @{HOME}/.alsoft.rc r,
```

Entre otras cosas se pueden visualizar las siguientes características:

- Se dan permisos de escritura y lectura sobre audio\*.
- Permisos de lectura sobre sound/r.
- Permisos de mapa de memoria ejecutable (nmap) sobre **/etc/ld.so.cache**

En tercer lugar tenemos abstractions/gnome:

```
#include <abstractions/base>
#include <abstractions/fonts>
#include <abstractions/X>
#include <abstractions/freedesktop.org>
#include <abstractions/xdg-desktop>
#include <abstractions/user-tmp>
```

**# systemwide gtk defaults**

```
/etc/gnome/gtkrc*          r,
/etc/gtk/*                  r,
/usr/lib{,32,64}/gtk/**    mr,
/usr/lib/@{multiarch}/gtk/** mr,
/usr/share/themes/         r,
/usr/share/themes/**       r,
```

**# for gnome 1 applications**

```
/etc/orbitrc               r,
```

**# gtk-2 needed some new rights**

```
/etc/fonts/*               r,
/etc/gtk-*/*               r,
/etc/pango/*               r,
/usr/lib{,32,64}/pango/**  mr,
/usr/lib{,32,64}/gtk-*/**  mr,
/usr/lib{,32,64}/gdk-pixbuf-*/** mr,
/usr/lib/@{multiarch}/pango/**  mr,
/usr/lib/@{multiarch}/gtk-*/**  mr,
/usr/lib/@{multiarch}/gdk-pixbuf-*/** mr,
```

**# per-user gtk configuration**

```
owner @{HOME}/.gnome/Gnome      r,
owner @{HOME}/.gtk              r,
owner @{HOME}/.gtkrc            r,
owner @{HOME}/.gtkrc-2.0        r,
owner @{HOME}/.gtk-bookmarks    r,
owner @{HOME}/.themes/         r,
```

**owner @{{HOME}}/.themes/\*\* r,**

**# for gtk file dialog**

**owner @{{HOME}}/.config/gtk-2.0/\*\* r,**

**owner @{{HOME}}/.config/gtk-2.0/gtkfilechooser.ini\* rw,**

**# from evolution-mail**

**owner @{{HOME}}/.gconfd/lock/\* r,**

**owner @{{HOME}}/.gnome/application-info r,**

**# per-user font business**

**owner @{{HOME}}/.fonts.cache-\* rwl,**

**# icon caches**

**/var/cache/\*\*/icon-theme.cache r,**

**/usr/share/\*\*/icon-theme.cache r,**

**# gnome VFS modules**

**/etc/gnome-vfs-2.0/modules/ r,**

**/etc/gnome-vfs-2.0/modules/\* r,**

**/usr/lib/gnome-vfs-2.0/modules/\*.so mr,**

**/usr/lib/@{{multiarch}}/gnome-vfs-2.0/modules/\*.so mr,**

**# gvfs**

**/usr/share/gvfs/remote-volume-monitors/ r,**

**/usr/share/gvfs/remote-volume-monitors/\* r,**

**@{{PROC}}/@{{pid}}/mounts r,**

**# printing**

**/etc/papersize r,**

**/etc/cups/lpoptions r,**

**/usr/share/cups/charmmaps/\*\* r,**

**# holds MIT-MAGIC-COOKIE for gnome**

**owner /{{,var}}/run/gdm/auth\*/database r,**

**# mime-types**

**/etc/gnome/defaults.list r,**  
**/usr/share/gnome/applications/ r,**  
**/usr/share/gnome/applications/mimeinfo.cache r,**

Entre otras cosas se pueden visualizar las siguientes características:

- Se dan permisos de escritura y lectura sobre **gtkfilechooser.ini\***
- Permisos de lectura sobre database
- Permisos de mapa de memoria ejecutable (nmap) sobre **/usr/lib/gnome-vfs-2.0/modules/\*.so**

Con respecto al primer fichero del perfil, se habilitan una serie de reglas de red:

- **network inet stream**
- **network inet6 stream**

También establece permisos a una serie de directorios:

- **/etc/firefox\*/ r,**
- **/etc/firefox\*/\*\* r,**
- **/etc/xul-ext/\*\* r,**
- **/etc/xulrunner-2.0\*/ r,**
- **/etc/xulrunner-2.0\*/\*\* r,**
- **/etc/gre.d/ r,**
- **/etc/gre.d/\* r,**

## Ejercicio 2.

---

En nuestro caso lo que vamos a hacer es establecer un perfil a Apache, el famoso servidor web, y así poder adherir mayor seguridad al sistema.

Para ello nos vamos a crear una serie de directorios, y vamos a hacer que unos sean accesibles y otros no.

```
mkdir -p /data/www/disponible
```

```
mkdir -p /data/www/nodisponible
```

Una vez tenemos creados los directorios, creamos dentro de ellos un index.html.

```
nano /data/www/disponible/index.html
```

```
nano /data/www/disponible/index.html
```

Para que apache nos enlace este directorio debemos de modificar algunos de los parámetros que vienen configurados por defecto:

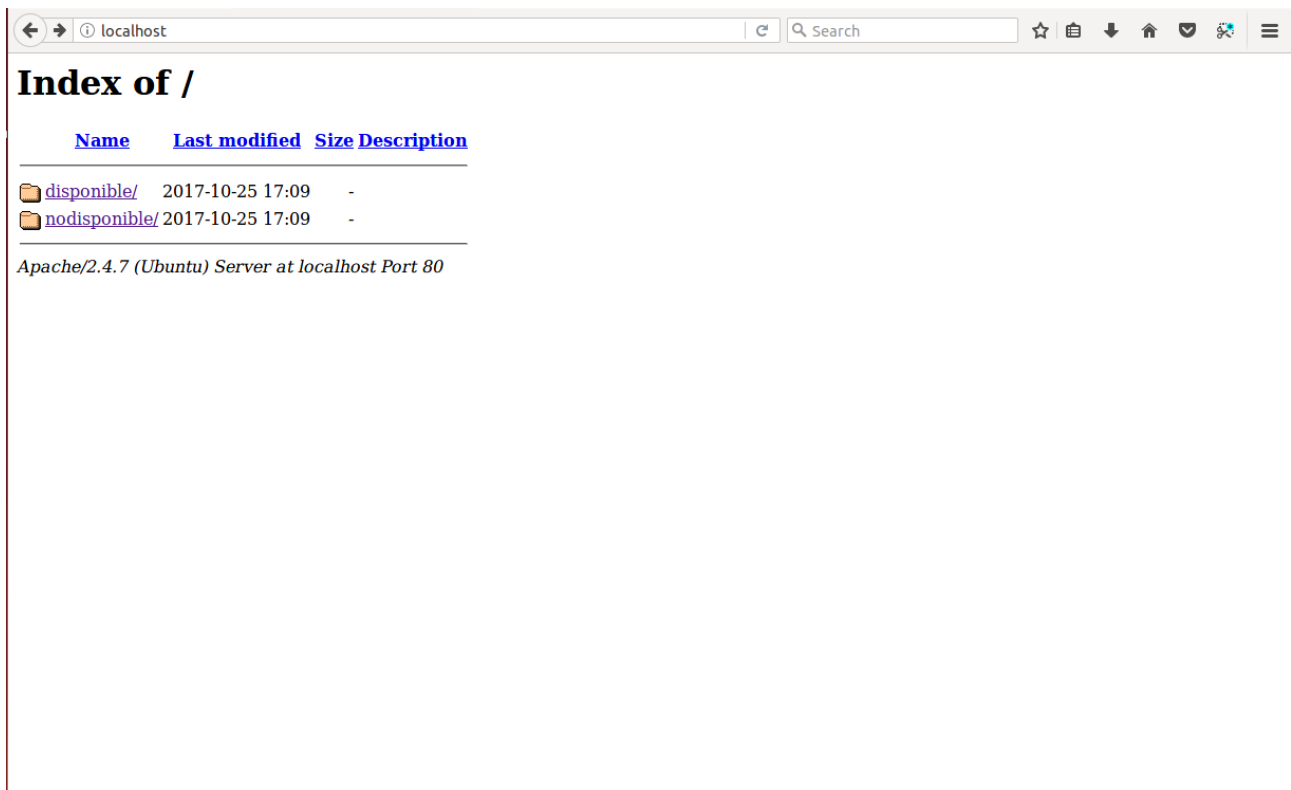
Modificar los siguientes ficheros:

```
/etc/apache2/apache2.conf
```

```
/etc/apache2/sites-available/000-default.conf
```

```
/etc/apache2/sites-enabled/000-default.conf
```

Una vez tenemos enlazado apache para que nos muestre el directorio creado, nos deberá salir algo tal que así:



Una vez llegados a este punto, deberemos instalar:

**apt install apparmor-utils**

Y ejecutar la siguiente sentencia:

**aa-autodep /usr/sbin/apache2**

La cuál nos genera el siguiente archivo “usr.sbin.apahe2”:

```
root@ubuntu:/etc/apparmor.d# ls
abstractions  force-complain  sbin.dhclient  usr.bin.evince  usr.sbin.apache2  usr.sbin.rsyslogd
cache         lightdm-guest-session  snap           usr.bin.firefox  usr.sbin.cups-browsed  usr.sbin.tcpcdump
disable       local           tunables       usr.lib.telepathy  usr.sbin.cupsd
```

Que tiene la siguiente información:

```
root@ubuntu:/etc/apparmor.d# cat usr.sbin.apache2
# Last Modified: Wed Oct 25 17:37:53 2017
#include <tunables/global>

/usr/sbin/apache2 flags=(complain) {
  #include <abstractions/base>

  /usr/sbin/apache2 mr,

  ^DEFAULT_URI flags=(complain) {
  }

  ^HANDLING_UNTRUSTED_INPUT flags=(complain) {
  }
}
```

Por ejemplo algo que ya conocemos es tunables/global y abstractions/base.

También algo acerca de los permisos a /usr/sbin/apache2 nr.

Como se pide en la documentación lo primero que haremos es pasarlo a modo complain.

```
root@ubuntu:/etc/apparmor.d# aa-complain apache2
Setting /usr/sbin/apache2 to complain mode.
```

Y después reiniciaremos apache.

```
root@ubuntu:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# aa-logprof
```

Reading log entries from /var/log/syslog.

Updating AppArmor profiles in /etc/apparmor.d.

Complain-mode changes:

Profile: /usr/sbin/apache2

Network Family: inet6

Socket Type: dgram

[1 - #include <abstractions/nameservice>]

2 - network inet6 dgram,

(A)llow / [(D)eny] / (I)gnore / Audi(t) / Abo(r)t / (F)inish

Adding #include <abstractions/nameservice> to profile.



**Profile:** /usr/sbin/apache2

**Path:** /etc/apache2/apache2.conf

**Mode:** r

**Severity:** 3

1 - #include <abstractions/lightdm>

[2 - /etc/apache2/apache2.conf]

[(A)llow] / (D)eny / (I)gnore / (G)lob / Glob with (E)xtension / (N)ew / Abo(r)t / (F)inish / (M)ore

Adding /etc/apache2/apache2.conf r to profile

**Profile:** /usr/sbin/apache2

**Path:** /etc/apache2/mods-available/access\_compat.load

**Mode:** r

**Severity:** 3

1 - #include <abstractions/lightdm>

[2 - /etc/apache2/mods-available/access\_compat.load]

[(A)llow] / (D)eny / (I)gnore / (G)lob / Glob with (E)xtension / (N)ew / Abo(r)t / (F)inish / (M)ore

Adding /etc/apache2/mods-available/access\_compat.load r to profile

**Profile:** /usr/sbin/apache2

**Path:** /etc/apache2/mods-enabled/

**Mode:** r

**Severity:** 3

1 - #include <abstractions/lightdm>

[2 - /etc/apache2/mods-enabled/]

[(A)llow] / (D)eny / (I)gnore / (G)lob / Glob with (E)xtension / (N)ew / Abo(r)t / (F)inish / (M)ore

Adding /etc/apache2/mods-enabled/ r to profile

**Enforce-mode changes:**

**Profile:** /usr/sbin/cupsd

**Access mode:** send

**Signal:** term

Peer:      unconfined

[1 - signal send set=term peer=unconfined,]

(A)llow / [(D)eny] / (I)gnore / Audi(t) / Abo(r)t / (F)inish

Adding signal send set=term peer=unconfined, to profile.

= Changed Local Profiles =

The following local profiles were changed. Would you like to save them?

[1 - /usr/sbin/cupsd]

2 - /usr/sbin/apache2

(S)ave Changes / Save Selec(t)ed Profile / [(V)iew Changes] / View Changes b/w  
(C)lean profiles / Abo(r)t

Writing updated profile for /usr/sbin/apache2.

Writing updated profile for /usr/sbin/cupsd.

Ahora podemos volver a mirar el fichero, y veremos que tiene más información, por ejemplo `abstractions/nameservice`, y también tenemos configuración de más permisos como `apache2.conf r`, `access_compat.load r`, etc:

```
root@ubuntu:/etc/apparmor.d# cat usr.sbin.apache2
```

```
# Last Modified: Wed Oct 25 17:58:12 2017
```

```
#include <tunables/global>
```

```
/usr/sbin/apache2 flags=(complain) {
```

```
#include <abstractions/base>
```

```
#include <abstractions/nameservice>
```

```
/etc/apache2/apache2.conf r,
```

```
/etc/apache2/mods-available/access_compat.load r,
```

```
/etc/apache2/mods-enabled/ r,
```

```
/usr/sbin/apache2 mr,
```

```
^DEFAULT_URI flags=(complain) {
```

```
}
```

```
^HANDLING_UNTRUSTED_INPUT flags=(complain) {
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

Para prohibir el acceso al directorio /data/www/nodisponible y para garantizarlo a /data/www/disponible modificamos el fichero:

```
GNU nano 2.2.6 File: usr.sbin.apache2 Modified
# Last Modified: Wed Oct 25 17:58:12 2017
#include <tunables/global>

/usr/sbin/apache2 flags=(complain) {
#include <abstractions/base>
#include <abstractions/namespace>

/etc/apache2/apache2.conf r,
/etc/apache2/mods-available/access_compat.load r,
/etc/apache2/mods-enabled/ r,
/usr/sbin/apache2 mr,
/data/www/disponible/* r,
deny /data/www/nodisponible/* r,

^DEFAULT_URI flags=(complain) {
}

^HANDLING_UNTRUSTED_INPUT flags=(complain) {
}
}
```

^G Get Help    ^O WriteOut    ^R Read File    ^Y Prev Page    ^K Cut Text    ^C Cur Pos  
^X Exit        ^J Justify     ^W Where Is    ^V Next Page    ^U UnCut Text   ^T To Spell

Y tras esto lo ponemos en modo Enforce:

```
root@ubuntu:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# aa-enforce apache2
```

```
Setting /usr/sbin/apache2 to enforce mode.
```

Después recargamos todos los perfiles y reiniciamos Apache:

```
root@ubuntu:/etc/apache2/sites-enabled# invoke-rc.d apparmor reload
```

```
                  *                  Reloading                  AppArmor                  profiles
```

```
Skipping profile in /etc/apparmor.d/disable: usr.bin.firefox
```

```
Skipping profile in /etc/apparmor.d/disable: usr.sbin.rsyslogd
```

```
[ OK ]
```

Resultado final:

Como vemos podemos acceder al fichero disponible/index.html:



Pero no podemos acceder al fichero nodisponible/index.html:

