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  Environment:Run Ubuntu ova with VirtualBox on Win10
  Language:node.js
- 認證前:nat(PREROUTING)-> filter(INPUT)-> nat(OUTPUT)
  -> filter(OUTPUT) -> nat(POSTROUTING)
   認證後:nat(PREROUTING)-> filter(FORWARD)->
   nat(POSTROUTING)
   阻擋:在filter(FORWARD) 把指定ip drop 掉後再將其重新導
  向至認證前的路徑
- 3. 在iptables設立PREROUTING,將所有的ip都導向到login page ,只要帳號密碼輸入成功,就在FORWARD裡面新增ACCEPT 某個ip的rule,在PREROUING chain中ACCEPT某個ip,不會 再導入login page。 只要我們block了某個ip,則會在FORWARD chain中,新增一 個destination為該ip的封包都DROP的rule,在PREROUTING chain中重新新增將該ip導向login page的rule。 用另一支程式一直將FORWARD的ip跟bytes不斷寫入到某個 file,再用另一支程式將結果不斷地寫進網頁中。
- 4. 修改FORWARD chain中的rule, 只有IP是140.112.0.0/16 才能被導向到port 8080的website, 其他的封包都會被DROP spawn("iptables",["-I", "FORWARD", "1", "--dport","8080","-s","all","-j", "DROP"]); spawn("iptables",["-I", "FORWARD", "1", "--dport","8080","-s","140.112.0.0/16","-j", "ACCEPT"]);
- 5. spawn("iptables",["-t", "nat", "-A", "PREROUTING", "-i", "eth0","-p", "tcp", "--dport", "2222", "-j", "DNAT", "--to-destination", "192.168.10.2:22"]); 這條指令就是將由eth0進入且目的port是2222的packets, 全部都導向eth1的port 22。 spawn("iptables",["-t", "nat", "-A", "POSTROUTING", "-o", "eth1","-j","MASQUERADE");

MASQUERADE會針對不同的Routing規則選出不同的網路介面作為目的地,並且選擇該網路介面本身的IP地址作為封包最後的來源地址。