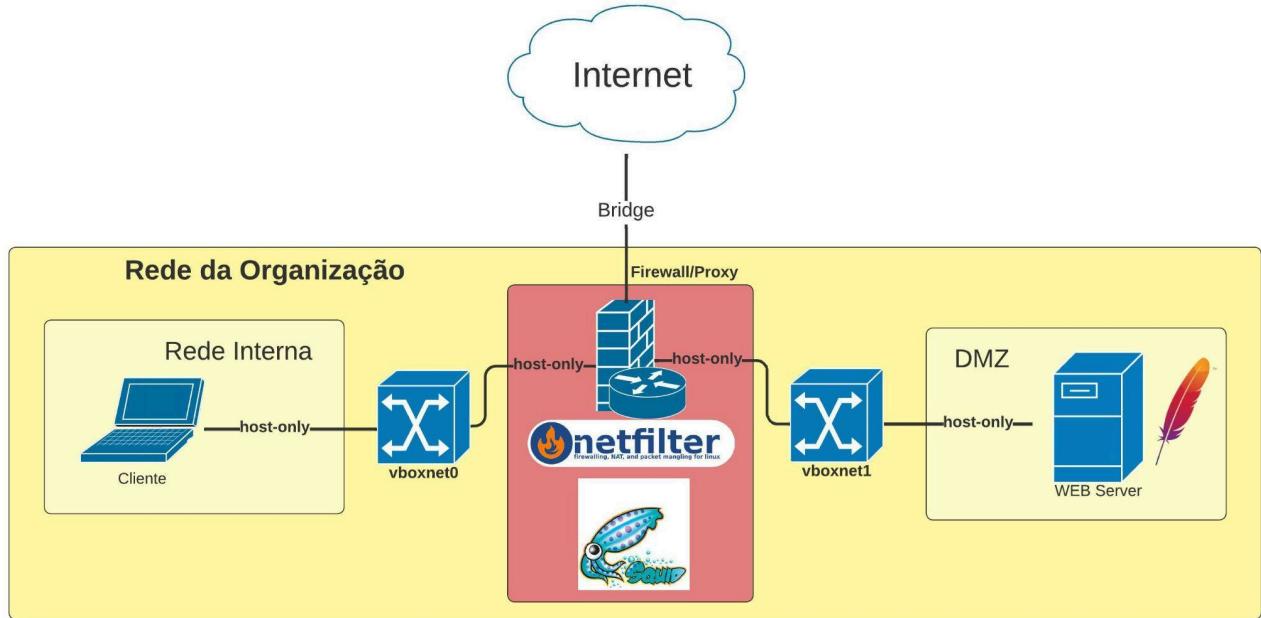


## Laboratório de Segurança – VirtualBox



## VM do firewall

#No VIRTUALBOX

#Adicionar Interface de rede

Arquivo → Host Network Manager

Clicar em criar

**Configurar a Interface host-only (ex: `enp0s8`)**

`sudo ip link set <interface-host-only> up`

`sudo dhclient <interface-host-only>`

**Encaminhar pacotes (firewall)**

`sudo echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward`

Verrificar se o encaminhamento foi habilitado (`ip_forward = 1`)

`cat /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward`

Configurar o NAT para masquerade

`sudo iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o <interface-bridge-firewall> -j MASQUERADE`

# VM do Cliente

configurar o DNS

cd /etc/netplan

sudo pico 00-installer-config.yaml

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "mdo@cliente: /etc/netplan". The window displays the contents of the "00-installer-config.yaml" file. The file contains a network configuration for an interface named "enp0s3". The configuration includes DHCP4 enabled, nameservers set to 8.8.8.8 and 8.8.4.4, and a version of 2. At the bottom of the terminal, there is a menu bar with keyboard shortcuts for various functions.

```
GNU nano 6.2      00-installer-config.yaml
# This is the network config written by 'subiquity'
network:
  ethernets:
    enp0s3:
      dhcp4: true
      nameservers:
        addresses: [8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4]
version: 2

^G Help          ^O Write Out   ^W Where Is   ^K Cut
^X Exit         ^R Read File   ^\ Replace    ^U Paste
```

sudo netplan apply

resolvectl status | grep "DNS Server" -A2

## Configurar o gateway padrão

sudo ip route add default via <ip-do-firewall-host-only-enp0s8>

você pode testar o ping para alguma máquina externa

**ping 8.8.8.8**

## **SQUID - VM do FIREWALL**

Configurar NAT para redirecionamento (proxy transparent)

```
sudo iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i enp0s8 -p tcp -m tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT  
--to-ports 3129
```

```
sudo iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i enp0s8 -p tcp -m tcp --dport 433 -j REDIRECT  
--to-ports 3130
```

#Instalar o Squid

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt-get install squid
```

```
cd /etc/squid/
```

#Fazer o backup do arquivo de configuracao

```
sudo cp ./squid.conf ./squid.conf.original
```

```
#Configurar o squid
sudo pico squid.conf

# Squid normally listens to port 3128
http_port 3128
http_port 3129 intercept
http_port 3130 intercept

#
# INSERT YOUR OWN RULE(S) HERE TO ALLOW ACCESS FROM YOUR CLIENTS
#
include /etc/squid/conf.d/*.conf

acl localnet src 192.168.56.0/24

acl blockuece url_regex uece
http_access deny localnet blockuece

acl blockufc url_regex ufc
http_access deny localnet blockufc

http_access allow localnet

# And finally deny all other access to this proxy
http_access deny all
```

```
#squid recarregar o arquivo de configuracoes  
sudo invoke-rc.d squid reload  
  
#verificar se o arquivo de configuracao possui erros  
squid -k parse  
  
#reiniciar o squid  
sudo invoke-rc.d squid restart  
  
#encerrar o squid  
sudo invoke-rc.d squid stop  
  
sudo invoke-rc.d squid status
```

#Adicionar rede privada DMZ  
Arquivo → Host Network Manager  
Clicar em criar  
#Lembrar de habilitar a nova vboxnet criada

#Clonar a VM Cliente para criar a VM webserver  
#Lembrar de criar novos endereços MAC na opção “política de endereço MAC”  
#Fazer o **Clone Linkado** ao invés do **Clone Completo**

#Com a VM **webserver** iniciada, faça:  
#Atualizar o hostname da VM criada  
sudo hostnamectl set-hostname webserver

#configurar o gateway padrão  
sudo ip route add default via <**ip-do-firewall-host-only**>

#você pode testar o ping para alguma máquina externa  
ping 8.8.8.8

#instalar o apache  
sudo apt-get install apache2

#verificar o status do apache  
sudo systemctl status apache2

#testar localmente  
wget localhost

#VM do Firewall  
#configurar a nova interface host-only nas configs de rede do virtualbox  
#escolher a nova rede privada criada (ex: vboxnet1)

**#Provavelmente essa nova interface não estará configurada**

**#Configurar a Interface host-only (ex: enp0s9)**

sudo ip link set <interface-host-only> up

sudo dhclient <interface-host-only>

**#DNAT - VM do Firewall**

#Redirecionar o tráfego WEB destinado ao firewall ao **webserver** da organização na DMZ

sudo iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -d <ip-do-firewall-bridge> -p tcp -m tcp --dport 80 -j DNAT --to-destination <ip-do-webserver>:80

#Testar no browser do host real

<http://<ip-do-firewall-bridge>>