Router de
clase

Red 10.0.0.0
P.E 10.0.0.1

Red 10.0.0.0
P.E 10.0.0.1

enp0s3

enp0s9

10.0.0.2   H0   S1   R   S3   HttpServ   10.0.2.2

enp0s8   S2

NAS

10.0.1.4

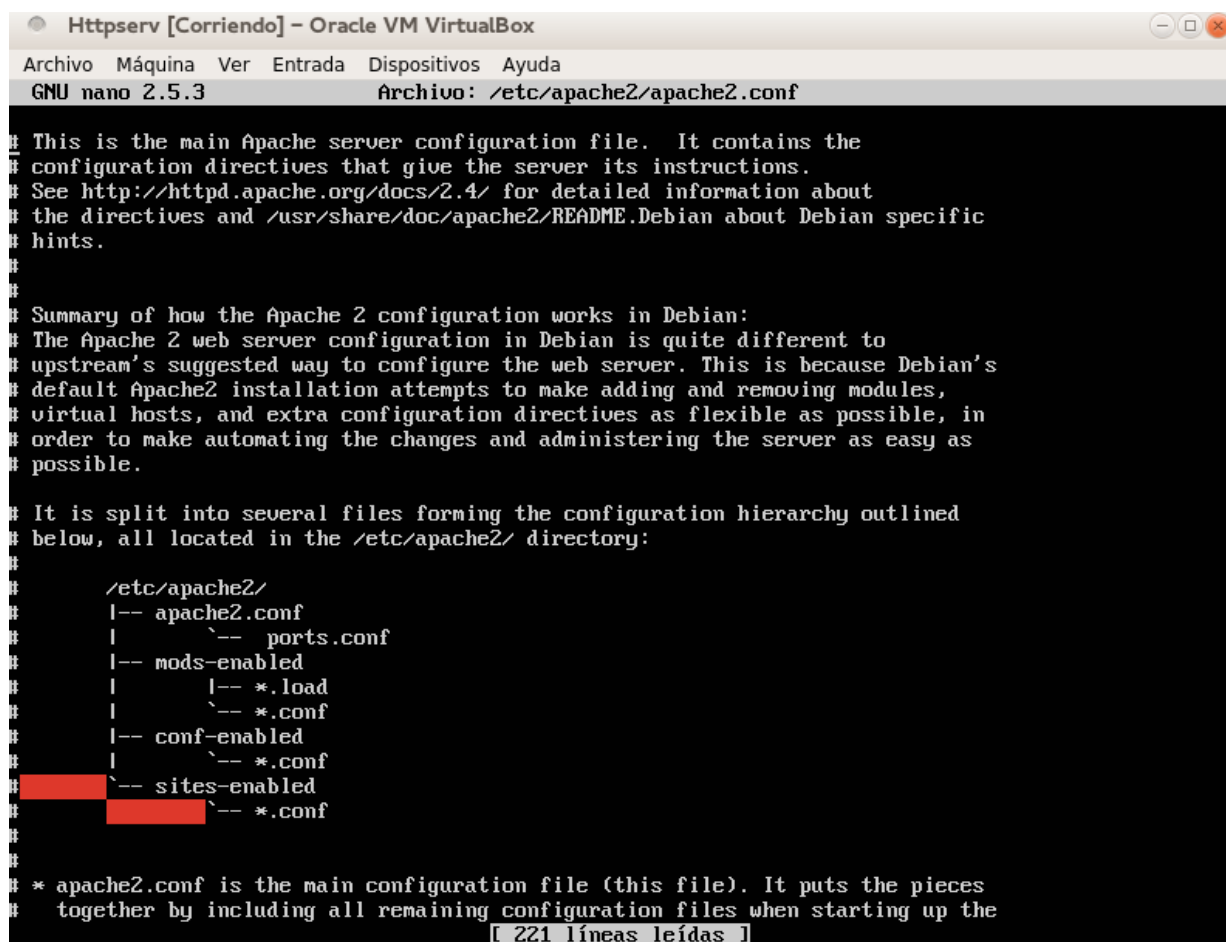H1   H2   Red 10.0.1.0
P.E 10.0.1.1

10.0.1.2   10.0.1.3

Diagrama de Red de mi Empresa

SERVIDOR HTTP

```
httpserv@httpserv:~$ sudo netstat -naputo
[sudo] password for httpserv:
Conexiones activas de Internet (servidores y establecidos)
Proto  Recib Enviad Dirección local         Dirección remota      Estado        PID/Program name Tem
porizador
tcp6       0      0 :::80                   :::*                  ESCUCHAR      2683/apache2    apa
gado (0.00/0/0)
tcp6       0      0 :::21                   :::*                  ESCUCHAR      12806/vsftpd    apa
gado (0.00/0/0)
```

Httpserv [Corriendo] – Oracle VM VirtualBox

Archivo Máquina Ver Entrada Dispositivos Ayuda

```
GNU nano 2.5.3            Archivo: /etc/apache2/apache2.conf

# This is the main Apache server configuration file.  It contains the
# configuration directives that give the server its instructions.
# See http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/ for detailed information about
# the directives and /usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian about Debian specific
# hints.
#
#
# Summary of how the Apache 2 configuration works in Debian:
# The Apache 2 web server configuration in Debian is quite different to
# upstream's suggested way to configure the web server. This is because Debian's
# default Apache2 installation attempts to make adding and removing modules,
# virtual hosts, and extra configuration directives as flexible as possible, in
# order to make automating the changes and administering the server as easy as
# possible.
#
# It is split into several files forming the configuration hierarchy outlined
# below, all located in the /etc/apache2/ directory:
#
#       /etc/apache2/
#       |-- apache2.conf
#       |        `--  ports.conf
#       |-- mods-enabled
#       |       |-- *.load
#       |       `-- *.conf
#       |-- conf-enabled
#       |        `-- *.conf
#       `-- sites-enabled
#               `-- *.conf
#
#
#
# * apache2.conf is the main configuration file (this file). It puts the pieces
#   together by including all remaining configuration files when starting up the
                            [ 221 líneas leídas ]
```
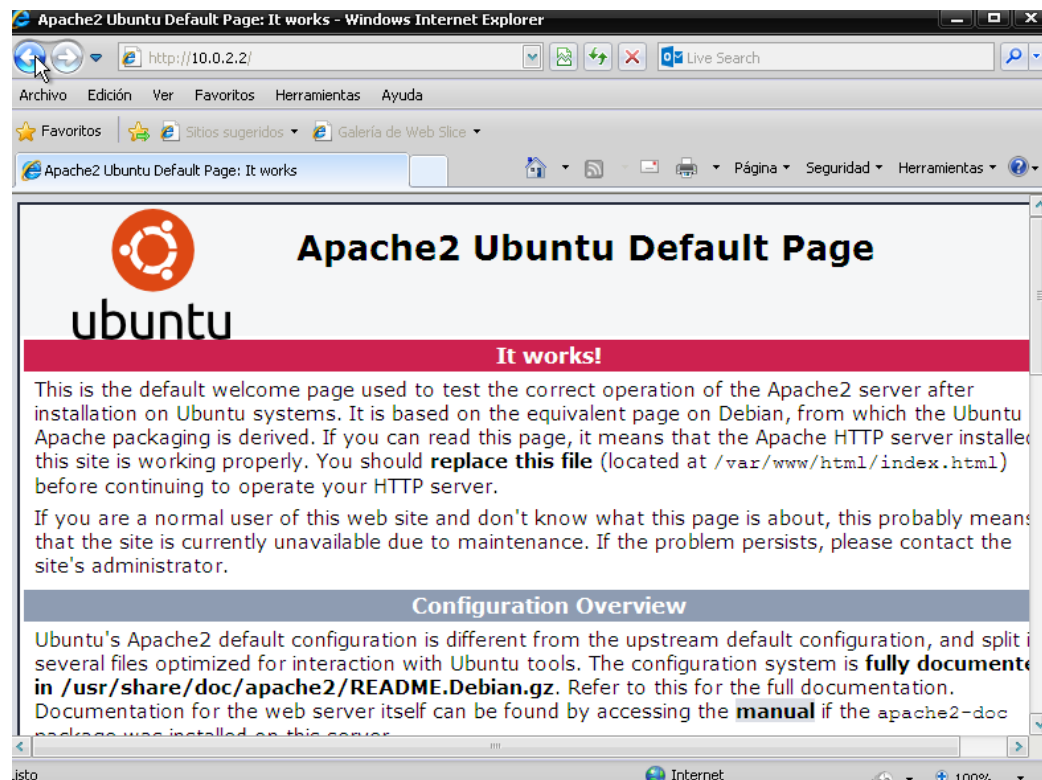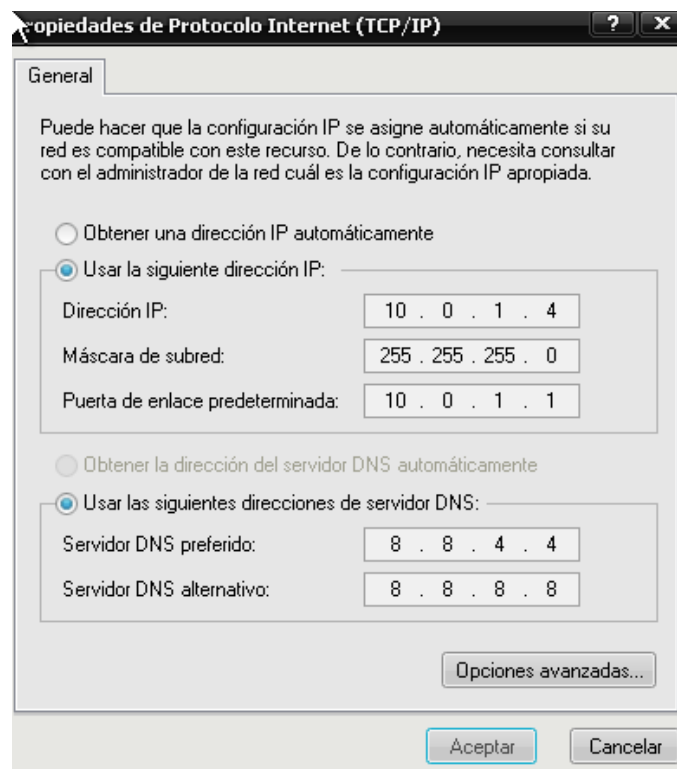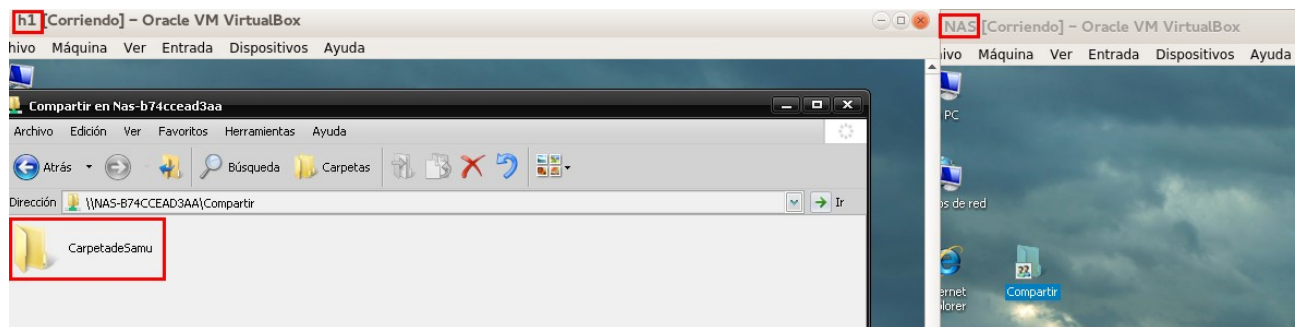
COMPROBACION FTP
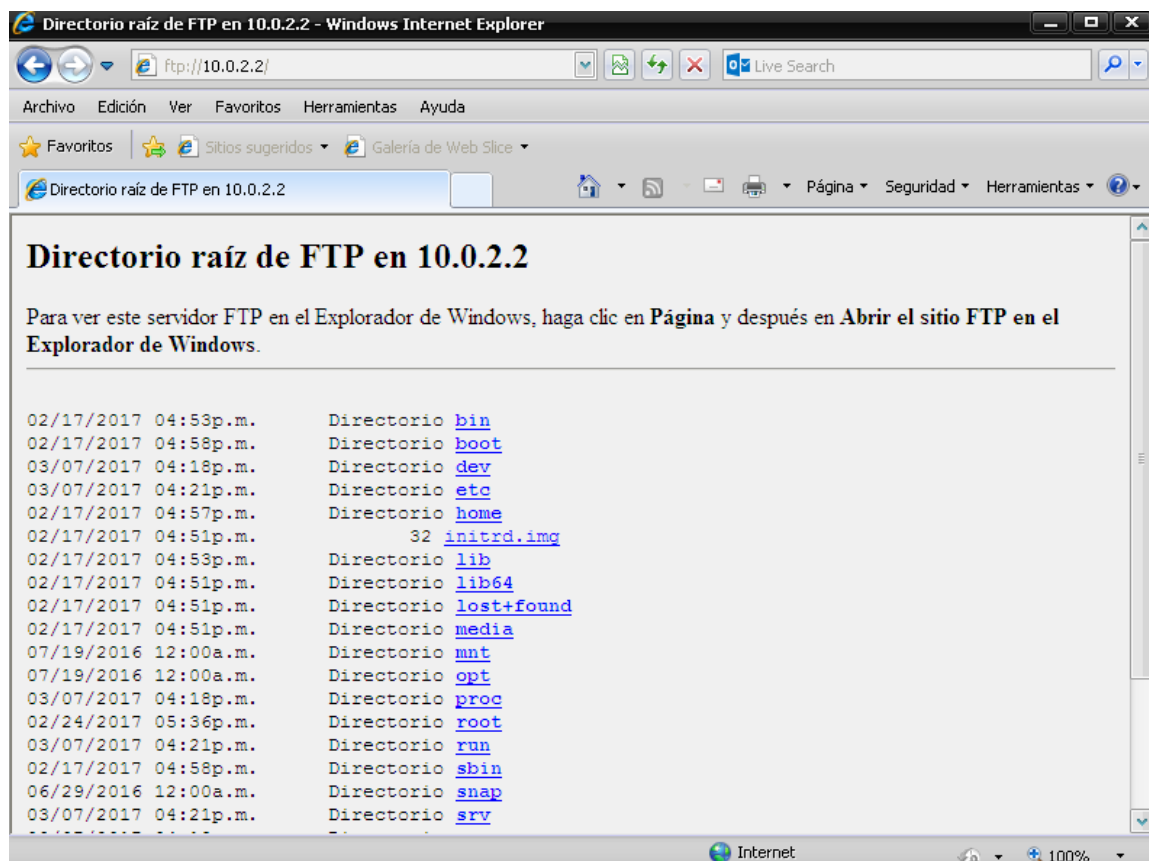
SERVIDOR NAS
Captura de la carpeta compartida de NAS

SCRIPT IPTABLES

```
GNU nano 2.5.3                    Archivo: IPTABLE                    Modificado

#!/bin/bash

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

iptables -F
iptables -X
iptables -t nat -F
iptables -t nat -X
iptables -t mangle -F
iptables -t mangle -X

iptables -P INPUT DROP
iptables -P FORWARD DROP
iptables -P OUTPUT DROP

#HacerRouter
iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o enp0s10 -j MASQUERADE

#Red1aRed3

iptables -A FORWARD -i enp0s3  -o enp0s09 -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT

#WIFI

iptables -A FORWARD -i enp0s3 -o enp0s10 -j ACCEPT
iptables -A FORWARD -o enp0s3 -j ACCEPT
iptables -A FORWARD -i enp0s3 -o enp0s9 -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
iptables -A FORWARD -i enp0s3 -o enp0s9 -p udp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT

#HTTP A INTERNET

iptables -A FORWARD -i enp0s9 -o enp0s10 -j ACCEPT
```

```
#HTTP A INTERNET

iptables -A FORWARD -i enp0s9 -o enp0s10 -j ACCEPT
kiptables -A FORWARD -i enp0s10 -o enp0s9 -p tcp --dport 80 -j ACCEPT
iptables -A FORWARD -i enp0s10 -o enp0s9 -p tcp --dport 443 -j ACCEPT


#Admin a red Privada a http

iptables -A FORWARD -s 10.0.1.2 -o enp0s9 -p tcp --dport 20 -j ACCEPT
iptables -A FORWARD -s 10.0.1.2 -o enp0s9 -p tcp --dport 21 -j ACCEPT
iptables -A FORWARD -s 10.0.1.2 -o enp0s9 -p tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT

#Red2haciaInternet

iptables -A FORWARD -i enp0s8 -o enp0s10 -j ACCEPT
iptables -A FORWARD -i enp0s10 -o enp0s8 -j ACCEPT
```

INSTALACIÓN SQUID


```
GNU nano 2.5.3                    Archivo: /etc/squid/squid.conf

#                            If there is CA certificate life time of generated
#                            certificate equals lifetime of CA certificate. If
#                            generated certificate is selfsigned lifetime is three
#                            years.
#                            This option is enabled by default when SslBump is used.
#                            See the sslBump option above for more information.
#
#               dynamic_cert_mem_cache_size=SIZE
#                            Approximate total RAM size spent on cached generated
#                            certificates. If set to zero, caching is disabled. The
#                            default value is 4MB.
#
#          See http_port for a list of available options.
#Default:
# none

acl redroja src 10.0.0.0/24
acl redverde src 10.0.1.0/24
acl redazul src 10.0.2.0/24
acl ban_domains dstdomain /etc/squid/ban_domains.txt


http_access deny ban_domains
http_access allow redroja
http_access allow redverde
http_access allow redazul
```



```
#Squid Transparente

iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i enp0s3 -p tcp --dport 80 -j REDIRECT --to-port 3128
```



```
Archivo   Máquina   Ver   Entrada   Dispositivos   Ayuda
   GNU nano 2.5.3                    Archivo: /etc/squid/ban_domains.txt

www.youtube.com
www.facebook.com
```