

iptables and apache

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Agenda

- iptables
- apache

iptables

What is Firewall

- 用來防範未經允許的程式或使用者來存取內部資源的軟體或硬體。
- 依據封包資訊以及 ip header 的內容來進行過濾的一種機制。
- UTM (Unified Threat Management)。

iptables

Firewall options

- Commercial firewall devices. (UTM)
(Cisco PIX/ASA 、 Junpier SSG 、 Fortinet fortiGate...etc.)
- Router (ACL list.)
- Linux (tcp wrapper 、 iptables)
- Software Packages.
(BlackIce 、 Norton personal firewall...etc.)

iptables

Linux Firewall

- ipfwadm (kernel 2.0.X)
- ipchains (kernel 2.2.X)
- iptables (kernel 2.4.X)

iptables

What is iptables

- Integration with Linux kernel (netfilter).
- Stateful packet inspection.
- Filter packets according to TCP header and MAC address.
- Network address translation (NAT).
- A rate limit feature.

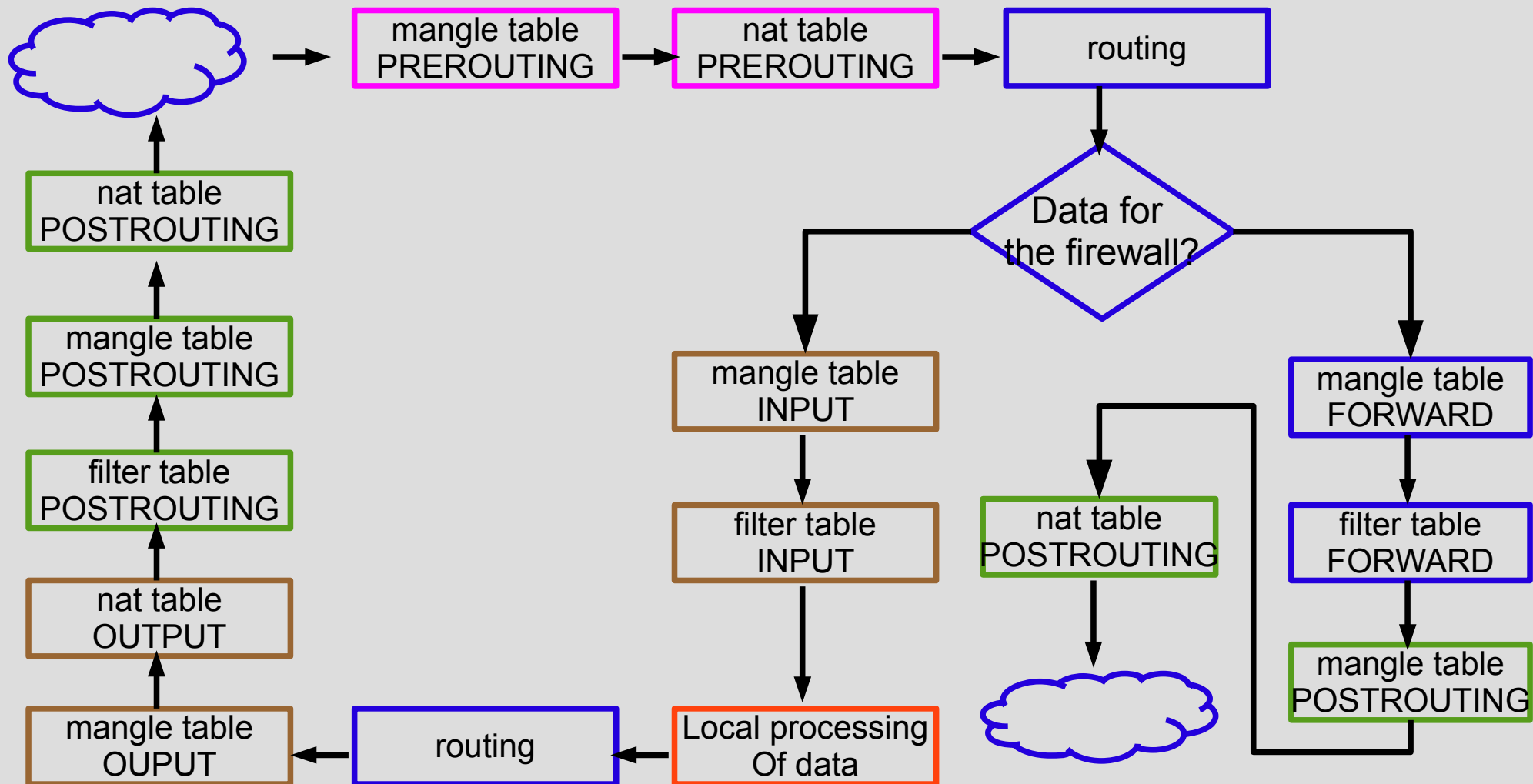
iptables

iptables rule table

- Filter : packet filter.
(FORWARD 、 INPUT 、 OUTPUT)
- NAT : network address translation.
(PREROUTING 、 POSROUTING 、 OUPUT)
- Managle : TCP header modification.
(PREROUTING 、 POSTROUTING 、 OUTPUT 、 INPUT 、 FORWARD)

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iptables flow



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Targets and Jumps

- ACCEPT
- DROP
- REJECT
- LOG

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Targets and Jumps

- DNAT
- SNAT
- MASQUERADE

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Command options 1

- -t [table]
- -j [target]
- -A : Append rule to end of chain.
- -F : Flush. Deletes all the rules in the selected table.
- -D : Delete rule from the selected table.

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Command options 1

- -p [protocol type] : match protocol. tcp 、 udp 、 icmp 、 all.
- -s [ip address] : match source ip address.
- -d [ip address] : match destination ip address.
- -i [interface] : match “INPUT “ interface on which the packet enters.
- -o [interface] : match “OUTPUT “ interface on which the packet exits.

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Example 1-1

- `iptables -A INPUT -i eth0 -p icmp -s 0/0 -d 0/0 -j DROP`
- `iptables -L --line-numbers`
- `iptables -A OUTPUT -o eth0 -p icmp -s 0/0 -d 0/0 -j DROP`
- `iptables -F`
- `iptables -P INPUT DROP` 、 `iptables -P OUTPUT DROP`

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Example 1-2

- `iptables -A INPUT -i eth0 -p icmp -s 0/0 -d 0/0 -j REJECT`
- `iptables -I INPUT -i eth0 -p icmp -s 0/0 -d 0/0 -j LOG`
- `iptables -I INPUT -i eth0 -p icmp -s 0/0 -d 0/0 -j ACCEPT`

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Command options 2

- `-p tcp --sport { [port] | [start-port:end-port] }`
- `-p tcp --dport { [port] | [start-port:end-port] }`
- `-p tcp { --syn | !--sync }`
- `-p udp --sport { [port] | [start-port:end-port] }`
- `-p udp --dport { [port] | [start-port:end-port] }`
- `-p icmp --icmp-type [type]`

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Example2-1

- `iptables -A OUTPUT -o eth0 -p tcp --sport 1024:65535 --dport 80 -j DROP`
- `iptables -A OUTPUT -o eth0 -p udp --dport 53 -j ACCEPT`
- `iptables -A INPUT -i eth0 -p icmp --icmp-type echo-request -j DROP`
- `iptables -A OUTPUT -o eth0 -p icmp --icmp-type echo-reply -j DROP`

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Command options 3

- `-m multiport --sports [port1,port2,port3]`
- `-m multiport --dports [port1,port2,port3]`
- `-m multiport --ports [port1,port2,port3]`
- `-m state --state [NEW | ESTABLISHED | RELATED | INVALID]`
- `-m limit --limit [rate]`
- `-m limit --limit-burst`

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Example3-1

- `iptables -A OUTPUT -o eth0 -p tcp -m multiport --dports 53,80 -j DROP`
- `iptables -A OUTPUT -o eth0 -s 0/0 -d 0/0 -p tcp -m state --state ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT`
- `iptables -A INPUT -i eth0 -p icmp -m limit --limit 1/s -j ACCEPT`
- `iptables -A INPUT -i eth0 -p icmp -m limit --limit-burst 2 -j ACCEPT`

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NAT

- DNAT / IP mapping / Port forwarding
- SNAT / MASQUERADE

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DNAT

- Port forwarding.
- IP mapping

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SNAT

- SNAT.
- MASQUERADE
- ip_forward

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Example4-1

- `iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp -d 192.168.254.17 --dport 2222 -j DNAT --to 192.168.254.17:22`
- `iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -i eth0 -d 192.168.254.17 -j DNAT --to-destination 10.20.1.2`
- `iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -s 10.20.1.2 -j SNAT --to-source 192.168.254.17`
- `iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -s 10.20.1.0/24 -j SNAT --to-source 192.168.254.17`

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Example4-2

- `iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -s 10.20.1.0/24 -j SNAT --to-source 192.168.254.17`
- `iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -s 10.20.1.0/24 -j MASQUERADE`

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Mangle

- MARK
- TOS
(IPV4 : Type Of Service)
(IPV6 : set Traffic Control Value)
- TTL

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Example5-1

- `iptables -t mangle -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j TTL --ttl-set 1`

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Save and Restore

- iptables-save
- iptables-restore
- rc.local

Q & A

休息一下！

apache

Install

- `wget "source tarball file"`
- `./configure - prefix=/usr/local/apache-version --enable-rewrite`
- `make`
- `make install`
- `./bin/apachectl { start | stop | restart }`

apache

Configuration

- `httpd.conf`
- Virtual host
- `.htaccess`
- `mod_rewrite`

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VirtualHost

- Include vhosts.conf

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.htaccess

- Access control.
- `./htpasswd -c /usr/local/apache/conf/users csie`
- User & group
- `./conf/groups`

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.htaccess

- AuthName “Admin Login”
AuthUserFile “/usr/local/apache/conf/users”
AuthType Basic
require valid-user
- AuthGroupFile “/usr/local/apache/conf/groups”
require group

apache

mod_rewrite

- Provides a rule-based rewriting engine to rewrite request URLs.
- `--enable-rewrite`
- `[NC]` (no case) 、 `[L]` (last rule) 、 `[R]` (redirect)
- `RewriteRule`
- `RewriteCond` `[OR]` (or next)

Q & A

謝謝！