

# **Instalar Firewall en Linux Server con Shorewall**

**“Descubre el procedimiento que yo personalmente  
utilizo para instalar un Linux Server Firewall  
en tu casa u oficina ! ”**

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**Web : <http://configurarlinuxserver.com>**

# Linux Server Firewall con Shorewall

Actualmente, muchas empresas están solicitando servicios de implementación Firewall para la protección de los recursos internos de su red local. Quiero compartir contigo la forma de cómo se implementa un servidor Firewall con shorewall para tener una protección de seguridad en los datos que ingresan desde Internet a tu red local así también los que salen desde tu segmento interno de la Red local a internet ; ambos deben pasar necesariamente por el servidor Firewall. La implementación puede ser con dos o tres tarjetas de red instaladas en la computadora o ordenador que va a cumplir la función de Firewall. En nuestro caso la implementación será con dos tarjetas de red y es llamado Bastion home. Antes de hacer la implementación del Firewall con Shorewall se debe conocer los conceptos de firewall y Shorewall respectivamente.

**Qué es Firewall ?** Un Firewall es un controlador de punto de acceso para todo el tráfico que ingresa a la red interna. Así también, es un controlador de punto de acceso para todo el tráfico que sale de la red interna. Un firewall sobre la red tiene un propósito de prevenir el peligro potencial de la Internet hacia tu red interna. Un servidor firewall tiene dos funciones principales y que a continuación se detalla:

- Te previene de usuarios no autorizados que quieren ganar acceso a la red de datos y recursos.
- Te da la seguridad que la interacción entre la Internet y la red interna sea conforme a las reglas de seguridad y políticas de vuestra organización.

**Qué es Shorewall ?** Shorewall es un software que te facilita generar las reglas de configuración del netfilter . Es un conjunto de ficheros que se utiliza para configurar y controlar los paquetes del núcleo Linux .

## Procedimiento para habilitar tarjetas de Red:

Una vez instalado el sistema operativo Linux Slackware 12 ó 12.2 se debe configurar las dos tarjetas de red para que cumpla la función de Bastion home. Además, tener presente la lista de rangos de IPs de las clases A, B y C respectivamente, que tú vas a elegir con que clase de IPs vas a trabajar, y que a continuación se detalla:

Clase	Rango inicio	Rango Final
A	1.0.0.0	126.0.0.0
B	128.0.0.0	191.255.0.0
C	192.0.0.0	223.255.255.0

### Direcciones Privadas disponibles:

Clase	Rango inicio	Rango Final
A	10.0.0.0	10.255.255.255
B	172.16.0.0	172.31.255.255
C	192.168.0.0	192.168.255.255

1.- # ifconfig Al ejecutar ese comando vas a visualizar las tarjetas instaladas en tu sistema operativo Linux.

2.- Tener presente que Linux identifica a las tarjetas de la siguiente manera:

eth0 , eth1 etc.. eso está de acuerdo a las dos tarjetas de Red que vamos a configurar.

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3.- # /etc/rc.d/rc.inet1.conf ir al fichero editando con  
# mcedit rc.inet1.conf (Presionar enter).

Tienes que adicionar la ip en el fichero rc.inet1.conf lo siguiente:

```
# config information for eth1:  
IPADDR[1]="172.16.0.1 "  
NETMASK[1]="255.255.0.0 "  
USE_DHCP[1]=""  
DHCP_HOSTNAME[1]=""
```

4.- # ip route ls vas a visualizar las dos tarjetas de red con su respectiva scope link. Además, te vas a fijar quien tiene el default via , la cual te indica la red externa. En nuestro caso será eth0

5.- # route vas a visualizar las dos tarjetas de red lista para ser un Bastion Home

6.- # ping 172.16.0.1 tiene que responder (interface interna)

7.-# ping 192.168.1.8 tiene que responder (Esta ip es configurado cuando instalas el sistema operativo Linux según manual de instalación).

8.- Como las dos tarjetas ya están listas para ser un Firewall .Entonces se procede a instalar el shorewall.

## Procedimiento Shorewall :

- Shorewall tiene el archivo principal # /etc/shorewall/shorewall.conf
- Shorewall usa el término de zona  
**fw: Propio firewall**  
**net: Internet**  
**loc: La red local**

1.- Para hacer el firewall con shorewall necesitas dos paquetes que es la siguiente:

- Shorewall-common
- Shorewal-perl ( the newer and master compiler written in perl)

No obstante, la vas a encontrar en <http://www.shorewall.net> cuya opción es el siguiente:

- Download
- Download sites
- Buscar Seattle, Washington, USA FTP (Browse)
- Buscar dentro del ftp la carpeta 4.2
- Elegir shorewall-4.2.6  
Bajar **shorewall-common-4.2.6.tar.bz2**  
Bajar **shorewall-perl-4.2.6.2.tar.bz2**

2.- Desempaquetas los archivos con el siguiente comando:

```
# tar -jxf shorewall-common-4.2.6.tar.bz2  
# tar -jxf shorewall-perl-4.2.6.2.tar.bz2
```

3.- Ir al directorio desempaquetado de shorewall-perl-4.2.6.2

4.- Dentro del directorio **shorewall-perl-4.2.6.2**

Escriba **./install.sh** (presionar enter para instalar)

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```

root@flex:~/Desktop/shorewall-perl-4.2.6.2# ls
COPYING      Shorewall/  compiler.pl* prog.footer  prog.functions  prog.header  rele
README.txt  changelog.txt  install.sh* prog.footer6  prog.functions6  prog.header6  shor
root@flex:~/Desktop/shorewall-perl-4.2.6.2# ./install.sh
Installing Shorewall-perl Version 4.2.6.2

Compiler installed in /usr/share/shorewall-perl/compiler.pl
Module Shorewall/Accounting installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/Shorewall/Accounting.pm
Module Shorewall/Actions installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/Shorewall/Actions.pm
Module Shorewall/Chains installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/Shorewall/Chains.pm
Module Shorewall/Compiler installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/Shorewall/Compiler.pm
Module Shorewall/Config installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/Shorewall/Config.pm
Module Shorewall/IPAddr installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/Shorewall/IPAddr.pm
Module Shorewall/Nat installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/Shorewall/Nat.pm
Module Shorewall/Policy installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/Shorewall/Policy.pm
Module Shorewall/Proc installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/Shorewall/Proc.pm
Module Shorewall/Providers installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/Shorewall/Providers.pm
Module Shorewall/Proxyarp installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/Shorewall/Proxyarp.pm
Module Shorewall/Rules installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/Shorewall/Rules.pm
Module Shorewall/Tc installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/Shorewall/Tc.pm
Module Shorewall/Tunnels installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/Shorewall/Tunnels.pm
Module Shorewall/Zones installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/Shorewall/Zones.pm
Program skeleton file footer installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/program.footer
Program skeleton file footer6 installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/program.footer6
Program skeleton file functions installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/program.functions
Program skeleton file functions6 installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/program.functions6
Program skeleton file header installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/program.header
Program skeleton file header6 installed as /usr/share/shorewall-perl/program.header6
Shorewall-perl Version 4.2.6.2 Installed
root@flex:~/Desktop/shorewall-perl-4.2.6.2#

```

5.- Ahora entrar al directorio desempaquetado **shorewall-common-4.2.6**

6.- Dentro del directorio **shorewall-common-4.2.6**

Escriba **./install.sh** (presionar enter para instalar)

```

root@flex:~/Desktop# ls
Desktop  Text\ File      shorewall-common-4.2.6.tar.bz2  shutter-0.70.orig/
New\ Folder  mozilla-firefox.desktop  shorewall-perl-4.2.6.2/        shutter_0.70_ppall.orig.tar.gz
System.desktop  shorewall-common-4.2.6  shorewall-perl-4.2.6.2.tar.bz2  trash.desktop
root@flex:~/Desktop# cd shorewall-common-4.2.6
root@flex:~/Desktop/shorewall-common-4.2.6# ls
COPYING      install.sh*      macro.CMHAet      macro.MNTP      macro.SSH      restored
INSTALL      Interfaces      macro.CRE         macro.NNTPS     macro.SUM      rfc1918
Makefile     Ipsec           macro.Git         macro.NTP       macro.SixXS     route_rules
Makefile-lite  Ipsecopa       macro.GuoteIlla  macro.NTPd      macro.Submission  routestopped
README.txt   Isusable       macro.HTTP        macro.DpewPM   macro.Syslog     rules
Samples/     lib.base       macro.HTTPS      macro.PCh      macro.TFTP      shorewall+
accounting   lib.cll        macro.ICQ         macro.PDF3     macro.Telnet     shorewall-common.spec
actions.Drop  lib.config     macro.IMAP       macro.PDF3S    macro.Telnet6   shorewall.conf
actions.Reject  lib.dynamiczones  macro.IPMP3     macro.PFIF     macro.Time      start
actions.template  naclist       macro.IPIP      macro.Flag     macro.Trcht     started
actions       macro.AllowICMPs  macro.IPF       macro.PostgreSQL  macro.UIC       stop
actions.std   macro.Awalsa   macro.IPFsecrce  macro.Prister  macro.UICL     stopped
blacklist*   macro.Auth     macro.IPsec      macro.BSP      macro.Web       strip+
changelog.txt  macro.BitTorrent  macro.IPsecnat  macro.BSC     macro.Webala   suping
configpath   macro.BitTorrent32  macro.IPsecnat  macro.Edate   macro.Whois    suping.init+
costinue     macro.CVS       macro.IRC        macro.Reject   macro.template  teclases
default.debian  macro.SNMP     macro.JAB     macro.Rfc1918  macro.templates  teclases
etc          macro.BCC       macro.JabberPia  macro.Rsync    macro.templates  teclases
fallback.sh*  macro.DNS      macro.JabberSecure  macro.SANE     macro.templates  teclases
firewall+    macro.Bistcc   macro.Jabberd    macro.SMB      macro.templates  teclases
hosts       macro.Drop     macro.Jetdirect  macro.SMBI     macro.templates  teclases
init        macro.DropSMB  macro.L2TP      macro.SMBsuat  macro.templates  teclases
init.archlinux.sh*  macro.DropSMB  macro.L2TP      macro.SMBsuat  macro.templates  teclases
init.debian.sh*  macro.Eidoskey  macro.L2TP      macro.SMBsuat  macro.templates  teclases
init.sh*     macro.FTP      macro.L2TP      macro.SMBsuat  macro.templates  teclases
initdome+   macro.Finger   macro.L2TP      macro.SMBsuat  macro.templates  teclases
root@flex:~/Desktop/shorewall-common-4.2.6# ./install.sh_

```

7.- Hay que editar **# / etc/ shorewall/shorewall.conf**

**# mcedit shorewall.conf**

```

root@flex:/# ls
bin/ boot/ dev/ etc/ home/ lib/ media/ mnt/ opt/ proc/ root/ sbin/ sru/ sys/ tmp/ usr/ var/
root@flex:/# cd etc/shorewall
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# mcedit shorewall.conf_

```

Dentro del fichero **shorewall.conf** tienes que buscar **ESTARTUP ENABLED**

- La vas a encontrar como **ESTARTUP\_ENABLED=No**
- La tienes que cambiar a **ESTARTUP\_ENABLED=Yes**

Así también buscar en el mismo fichero **shorewall.conf** **FIREWALL OPTIONS**

- La vas a encontrar como **CLAMP MSS=No**
- La tienes que cambiar a **CLAMP MSS=Yes**

```
shorewall.conf [-----] 19 L:1 1+ 0 1/2021 *(19 /4152b)= # 35 0x23
#####
# /etc/shorewall/shorewall.conf Version 4 - Change the following variables to
# match your setup
#
# This program is under GPL
# [http://www.gnu.org/licenses/old-licenses/gpl-2.0.txt]
#
# This file should be placed in /etc/shorewall
#
# (c) 1999,2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,
# 2006,2007,2008 - Tom Eastep (teastep@shorewall.net)
#
# For information about the settings in this file, type "man shorewall.conf"
#
# Additional information is available at
# http://www.shorewall.net/Documentation.htm#Conf
#####
#           S T A R T U P   E N A B L E D
#####
STARTUP_ENABLED=Yes

#####
#           V E R B O S I T Y
#####
VERBOSITY=1

#####
#           C O M P I L E R
# (setting this to 'perl' requires installation of Shorewall-perl)
#####
SHOREWALL_COMPILER=

#####
#           L O G G I N G
#####
LOGFILE=/var/log/messages

STARTUP_LOG=
```

```
shorewall.conf [----] 0 L:[ 95+45 140/202] *(3395/4152b)= . 10 0x0A
REJECT_DEFAULT="Rej ect"
ACCEPT_DEFAULT="none"
QUEUE_DEFAULT="none"
NFQUEUE_DEFAULT="none"

#####
# R S H / R C P C O M M A N D S
#####

RSH_COMMAND='ssh ${root}@${system} ${command}'
RCP_COMMAND='scp ${files} ${root}@${system}:${destination}'

#####
# F I R E W A L L O P T I O N S
#####

IP_FORWARDING=On

ADD_IP_ALIASES=Yes

ADD_SNAT_ALIASES=No

RETAIN_ALIASES=No

TC_ENABLED=Internal

TC_EXPERT=No

CLEAR_TC=Yes

MARK_IN_FORWARD_CHAIN=No

CLAMPSS=Yes

ROUTE_FILTER=No

DETECT_DNAT_IPADDRS=No

MUTEX_TIMEOUT=60

ADMINISABSENTMINDED=Yes

BLACKLISTNEWONLY=Yes

DELAYBLACKLISTLOAD=No

1Help 2Save 3Mark 4Replac 5Copy 6Move 7Search 8Delete 9PullDn 10Quit
```

8.- Se tiene que configurar los siguientes ficheros :

- # /etc/shorewall/zones
- # /etc/shorewall/interfaces
- # /etc/shorewall/policy
- # /etc/shorewall/rules
- # /etc/shorewall/masq
- # /etc/shorewall/routestopped

9.- editar #/etc/shorewall/zones para declarar las zonas de red.  
#mcedit zones

```
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# mcedit zones
```

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```

zones      [-M--] 12 L:[ 1+13 14/ 16] *(365 / 427b)= . 10 0x0A
#
# Shorewall version 4 - Zones File
#
# For information about this file, type "man shorewall-zones"
#
# The manpage is also online at
# http://www.shorewall.net/manpages/shorewall-zones.html
#
#####
#ZONE  TYPE          OPTIONS          IN              OUT
#              OPTIONS          OPTIONS
fw      firewall
net     ipv4
loc     ipv4
#LAST LINE - ADD YOUR ENTRIES ABOVE THIS ONE - DO NOT REMOVE

1Help  2Save  3Mark  4Replac 5Copy  6Move  7Search 8Delete 9PullDn 10Quit

```

10.- Editar `#/etc/shorewall/interfaces` para declarar las interfaces

```
#mcedit interfaces
```

```

root@flex:/etc/shorewall# ls
Makefile  continue  initdone  masq      policy    route_rules  start  tcclasses  tos
accounting  ecn      interfaces  nat      providers  routestopped  started  tcdevices  tunnels
actions    hosts    ipsec      netmap   proxyarp   rules        stop    tcfilters  zones*
blacklist  init     maclist   params  restored  shorewall.conf  stopped  tcrules
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# mcedit interfaces_

```

Las interfaces archivan servicios para definir el firewall. Es decir, las zonas que van a ser tomadas en cuenta por el firewall.

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**Tcpflag:** Paquetes o datos que ingresan a la interfaz eth0 se comprueban para saber si hay ciertas combinaciones ilegales de TCP flags.

**Routefilter:** Indica al núcleo que debe rechazar los paquetes de la interfaz cuya dirección de origen se haya encaminada de fuera .Es decir , con otra interfaz distinta.

**Nosmurfs:** Filtra paquetes que viene de un broadcast.

**Blacklist:** Es usado cuando en los registros log del sistema se observe alguna dirección IP del intruso que esté intentando ingresar a la red ; en ese momento tienes que ponerlo en la lista negra cuya dirección de fichero es `#/etc/shorewall/blacklist` .

**Norfc1918:** Le dice al núcleo de no enrutar direcciones específicas como las privadas.

**Logmartians:** Le indica al shorewall que registre paquetes y que va con la habilitación del routefilter.

```
interfaces [M-] 52 L:1 1+11 12/ 201 *(387 / 541b)= b 98 0x62
#
# Shorewall version 4 - Interfaces File
#
# For information about entries in this file, type "man shorewall-interfaces"
#
# The manpage is also online at
# http://www.shorewall.net/manpages/shorewall-interfaces.html
#
#####
#ZONE  INTERFACE  BROADCAST  OPTIONS
net    eth0       detect     tcpflags,dhcp,blacklist,norfc1918,routefilter,nosmurfs,logmartians
loc    eth1       detect
#
#LAST LINE -- ADD YOUR ENTRIES BEFORE THIS ONE -- DO NOT REMOVE

1Help 2Save 3Mark 4Replac 5Copy 6Move 7Search 8Delete 9PullDn 10Quit
```



11.- Para visualizar la dirección IP de las interfaces o tarjetas de red efectuar los siguientes comandos :

```
# ip route ls
```

```
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# ls
Makefile  continue  initdone  masq      policy   route_rules  start  tcclasses  tos
accounting  ecn      interfaces  nat      providers  routestopped  started  tcdevices  tunnels
actions    hosts    ipsec       netmap   proxyarp  rules        stop   tcfilters  zones*
blacklist  init     maclist    params   restored  shorewall.conf  stopped  tcrules

root@flex:/etc/shorewall# ip route ls
192.168.1.0/24 dev eth0 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.1.8
172.16.0.0/16 dev eth1 proto kernel scope link src 172.16.0.1
127.0.0.0/8 dev lo scope link
default via 192.168.1.1 dev eth0 metric 1
root@flex:/etc/shorewall#
```

```
# ip addr ls dev eth0
```

```
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# ip addr ls dev eth0
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,10000> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:32:52:12 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.8/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global eth0
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe32:5212/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
root@flex:/etc/shorewall#
```

```
# ip addr ls dev eth1
```

```
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# ip addr ls dev eth1
3: eth1: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,10000> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:dd:62:fa brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 172.16.0.1/16 brd 172.16.255.255 scope global eth1
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fedd:62fa/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# _
```

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12.- Hay que verificar con el comando # shorewall check la configuración o compilación.

```
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# ls
Makefile  continue  initdone  masq      policy    route_rules  start  tcclasses  tos
accounting  ecn      interfaces  nat      providers  routestopped  started  tcdevices  tunnels
actions    hosts    ipsec      netmap   proxyarp  rules        stop   tcfilters  zones*
blacklist  init     maclist    params   restored  shorewall.conf  stopped  tcrules
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# shorewall check_
```

13.- Al hacer la compilación sale un error ya que falta la configuración de policy

```
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# ls
Makefile  continue  initdone  masq      policy    route_rules  start  tcclasses  tos
accounting  ecn      interfaces  nat      providers  routestopped  started  tcdevices  tunnels
actions    hosts    ipsec      netmap   proxyarp  rules        stop   tcfilters  zones*
blacklist  init     maclist    params   restored  shorewall.conf  stopped  tcrules
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# shorewall check
Checking...
Checking /etc/shorewall/zones...
Checking /etc/shorewall/interfaces...
Determining Hosts in Zones...
Preprocessing Action Files...
  Pre-processing /usr/share/shorewall/action.Drop...
  Pre-processing /usr/share/shorewall/action.Reject...
  ERROR: No policy defined from zone fw to zone net
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# _
```

14.- editar #/etc/shorewall/policy para dar políticas de acceso de una zona a otra.  
#mcedit policy

```
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# ls
Makefile  continue  initdone  masq      policy    route_rules  start  tcclasses  tos
accounting  ecn      interfaces  nat      providers  routestopped  started  tcdevices  tunnels
actions    hosts    ipsec      netmap   proxyarp  rules        stop   tcfilters  zones*
blacklist  init     maclist    params   restored  shorewall.conf  stopped  tcrules
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# mcedit policy
```

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```
policy [----] 29 L:[ 1+18 19/ 23] *(630 / 680b)= 32 0x20
#
# Shorewall version 4 - Policy File
#
# For information about entries in this file, type "man shorewall-policy"
#
# The manpage is also online at
# http://www.shorewall.net/manpages/shorewall-policy.html
#
#####
#SOURCE      DEST      POLICY      LOG      LIMIT:      COMMLIMIT:
#            LEVEL    BURST      MASK

fw          net      ACCEPT      info
fw          loc      ACCEPT      info
loc         net      REJECT      info
loc         fw       ACCEPT      info
net         all      DROP        info
all         all      REJECT_     info

#LAST LINE -- DO NOT REMOVE

1Help 2Save 3Mark 4Replac 5Copy 6Move 7Search 8Delete 9PullDn 10Quit
```

Tener presente en lo siguiente:

- **ACCEPT:** Indica aceptar la conexión.
- **DROP:** Escucha la conexión pero la ignora. Es decir, no le remite ningún mensaje al solicitante.
- **REJECT:** Rechaza la conexión pero le envía un mensaje al solicitante que ha sido rechazada.

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15.- Usar para verificar los comandos siguientes:

```
# shorewall check
# shorewall show capabilities
```

```
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# shorewall check
Checking...
Checking /etc/shorewall/zones...
Checking /etc/shorewall/interfaces...
Determining Hosts in Zones...
Preprocessing Action Files...
  Pre-processing /usr/share/shorewall/action.Drop...
  Pre-processing /usr/share/shorewall/action.Reject...
Checking /etc/shorewall/policy...
Adding Anti-smurf Rules
Adding rules for DHCP
  WARNING: The 'norfc1918' option is deprecated
Checking /usr/share/shorewall/rfc1918...
Checking TCP Flags filtering...
Checking Kernel Route Filtering...
Checking Martian Logging...
Checking MAC Filtration -- Phase 1...
Checking /etc/shorewall/rules...
Generating Transitive Closure of Used-action List...
Processing /usr/share/shorewall/action.Reject for chain Reject...
Processing /usr/share/shorewall/action.Drop for chain Drop...
Checking MAC Filtration -- Phase 2...
Applying Policies...
Generating Rule Matrix...
Shorewall configuration verified
root@flex:/etc/shorewall#
```

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```

root@flex:/etc/shorewall# shorewall show capabilities
Shorewall has detected the following iptables/netfilter capabilities:
  NAT: Available
  Packet Mangling: Available
  Multi-port Match: Available
  Extended Multi-port Match: Available
  Connection Tracking Match: Available
  Extended Connection Tracking Match Support: Not available
  Old Connection Tracking Match Syntax: Not available
  Packet Type Match: Available
  Policy Match: Available
  Physdev Match: Available
  Physdev-is-bridged Support: Available
  Packet length Match: Available
  IP range Match: Available
  Recent Match: Available
  Owner Match: Available
  Iset Match: Not available
  CONNMARK Target: Available
  Extended CONNMARK Target: Available
  Connmark Match: Available
  Extended Connmark Match: Available
  Raw Table: Available
  IPP2P Match: Not available
  CLASSIFY Target: Available
  Extended REJECT: Available
  Repeat match: Available
  MARK Target: Available
  Extended MARK Target: Available
  Mangle FORWARD Chain: Available
  Comments: Available
  Address Type Match: Available
  TCPMSS Match: Available
  Hashlimit Match: Available
  NFQUEUE Target: Available
  Realm Match: Available
  Helper Match: Available
  Comlimit Match: Not available
  Time Match: Not available
  Goto Support: Available
root@flex:/etc/shorewall#

```

16.- editar `#/etc/shorewall/rules` para declarar la rules de red.

```
#mcedit rules
```

```

root@flex:/etc/shorewall# ls
Makefile  continue  initdone  masq      policy    route_rules  start  tcclasses  tos
accounting  ecn      interfaces  nat      providers  routestopped  started  tcdevices  tunnels
actions    hosts    ipsec      netmap   proxyarp   rules        stop   tcfilters  zones*
blacklist  init     maclist    params   restored   shorewall.conf  stopped  tcrules
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# mcedit rules

```

En el fichero rules se definen las reglas que permitirán o denegarán el acceso a servicios y puertos desde , y hacia zonas del firewall.

El script permite SMTP, HTTPS, NTP, POP3, ICMP(8) desde la Internet para el firewall.

Tener presente de lo siguiente:

SSH es el puerto 22

WWW es el puerto 80

HTTPS es el puerto 443

Web : <http://configurarlinuxserver.com>

```

rules      [-M--] 0 L:[ 1+24 25/ 34] *(1064/1136b)= . 10 0x0A
#
# Shorewall version 4 - Rules File
#
# For information on the settings in this file, type "man shorewall-rules"
#
# The manpage is also online at
# http://www.shorewall.net/manpages/shorewall-rules.html
#
#####
#ACTION      SOURCE      DEST      PROTO  DEST  SOURCE      ORIGINAL      RATE  DEST  USER/  MARK
#            PORT      PORT(S)  DEST  LIMIT  GROUP
#SECTION ESTABLISHED
#SECTION RELATED
SECTION NEW
ACCEPT      net        fw        tcp    21
ACCEPT      net        fw        tcp    22
ACCEPT      net        fw        tcp    25
ACCEPT      net        fw        tcp    53
ACCEPT      net        fw        udp    53
ACCEPT      net        fw        tcp    110
ACCEPT      net        fw        tcp    143
ACCEPT      net        fw        tcp    443
ACCEPT      net        fw        icmp   8
-
#LAST LINE -- ADD YOUR ENTRIES BEFORE THIS ONE -- DO NOT REMOVE
1Help 2Save 3Mark 4Replac 5Copy 6Move 7Search 8Delete 9PullDn 10Quit

```

17.- editar `#/etc/shorewall/masq` para declarar dinámicamente los NAT y el origen NAT.  
`#mcedit masq`

```

root@flex:/etc/shorewall# ls
Makefile  continue  initdone  masq      policy    route_rules  start  tcclasses  tos
accounting  ecn      interfaces  nat      providers  routestopped  started  tcdevices  tunnels
actions    hosts    ipsec      netmap   proxyarp   rules        stop   tcfilters  zones*
blacklist  init     maclist   params   restored   shorewall.conf  stopped  tcrules
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# mcedit masq

```

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```

masq [----] 29 L:[ 1+10 11/ 17] *(365 / 435b)= 32 0x20
#
# Shorewall version 4 - Masq file
#
# For information about entries in this file, type "man shorewall-masq"
#
# The manpage is also online at
# http://www.shorewall.net/manpages/shorewall-masq.html
#
#####
#INTERFACE          SOURCE          ADDRESS          PROTO  PORT(S) IPSEC  MARK
eth0                eth1_

#LAST LINE -- ADD YOUR ENTRIES ABOVE THIS LINE -- DO NOT REMOVE

1Help  2Save  3Mark  4Replac 5Copy  6Move  7Search 8Delete 9PullDn 10Quit

```

18.- editar `#/etc/shorewall/routestopped` para definir a los anfitriones que son accesibles cuando se detiene o se está parando el firewall.

`#mcedit routestopped`

```

Makefile  continue  initdone  masq  policy  route_rules  start  tcclasses  tos
accounting  ecn  interfaces  nat  providers  routestopped  started  tcdevices  tunnels
actions  hosts  ipsec  netmap  proxyarp  rules  stop  tcfilters  zones*
blacklist  init  maclist  params  restored  shorewall.conf  stopped  tcrules
root@flex:/etc/shorewall# mcedit routestopped

```

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## Procedimiento WEBMIN :

Desempaquetar el archivo webmin-1.460.tar.gz de la siguiente manera:

- 1.- # tar xzfv webmin-1.460.tar.gz
- 2.- Estar dentro del archivo desempaquetado webmin-14.60
- 3.- ./setup.sh

```
root@flex:~/Desktop/webmin-1.460# ./setup.sh_
```

- 4.- Presionar enter para continuar en [/etc/webmin]:

```
root@flex:~/Desktop/webmin-1.460# ./setup.sh
*****
*                Welcome to the Webmin setup script, version 1.460                *
*****
Webmin is a web-based interface that allows Unix-like operating
systems and common Unix services to be easily administered.

Installing Webmin in /root/Desktop/webmin-1.460 ...

*****
Webmin uses separate directories for configuration files and log files.
Unless you want to run multiple versions of Webmin at the same time
you can just accept the defaults.

Config file directory [/etc/webmin]: _
```

- 5.- Presionar enter para continuar en [/var/webmin]:

```
root@flex:~/Desktop/webmin-1.460# ./setup.sh
*****
*                Welcome to the Webmin setup script, version 1.460                *
*****
Webmin is a web-based interface that allows Unix-like operating
systems and common Unix services to be easily administered.

Installing Webmin in /root/Desktop/webmin-1.460 ...

*****
Webmin uses separate directories for configuration files and log files.
Unless you want to run multiple versions of Webmin at the same time
you can just accept the defaults.

Config file directory [/etc/webmin]:
Log file directory [/var/webmin]:
█
```

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6.- Presionar enter para continuar en [/usr/bin/perl]:

```
root@flex: ~/Desktop/webmin-1.460# ./setup.sh
*****
*           Welcome to the Webmin setup script, version 1.460           *
*****
Webmin is a web-based interface that allows Unix-like operating
systems and common Unix services to be easily administered.

Installing Webmin in /root/Desktop/webmin-1.460 ...

*****
Webmin uses separate directories for configuration files and log files.
Unless you want to run multiple versions of Webmin at the same time
you can just accept the defaults.

Config file directory [/etc/webmin]:
Log file directory [/var/webmin]:

*****
Webmin is written entirely in Perl. Please enter the full path to the
Perl 5 interpreter on your system.

Full path to perl (default /usr/bin/perl):
```

7.- Presionar enter en Web Server port (default 10000) para continuar .

```
root@flex:~/Desktop/webmin-1.460# ./setup.sh
*****
*           Welcome to the Webmin setup script, version 1.460           *
*****
Webmin is a web-based interface that allows Unix-like operating
systems and common Unix services to be easily administered.

Installing Webmin in /root/Desktop/webmin-1.460 ...

*****
Webmin uses separate directories for configuration files and log files.
Unless you want to run multiple versions of Webmin at the same time
you can just accept the defaults.

Config file directory [/etc/webmin]:
Log file directory [/var/webmin]:

*****
Webmin is written entirely in Perl. Please enter the full path to the
Perl 5 interpreter on your system.

Full path to perl (default /usr/bin/perl):

Testing Perl ...
Perl seems to be installed ok

*****
Operating system name:   Slackware Linux
Operating system version: 12.0.0

*****
Webmin uses its own password protected web server to provide access
to the administration programs. The setup script needs to know :
- What port to run the web server on. There must not be another
  web server already using this port.
- The login name required to access the web server.
- The password required to access the web server.
- If the webserver should use SSL (if your system supports it).
- Whether to start webmin at boot time.

Web server port (default 10000): _
```

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8.- En la opción Login name (default admin) debes poner un nombre de usuario. Para el ejemplo que se llame **australia**.

```
root@flex: ~/Desktop/webmin-1.460# ./setup.sh
*****
*           Welcome to the Webmin setup script, version 1.460           *
*****
Webmin is a web-based interface that allows Unix-like operating
systems and common Unix services to be easily administered.

Installing Webmin in /root/Desktop/webmin-1.460 ...

*****
Webmin uses separate directories for configuration files and log files.
Unless you want to run multiple versions of Webmin at the same time
you can just accept the defaults.

Config file directory [/etc/webmin]:
Log file directory [/var/webmin]:

*****
Webmin is written entirely in Perl. Please enter the full path to the
Perl 5 interpreter on your system.

Full path to perl (default /usr/bin/perl):

Testing Perl ...
Perl seems to be installed ok

*****
Operating system name:   Slackware Linux
Operating system version: 12.0.0

*****
Webmin uses its own password protected web server to provide access
to the administration programs. The setup script needs to know :
- What port to run the web server on. There must not be another
  web server already using this port.
- The login name required to access the web server.
- The password required to access the web server.
- If the webserver should use SSL (if your system supports it).
- Whether to start webmin at boot time.

Web server port (default 10000):
Login name (default admin): australia_
```

9.- Tienes de poner un password para tu usuario australia

```
root@flex:~/Desktop/webmin-1.460# ./setup.sh
*****
*           Welcome to the Webmin setup script, version 1.460           *
*****
Webmin is a web-based interface that allows Unix-like operating
systems and common Unix services to be easily administered.

Installing Webmin in /root/Desktop/webmin-1.460 ...

*****
Webmin uses separate directories for configuration files and log files.
Unless you want to run multiple versions of Webmin at the same time
you can just accept the defaults.

Config file directory [/etc/webmin]:
Log file directory [/var/webmin]:

*****
Webmin is written entirely in Perl. Please enter the full path to the
Perl 5 interpreter on your system.

Full path to perl (default /usr/bin/perl):

Testing Perl ...
Perl seems to be installed ok

*****
Operating system name:   Slackware Linux
Operating system version: 12.0.0

*****
Webmin uses its own password protected web server to provide access
to the administration programs. The setup script needs to know :
- What port to run the web server on. There must not be another
  web server already using this port.
- The login name required to access the web server.
- The password required to access the web server.
- If the webserver should use SSL (if your system supports it).
- Whether to start webmin at boot time.

Web server port (default 10000):
Login name (default admin): australia
Login password:
Password again:
```

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10.- Escribir la letra **(y)** en la opción Start webmin at boot time(y/n)

```
root@flex:~/Desktop/webmin-1.460# ./setup.sh
*****
*           Welcome to the Webmin setup script, version 1.460           *
*****
Webmin is a web-based interface that allows Unix-like operating
systems and common Unix services to be easily administered.

Installing Webmin in /root/Desktop/webmin-1.460 ...

*****
Webmin uses separate directories for configuration files and log files.
Unless you want to run multiple versions of Webmin at the same time
you can just accept the defaults.

Config file directory [/etc/webmin]:
Log file directory [/var/webmin]:

*****
Webmin is written entirely in Perl. Please enter the full path to the
Perl 5 interpreter on your system.

Full path to perl (default /usr/bin/perl):
      █
Testing Perl ...
Perl seems to be installed ok

*****
Operating system name:   Slackware Linux
Operating system version: 12.0.0

*****
Webmin uses its own password protected web server to provide access
to the administration programs. The setup script needs to know :
- What port to run the web server on. There must not be another
  web server already using this port.
- The login name required to access the web server.
- The password required to access the web server.
- If the webserver should use SSL (if your system supports it).
- Whether to start webmin at boot time.

Web server port (default 10000):
Login name (default admin): australia
Login password:
Password again:
The Perl SSLay library is not installed. SSL not available.
Start Webmin at boot time (y/n): y_
```

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11.- Se instala el webmin con éxito.

```
*****
Creating web server config files..
..done

Creating access control file..
..done

Inserting path to perl into scripts..
..done

Creating start and stop scripts..
..done

Copying config files..
..done

Configuring Webmin to start at boot time..
..done

Creating uninstall script /etc/webmin/uninstall.sh ..
..done

Changing ownership and permissions ..
..done

Running postinstall scripts ..
Can't load /etc/samba/smb.conf - run testparm to debug it
Can't load /etc/samba/smb.conf - run testparm to debug it
Can't load /etc/samba/smb.conf - run testparm to debug it
Can't load /etc/samba/smb.conf - run testparm to debug it
Can't load /etc/samba/smb.conf - run testparm to debug it
Can't load /etc/samba/smb.conf - run testparm to debug it
..done

Attempting to start Webmin mini web server..
Starting Webmin server in /root/Desktop/webmin-1.460
Pre-loaded WebminCore
..done

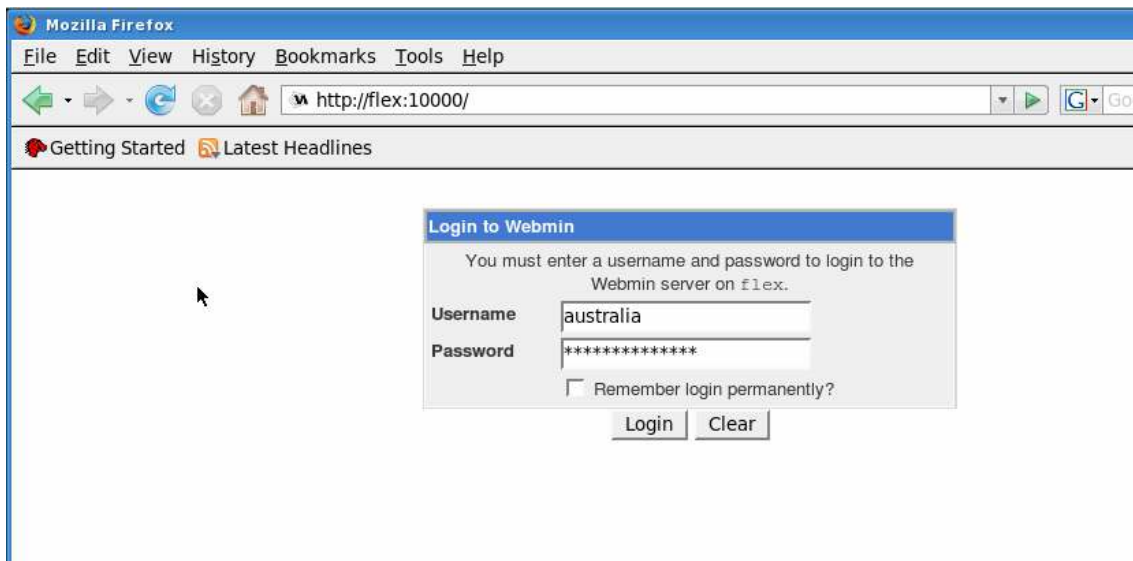
*****
Webmin has been installed and started successfully. Use your web
browser to go to

    http://flex:10000/

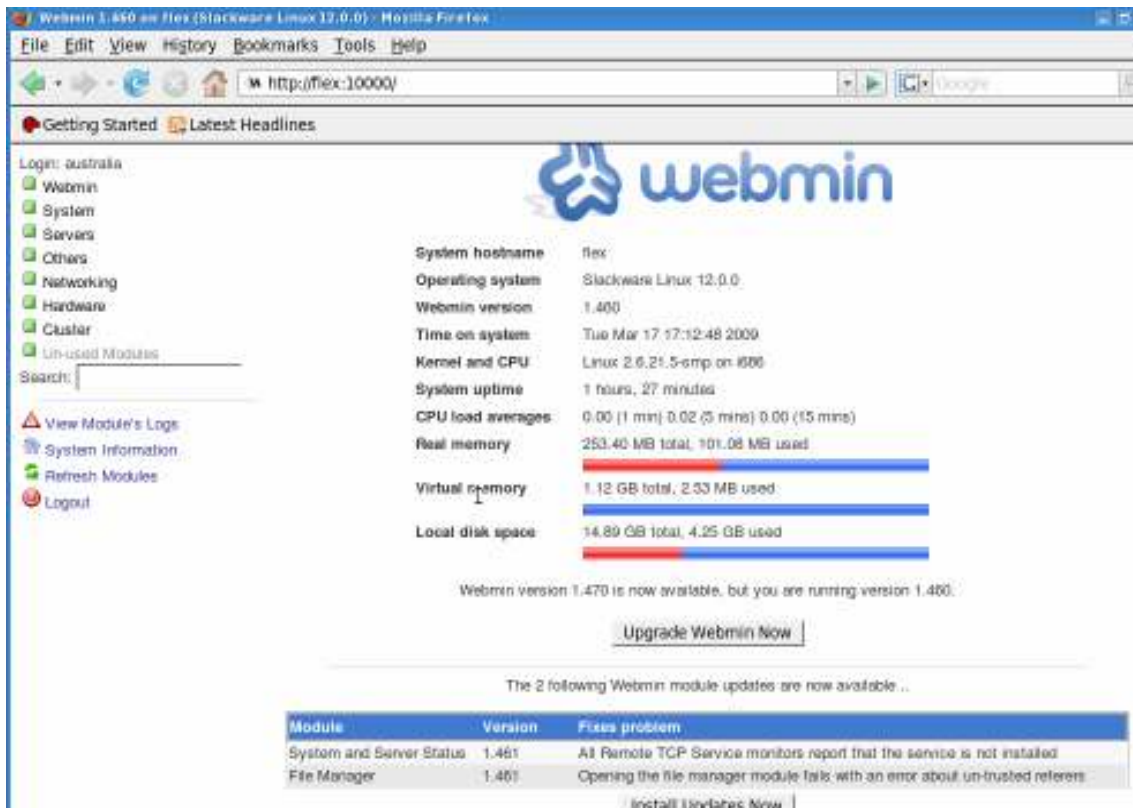
and login with the name and password you entered previously.
root@flex:~/Desktop/webmin-1.460#
```

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12.- En el browser de mozilla escribir <http://flex:10000>. Además , ingresar usuario y password.



13.- El webmin está listo para que puedas administrar amigablemente Linux Server y tú Firewall que recién has instalado. Disfruta del maravilloso poder del Firewall con shorewall.



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