



User Guide Tiny Linux Firewall

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Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....
1.1.....	Multiple Operating Systems
1.2.....	Three Firewalls to Prevent Cyber Attacks.....
2	Guide to Use Nano
2.1.....	Running Nano.....
2.1.1	Example: Connect and edit your work
2.1.2	Example: To save your work.....
2.1.3	Example: To exit your work
3	Guide to Use Firewall.....
3.1.....	Install and Uninstall Firewall.....

- 3.1.1 Example: To install firewall.....
- 3.1.2 Example: To uninstall firewall
- 3.2.....Running System Rules and Custom Rules.....
- 3.2 .1 Example: To open system rules
- 3.2 .2 Example: To open custom rules
- 3.3.....Running Firewall Services.....
- 3.3.1 Example: To apply new rules
- 4 Guide to Create a Web Hosting Account.....
- 4.1.....Move Data to New Server.....
- 4.1.1 Restore Database.....
- 4.1 .2 Change All Files and Folders Permissions 0644 / 0755.....

- **Introduction**

- **Multiple Operating Systems**

Tiny Linux Firewall Runs On Multiple Operating Systems

Tiny Linux Firewall is a software running by commands of linux server (server-based) and a way to protect the machine from any unwanted traffic from outside.

- **Three Firewalls to Prevent Cyber Attacks**

Firewalls protect distributed denial of service (DDoS Attacks) and protection of application attacks by using system rules and custom rules.

System Rules:

- myRules-Set-QV.sh
- myRules-ServerLevel.sh
- myRules-2Iptables.sh

Custom Rules:

- rules.sh

The smartest firewall in the world with 3 unique firewall layouts in today society.

- **Guide to Use Nano**

Install Text Editor

yum install nano

- **Running Nano**

Example: Connect and edit your work

To open a file, just type in "nano" at the command prompt

nano /path/to/filename

Nano will follow the path and open that file if it exist. If it does not exist, it'll start a new blank with that filename in that directory.

Example: To save your work

- Ctrl + o
Enter

Example: To exit your work

- Ctrl + x
Enter

Hit Ctrl + G to bring up the Help documentation and scroll down to see a list of valid shortcuts.

- **Guide to Use Firewall**

- **Install and Uninstall Firewall**

Example: To install firewall

Choose tinylinuxfirewall version

Copy and Paste and Hit Enter

Example: To uninstall firewall

Running Command:

```
sh /tinylinuxfirewall/uninstall.sh
```

- **Running System Rules and Custom Rules**

- **Example: To open system rules**

```
nano /etc/tinylinuxfirewall/Firewall/myRules-Set-QV.sh
```

```
nano /etc/tinylinuxfirewall/Firewall/myRules-ServerLevel.sh
```

```
nano /etc/tinylinuxfirewall/Firewall/myRules-2Iptables.sh
```

- Save file: Ctrl + o
Enter
Exit: Ctrl + x

Increase the numbers in system rules myRules-Set-QV.sh, myRules-ServerLevel.sh, myRules-2Iptables.sh for manage visitors direct connecting to your website.

Limit:

```
iptables -A TLF-SYN-FLOOD -p tcp --syn -m state --state NEW -m limit --limit 80/second  
--limit-burst 160 -j RETURN
```

Hitcount:

```
iptables -A TLF-SYN-FLOOD -p tcp --syn -m state --state NEW -m recent --update --  
seconds 240 --hitcount 80 -j RETURN
```

Connlimit:

```
iptables -A TLF-SYN-FLOOD -p tcp --syn -m state --state NEW -m connlimit --connlimit-  
above 100 -j REJECT
```

Example: To open custom rules

```
nano /etc/tinylinuxfirewall/rules.sh
```

- Save file: Ctrl + o
Enter
Exit: Ctrl + x

- **Running Firewall Services**
Example: To apply new rules

```
service tlf
```

Choose firewall 1, 2, 3 (option) and hit enter.

- **Guide to Create a Web Hosting Account**
 - **Running Command**
Example: To Create a Web Hosting Account

```
*****
*
*                               WELCOME TO WEBPANEL
*                               Instant account activation easy 1-click enter
*
* Apache HTTP Server
*
* Command: cd /root
* Command: chmod 0755 httpd.sh
* Command: sh httpd.sh domain.com
*
* Nginx Web Server
*
* Command: cd /root
* Command: chmod 0755 nginx.sh
* Command: sh nginx.sh domain.com
*
* You must install apache http server or nginx web server to use the features
*
* PLEASE ENTER COMMAND:
*
*****
```

Step 1

sh /etc/tinylinuxfirewall/AccountPanel/createaccount.sh

Change domain.com to your domain like sshdbox.com

```
*****
*                                     *
*                               CONTROL PANEL                               *
*                               High Performance - Reverse Proxy Server     *
*                                     *
* BACK END IP                                                                *
*                                     *
* Command: cd /root                                                         *
* Command: chmod 0755 ip_reverse.sh                                         *
* Command: sh ip_reverse.sh backend-serverip                                *
*                                     *
* DOMAIN                                                                      *
*                                     *
* Command: cd /root                                                         *
* Command: chmod 0755 nginx_reverse.sh                                       *
* Command: sh nginx_reverse.sh domain.com                                   *
*                                     *
* After that point the domain to reverse proxy server                       *
*                                     *
* You must install nginx web server to use the features                   *
* PLEASE ENTER COMMAND:                                                     *
*                                     *
*****
```

Step 2

[sh /etc/tinylinuxfirewall/ReverseProxyPanel/reverseproxyserver.sh](#)

Change backend-serverip to your server ip

Change domain.com to your domain like sshdbox.com

```
root@mail:/etc/httpd/conf.d
GNU nano 2.3.1 File: sshdbox.com.conf Modified
<VirtualHost *:80> Step 3
ServerAdmin webmaster@sshdbox.com
ServerName sshdbox.com
ServerAlias www.sshdbox.com
DocumentRoot /var/www/sshdbox.com/public_html
</VirtualHost>
█

^G Get Help ^C WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

nano /etc/httpd/conf.d/changedomain.com.conf

Change port 80 to 81

Save file: Ctrl + o

Enter


```
root@mail:/etc/nginx/conf.d
GNU nano 2.3.1 File: sshdbox.com.conf

server {
    server_name www.sshdbox.com sshdbox.com;
    error_log /var/log/nginx/warn_error.log;
    root /var/www/sshdbox.com;
location / {
    error_page 405 = @backend;
    add_header X-Cache "HIT from Backend";
    proxy_connect_timeout    60;
    proxy_send_timeout       60;
    proxy_read_timeout       60;
    send_timeout             60;
    proxy_pass http://155.138.238.83:80;
    access_log /var/log/nginx/verified.log;
}
    location @backend {
        internal;
        proxy_connect_timeout    60;
        proxy_send_timeout       60;
        proxy_read_timeout       60;
        send_timeout             60;
        proxy_pass http://155.138.238.83:80;
        access_log /var/log/nginx/verified.log;
    }
    location ~ .*\. (html|htm|php|jsp|cgi|pl|py|3gp|gif|jpg|jpeg|png|ico|)$
    proxy_connect_timeout    60;
    proxy_send_timeout       60;
    proxy_read_timeout       60;
    send_timeout             60;
    proxy_pass http://155.138.238.83:80;
    access_log /var/log/nginx/verified.log;
}
    location ~ /\.ht {
        deny all;
    }
}

^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

Step 4

nano /etc/nginx/conf.d/changedomain.com.conf

Change proxy_pass <http://ip:80> to 81

Save file: Ctrl + o

Enter

Restart two webservers

service httpd restart & service nginx restart

- **Move Data to New Server**

- **Instruction**

1. Create a Hosting Account
2. Create Database, User and Password
3. Upload Backup Data to New Server
4. Restore Mysql Database

Restore Database

Upload to root: `mysqlbackup.sql.gz`

Decompress: `mysqlbackup.sql.gz`

Run command: `gunzip mysqlbackup.sql.gz`

Now to restore a backup database change `database_user` `database_name`:

Run command:

```
mysql -u database_user database_name -p < mysqlbackup.sql
```

Enter: `database_password`

Change All Files and Folders Permissions 0644 / 0755

Command: `cd /var/`

Command: `chmod -R 644 www`

Command: `chmod -R +X www`