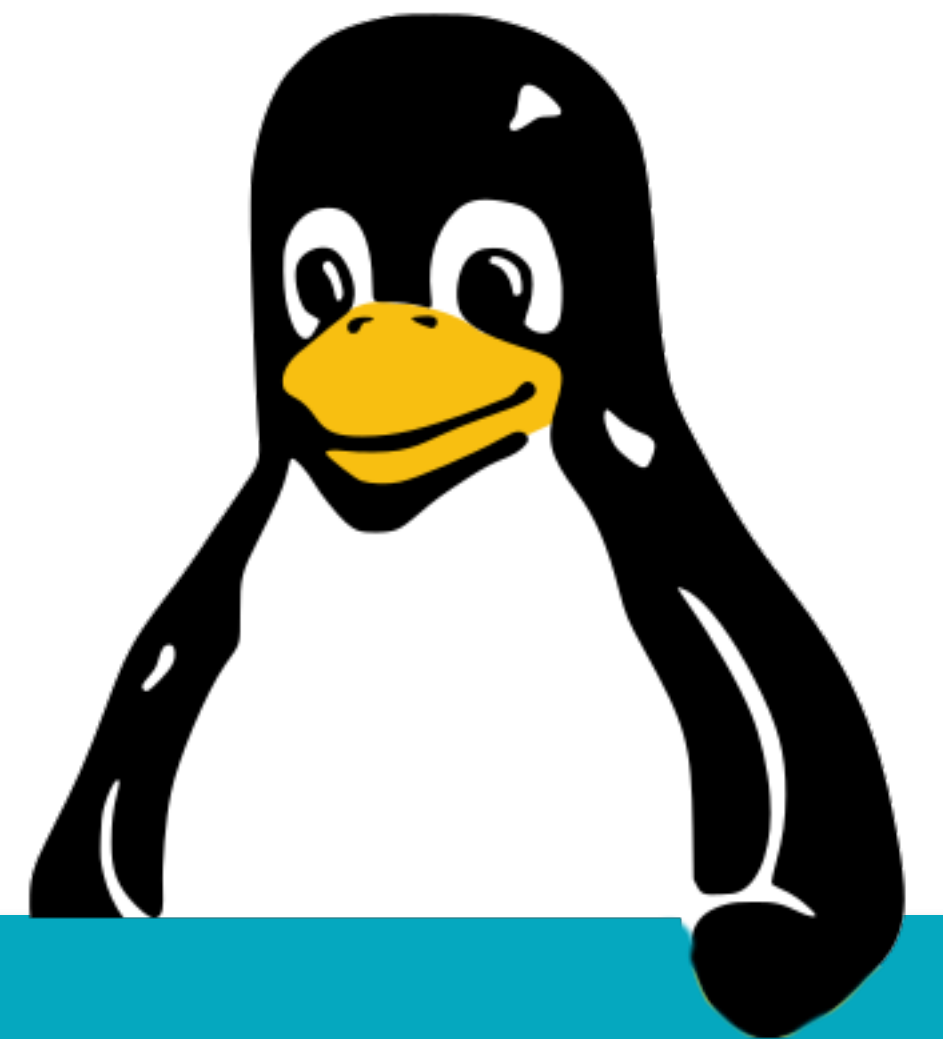


# Linux, day 13



# Objectives covered

Objective	Summary	Boek
<b>2.2</b>	Account management	10, 16
<b>2.4</b>	Executing commands as another user	16
<b>2.5</b>	SELinux and AppArmor	15

# LAB: users and more



# Sudo lab

- Create new user "*pete*" and group "*support*".
- Make *sudo* rules that allow:
  - The group "*support*" a Bash as root, **with** password.
  - The user "*pete*" to run as root, without a password, "*ls*", "*cp*" and "*cat*".

# Passwd / chage

- Change the "*pete*" user so:
  - He needs 1 day between each password change.
  - His password is valid for 60 days.
- Now expire Pete's password and "su" to his account.
- Now expire Pete's account and "su" to him again.
- Don't forget to UNexpire Pete's account again ;)

See - [A passwd / chage reference](#)

# FACL

- Create the directory */tmp/demo/*.
  - And add a few test files in there (*test1, test2*).
- Use a **FACL** on the files to make sure that:
  - User "*pete*" can also read/write the files.
  - Group "support" can also read the files.
- Test this!! SU to the relevant users.

# Ulimits (advanced)

- Using `/etc/security/limits.conf`, change "pete".
  - Set hard limit for `nproc` to 50, soft to "10".
- Test these limits with a small shell script!
  - Try to start 11 `sleep 60` commands simultaneously.
  - Check with `jobs`.
  - Then up the soft limit to 20 (search `man bash` - ulimit)
  - Try to start 21 sleeps at the same time.

# SELinux lab





# Preparation

- If your Fedora was built with Vagrant, run:

```
$ sudo yum install -y httpd \
python3 python3-pip \
policycoreutils-python-utils
```

```
$ pip install http.server
```

# The "before"

- Login (ssh) to your Fedora host as "**pete**" and check:

```
$ sestatus                # SELinux should be active
$ id -a; id -Z
$ ls -al /var/www/html
$ touch /tmp/bla
$ python -m http.server    # Exit with ^C
```

# Setting an SELinux context

- Use **your own account** to reconfigure "*pete*".
  - Pete will lose their "*unconfined*" context.

```
$ sudo semanage login -a -s user_u pete
$ sudo semanage login -l

$ sudo restorecon -Fr /home/pete
$ sudo ls -a1Z /home/pete
```

# The "after"

- **Logout and SSH back in as user "pete".**
- Check the following:

```
$ id -a; id -Z  
$ ls -al /var/www/html  
$ touch /tmp/bla2; ls -alZ /tmp/bla2  
$ python -m http.server
```

# Checking the logs

- Use **your own account** to check for alerts:

```
$ sudo journalctl -t audit \  
  --since "10 minutes ago" \  
  | grep AVC | grep denied
```

# SELinux lab 2

# Preparation

- Make sure that your VM has "*httpd*" installed.

# The "before"

- Let's make a tiny, dynamic website.
  - Create *`/var/www/cgi-bin/test.pl`*:

```
#!/usr/bin/perl  
print "Content-type: text/html\n\n";  
print "Hello, World.";
```



# The "before"

- Make sure it works.

```
$ sudo chmod +x /var/www/cgi-bin/test.pl  
$ sudo systemctl start httpd  
  
$ curl http://localhost/cgi-bin/test.pl
```

# Disabling dynamic sites

- Change the SELinux boolean for cgi.

```
$ sudo getsebool -a | grep ^httpd
```

```
$ sudo setsebool httpd_enable_cgi off
```

# The "after"

- Check that the Perl script no longer executes.

```
$ curl http://localhost/cgi-bin/test.pl
```

```
$ sudo journalctl -t audit \  
--since "10 minutes ago" | grep -i avc
```

# AppArmor lab



# Setup

- You will need a Debian-derivative VM.
  - We can use Vagrant to quickly set one up!

```
$ cd ~/Downloads;  
$ mkdir aa-test; cd aa-test  
$ vagrant init bento/debian-10  
$ vagrant up  
$ vagrant ssh
```

# Assignment

- Install the required AppArmor packages.
  - *apparmor-utils*
  - *apparmor-profiles*
  - *apparmor-profiles-extra*

# Assignment

- Check the current status of AppArmor.
- Edit `/etc/apparmor.d/usr.bin.tcpdump`:
  - Put *"deny"* in front of the lines starting with *network*
- Reload the policy:
  - `sudo apparmor_parser -r /etc/apparmor.d/usr.bin.tcpdump`

# Assignment

- *sudo aa-audit usr.bin.tcpdump*
- *sudo aa-complain usr.bin.tcpdump*
- Run:
  - *sudo tcpdump* # exit with ctrl-C
- *sudo aa-enforce usr.bin.tcpdump*
  - Try "*sudo tcpdump*" again.



# Assignment

- Check "*sudo aa-status*" for *tcpdump*.
- Check *journalctl* for recent AA messages.
  - Again, *grep* for "AVC" and "denied".
- Restore the profile to its original state.
  - And reload with the parser.

# SSH recap lab



# Setup

- Ensure that you have two Linux VMs.
- And that you have an account on both.

# Assignment 1: new key

- Double-check that SSHd runs on both servers.
- Generate a new key pair on one of the accounts.
  - Make it type ECDSA, with a password.
  - Setup its pub.key for authentication on the other VM.
  - Test your SSH key authentication.

# Assignment 2: ssh-agent

- Start "*eval \$(ssh-agent)*".
- Add / load the private key you generated into the running "*ssh-agent*", with the "*ssh-add*" command.
  - This should ask your password once.
- Try SSH-ing to the other VM again.
  - This should not ask your password.

# Assignment 3: restrict access

- Reconfigure "*sshd\_config*" on one of the VMs,
  - So it will only allow group "*sshusers*" to login.
  - Hint: *AllowUsers, AllowGroups*
- Give your own account the new group "*sshusers*"
- Restart the SSH daemon and test that you can login.
  - Also make sure that another user cannot.

# Closing



# Homework

- Reading:
  - Chapter 16
  - Chapter 18
  - Chapter 19



# Homework

- Go do:
  - One or more CertDepot exercises.
  - Or the more advanced exercises (see day 11).
  - Practice exam questions.
  - Other practical fun!

# Reference materials



# Resources

- [CertDepot.net has daily Linux tasks.](#)
- [Github project with RHCSA practice exams.](#)
- [The anatomy of Docker](#)
- [A passwd / chage reference](#)
- PluralSight: [access control models](#)

# Resources

- [CentOS documentation for SELinux](#)
- [The full Redhat guide to SELinux](#) (deep & awesome)
- [Detailed SELinux example for Postgres](#)
- [SELinux troubleshooting example](#)
- [Understanding SELinux policies](#)
- [No! Don't turn off SELinux](#)