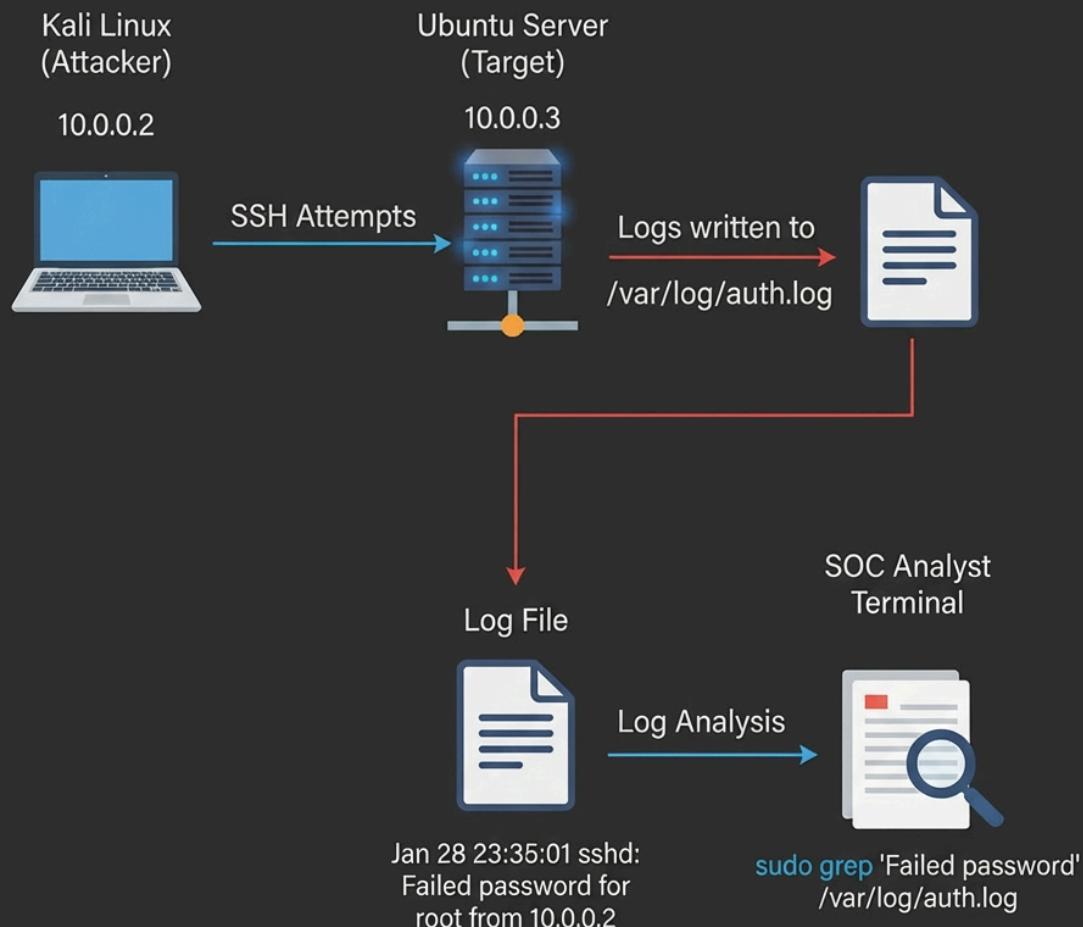


Attack & Detection Flow



Day 10 – Identity, Authentication & Access Control

Today, we successfully audited the Identity and Access Management (IAM) framework of an Ubuntu Server. Here is the high-level summary of our

accomplishments:

Environment (use what you already have)

- Kali Linux (attacker / auditor)
- Ubuntu Server (target)

Phase 1 – Understand the Identity Model (Ubuntu)

Step 1: List users

On the Ubuntu terminal step we will look at the Identity Database.

The command we are using is (cat /etc/passwd | cut -d: -f1)

The | symbol: This is called a "Pipe." You find it by holding **Shift** and pressing the key above **Enter**.

- **The -d part:** This tells Linux the "divider" is a colon.
- **The -f1 part:** This tells Linux to show only the "first field" (the name).

WHY?

By listing every user, you created a "Baseline." If you check this again tomorrow and see a new user named hacker1 you know immediately that your system has been compromised. This is the first step in **Identity Inventory**.

Proof

```
dhcpcd:x:100:65534:DHCP Client Daemon,,,:/usr/lib/dhcpcd:/bin/false  
messagebus:x:101:102::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin  
systemd-resolve:x:992:992:systemd Resolver:/:/usr/sbin/nologin  
pollinate:x:102:1::/var/cache/pollinate:/bin/false  
polkitd:x:991:991:User for polkitd:/:/usr/sbin/nologin  
syslog:x:103:104::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin  
uuidd:x:104:105::/run/uuidd:/usr/sbin/nologin  
tcpdump:x:105:107::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin  
tss:x:106:108:TPM software stack,,,:/var/lib/tpm:/bin/false  
landscape:x:107:109::/var/lib/landscape:/usr/sbin/nologin  
fwupd-refresh:x:989:989:Firmware update daemon:/var/lib/fwupd:/usr/sbin/nologin  
usbmux:x:108:46:usbmux daemon,,,:/var/lib/usbmux:/usr/sbin/nologin  
sshd:x:109:65534::/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin  
dawood:x:1000:1000:Dawood:/home/dawood:/bin/bash  
dawood@target-server:~$ cat /etc/passwd | cut -d: -f1  
root  
daemon  
bin  
sys  
sync  
games  
man  
lp  
mail  
news  
uucp  
proxy  
www-data  
backup  
list  
irc  
_apt  
nobody  
systemd-network  
systemd-timesync  
dhpcd  
messagebus  
systemd-resolve  
pollinate  
polkitd  
syslog  
uuidd  
tcpdump  
tss  
landscape  
fwupd-refresh  
usbmux  
sshd  
dawood  
dawood@target-server:~$ _
```

Step 2: Check groups

In this step we will check the groups ,we don't just manage one person at a time; we manage **Groups**. Think of it like a building: instead of giving a key to every single person, you create a "Marketing Team" key and a "Security Team" key.

The command we are using is (cat /etc/group) and after this we will type this command (sudo groups)

Why?

You verified that only authorized users (like `you`) are in the `sudo` group. This proves you are enforcing Access Control, ensuring the "Master Keys" aren't handed out to just anyone.

Proof

kali-linux-2025.4-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox

Ubuntu Server [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

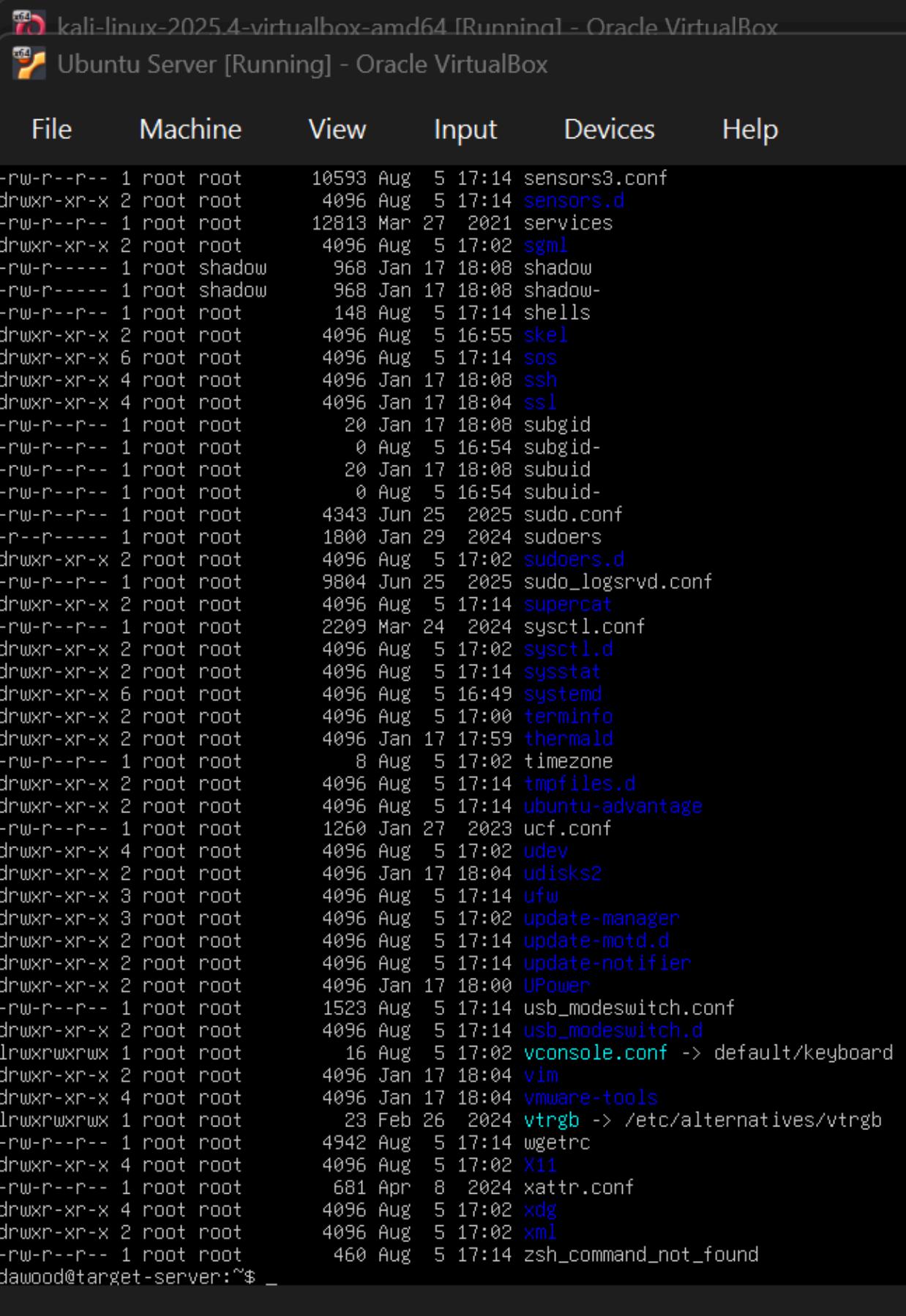
```
floppy:x:25:  
tape:x:26:  
sudo:x:27:dawood  
audio:x:29:  
dip:x:30:dawood  
www-data:x:33:  
backup:x:34:  
operator:x:37:  
list:x:38:  
irc:x:39:  
src:x:40:  
shadow:x:42:  
utmp:x:43:  
video:x:44:  
sasl:x:45:  
plugdev:x:46:dawood  
staff:x:50:  
games:x:60:  
users:x:100:  
nogroup:x:65534:  
systemd-journal:x:999:  
systemd-network:x:998:  
systemd-timesync:x:997:  
input:x:996:  
sgx:x:995:  
kvm:x:994:  
render:x:993:  
lxd:x:101:dawood  
messagebus:x:102:  
systemd-resolve:x:992:  
_ssh:x:103:  
polkitd:x:991:  
crontab:x:990:  
syslog:x:104:  
uidd:x:105:  
rdma:x:106:  
tcpdump:x:107:  
tss:x:108:  
landscape:x:109:  
fwupd-refresh:x:989:  
dawood:x:1000:  
ssl-cert:x:110:  
dawood@target-server:~$ groups  
dawood adm cdrom sudo dip plugdev lxd  
dawood@target-server:~$ cat /etc/groups  
cat: /etc/groups: No such file or directory  
dawood@target-server:~$ sudo groups  
[sudo] password for dawood:  
root  
dawood@target-server:~$
```

Phase 2 – Permissions (This is critical)

Step 3: Inspect permissions

*In this step we will see every file has a set of rules called **Permissions**. These rules decide who can read, who can change, and who can run a file.*
The command we are using in this is (ls -l /etc).

Proof



Step 4: Change permissions (safe file)

In this step we will create a test file and also change it .

The command we are using is first(touch security_test.txt)then
(ls -l security_test.txt) for now changing the permission we will use is(chmod
600 security_test.txt) (chmod 644 security_test.txt) (chmod 700
security_test.txt)

Proof

kali-linux-2025.4-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox

Ubuntu Server [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox

drwxr-xr-x	4	root	root	4096	Jan 17	18:04
-rw-r--r--	1	root	root	20	Jan 17	18:08
-rw-r--r--	1	root	root	0	Aug 5	16:54
-rw-r--r--	1	root	root	20	Jan 17	18:08
-rw-r--r--	1	root	root	0	Aug 5	16:54
-rw-r--r--	1	root	root	4343	Jun 25	2025
-r--r-----	1	root	root	1800	Jan 29	2024
drwxr-xr-x	2	root	root	4096	Aug 5	17:02
-rw-r--r--	1	root	root	9804	Jun 25	2025
drwxr-xr-x	2	root	root	4096	Aug 5	17:14
-rw-r--r--	1	root	root	2209	Mar 24	2024
drwxr-xr-x	2	root	root	4096	Aug 5	17:02
drwxr-xr-x	2	root	root	4096	Aug 5	17:14
drwxr-xr-x	6	root	root	4096	Aug 5	16:49
drwxr-xr-x	2	root	root	4096	Aug 5	17:00
drwxr-xr-x	2	root	root	4096	Jan 17	17:59
-rw-r--r--	1	root	root	8	Aug 5	17:02
drwxr-xr-x	2	root	root	4096	Aug 5	17:14
drwxr-xr-x	2	root	root	4096	Aug 5	17:14
-rw-r--r--	1	root	root	1260	Jan 27	2023
drwxr-xr-x	4	root	root	4096	Aug 5	17:02
drwxr-xr-x	2	root	root	4096	Jan 17	18:04
drwxr-xr-x	3	root	root	4096	Aug 5	17:14
drwxr-xr-x	3	root	root	4096	Aug 5	17:02
drwxr-xr-x	2	root	root	4096	Aug 5	17:14
drwxr-xr-x	2	root	root	4096	Aug 5	17:14
drwxr-xr-x	2	root	root	4096	Jan 17	18:00
-rw-r--r--	1	root	root	1523	Aug 5	17:14
drwxr-xr-x	2	root	root	4096	Aug 5	17:14
lrwxrwxrwx	1	root	root	16	Aug 5	17:02
drwxr-xr-x	2	root	root	4096	Jan 17	18:04
drwxr-xr-x	4	root	root	4096	Jan 17	18:04
lrwxrwxrwx	1	root	root	23	Feb 26	2024
-rw-r--r--	1	root	root	4942	Aug 5	17:14
drwxr-xr-x	4	root	root	4096	Aug 5	17:02
-rw-r--r--	1	root	root	681	Apr 8	2024
drwxr-xr-x	4	root	root	4096	Aug 5	17:02
drwxr-xr-x	2	root	root	4096	Aug 5	17:02
-rw-r--r--	1	root	root	460	Aug 5	17:14
dawood@target-server:~\$	touch	security_test.text				
dawood@target-server:~\$	ls	-l	security_test.text			
-rw-rw-r-	1	dawood	dawood	0	Jan 28	15:31
dawood@target-server:~\$	chnmod	600	security_test.text			
Command 'chnmod'	not found, did you mean:					
command 'chmod'	from deb coreutils	(9.4-3ubuntu6.1)				
Try:	sudo apt install	<deb name>				
dawood@target-server:~\$	chmod	600	security_test.text			
dawood@target-server:~\$	chmod	644	security_test.text			
dawood@target-server:~\$	chmod	700	security_test.text			
dawood@target-server:~\$						

WHY(3 N 4 STEP)

By changing permissions to **600**, you implemented the Principle of Least Privilege. You proved that even if an attacker gets into the server, they are stopped by a "Locked Door" (the file permission) that prevents them from reading your sensitive data.

Phase 3 – Least Privilege (Admin access)

Step 5: Check sudo access

For checking sudo access we will use this command (sudo -l) after this we will use (cat /etc/sudoers)

Why

You inspected the most sensitive configuration file to ensure there were no "backdoor" rules. This ensures **Privilege Integrity**—confirming that nobody can bypass security rules to become Root without your knowledge.

Proof

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root      9804 Jun 25 2025 sudo_logsrvd.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root     4096 Aug  5 17:14 supercat
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root     2209 Mar 24 2024 sysctl.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root     4096 Aug  5 17:02 sysctl.d
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root     4096 Aug  5 17:14 sysstat
drwxr-xr-x 6 root root     4096 Aug  5 16:49 systemd
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root     4096 Aug  5 17:00 terminfo
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root     4096 Jan 17 17:59 thermald
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root      8 Aug  5 17:02 timezone
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root     4096 Aug  5 17:14 tmpfiles.d
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root     4096 Aug  5 17:14 ubuntu-advantage
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root    1260 Jan 27 2023 ucf.conf
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root     4096 Aug  5 17:02 udev
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root     4096 Jan 17 18:04 udisks2
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root     4096 Aug  5 17:14 ufw
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root     4096 Aug  5 17:02 update-manager
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root     4096 Aug  5 17:14 update-motd.d
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root     4096 Aug  5 17:14 update-notifier
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root     4096 Jan 17 18:00 UPower
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root   1523 Aug  5 17:14 usb_modeswitch.conf
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root     4096 Aug  5 17:14 usb_modeswitch.d
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root      16 Aug  5 17:02 vconsole.conf -> default/keyboard
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root     4096 Jan 17 18:04 vim
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root     4096 Jan 17 18:04 vmware-tools
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root      23 Feb 26 2024 vtrgb -> /etc/alternatives/vtrgb
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root   4942 Aug  5 17:14 wgetrc
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root     4096 Aug  5 17:02 X11
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root      681 Apr  8 2024 xattr.conf
drwxr-xr-x 4 root root     4096 Aug  5 17:02 xdg
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root     4096 Aug  5 17:02 xml
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root     460 Aug  5 17:14 zsh_command_not_found
dawood@target-server:~$ touch security_test.text
dawood@target-server:~$ ls -l security_test.text
-rw-rw-r-- 1 dawood dawood 0 Jan 28 15:31 security_test.text
dawood@target-server:~$ chmod 600 security_test.text
Command 'chnmod' not found, did you mean:
  command 'chmod' from deb coreutils (9.4-3ubuntu6.1)
Try: sudo apt install <deb name>
dawood@target-server:~$ chmod 600 security_test.text
dawood@target-server:~$ chmod 644 security_test.text
dawood@target-server:~$ chmod 700 security_test.text
dawood@target-server:~$ sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for dawood on target-server:
  env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\

User dawood may run the following commands on target-server:
  (ALL : ALL) ALL
dawood@target-server:~$ cat /etc/sudoers
cat: /etc/sudoers: Permission denied
dawood@target-server:~$
```

Phase 4 – Authentication Logs (This is gold)

Step 6: View login attempts

In this step we will use these command (sudo cat /var/log/auth.log)
After that we will filter and type this (sudo grep "Failed password"
/var/log/auth.log)

Proof

kali-linux-2025.4-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox

Ubuntu Server [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
2026-01-28T15:07:05.411946+00:00 target-server systemd-logind[743]: New seat seat0.
2026-01-28T15:07:05.411951+00:00 target-server systemd-logind[743]: Watching system buttons on /
2026-01-28T15:07:05.411956+00:00 target-server systemd-logind[743]: Watching system buttons on /
2026-01-28T15:07:05.411961+00:00 target-server systemd-logind[743]: Watching system buttons on /
2026-01-28T15:07:05.412000+00:00 target-server polkitd[733]: Loading rules from directory /etc/p
2026-01-28T15:07:05.412005+00:00 target-server polkitd[733]: Loading rules from directory /usr/s
2026-01-28T15:07:05.412013+00:00 target-server polkitd[733]: Finished loading, compiling and exe
2026-01-28T15:07:05.412018+00:00 target-server polkitd[733]: Acquired the name org.freedesktop.P
2026-01-28T15:07:13.978020+00:00 target-server login[892]: PAM unable to dlopen(pam_lastlog.so):
e: No such file or directory.
2026-01-28T15:07:13.978272+00:00 target-server login[892]: PAM adding faulty module: pam_lastlog
2026-01-28T15:07:25.657190+00:00 target-server login[892]: pam_unix(login:session): session open
2026-01-28T15:07:25.722955+00:00 target-server systemd-logind[743]: New session 1 of user dawood
2026-01-28T15:07:25.929934+00:00 target-server (systemd): pam_unix(systemd-user:session): sessio
2026-01-28T15:15:01.846914+00:00 target-server CRON[1160]: pam_unix(cron:session): session opene
2026-01-28T15:15:01.871957+00:00 target-server CRON[1160]: pam_unix(cron:session): session close
2026-01-28T15:17:01.955467+00:00 target-server CRON[1165]: pam_unix(cron:session): session opene
2026-01-28T15:17:02.028927+00:00 target-server CRON[1165]: pam_unix(cron:session): session close
2026-01-28T15:25:01.580428+00:00 target-server CRON[1185]: pam_unix(cron:session): session opene
2026-01-28T15:25:01.636787+00:00 target-server CRON[1185]: pam_unix(cron:session): session close
2026-01-28T15:26:52.746528+00:00 target-server sudo:    dawood : TTY=tty1 ; PWD=/home/dawood ; US
2026-01-28T15:26:52.776631+00:00 target-server sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for
2026-01-28T15:26:52.777494+00:00 target-server sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed for
2026-01-28T15:35:01.752168+00:00 target-server CRON[1223]: pam_unix(cron:session): session opene
2026-01-28T15:35:01.824011+00:00 target-server CRON[1223]: pam_unix(cron:session): session close
2026-01-28T15:39:40.741344+00:00 target-server sudo:    dawood : TTY=tty1 ; PWD=/home/dawood ; US
2026-01-28T15:39:40.774487+00:00 target-server sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for
dawood@target-server:~$ sudo grep "Failed password" /var/log/auth.log
2026-01-18T14:02:19.797702+00:00 target-server sshd[976]: Failed password for dawood from 10.0.0
2026-01-18T14:02:27.942729+00:00 target-server sshd[976]: Failed password for dawood from 10.0.0
2026-01-20T19:23:50.703182+00:00 target-server sshd[1282]: Failed password for invalid user test
2026-01-20T19:23:59.216577+00:00 target-server sshd[1282]: Failed password for invalid user test
2026-01-20T19:24:05.099071+00:00 target-server sshd[1282]: Failed password for invalid user test
2026-01-20T20:48:55.167062+00:00 target-server sshd[1269]: Failed password for invalid user fake
2026-01-20T20:49:04.019809+00:00 target-server sshd[1269]: Failed password for invalid user fake
2026-01-20T20:49:09.932917+00:00 target-server sshd[1269]: Failed password for invalid user fake
2026-01-20T20:49:15.020573+00:00 target-server sshd[1273]: Failed password for invalid user fake
2026-01-20T20:49:19.838907+00:00 target-server sshd[1273]: Failed password for invalid user fake
2026-01-22T20:00:28.128571+00:00 target-server sshd[1311]: Failed password for invalid user test
2026-01-22T20:00:40.731539+00:00 target-server sshd[1311]: Failed password for invalid user test
2026-01-23T18:51:46.544202+00:00 target-server sshd[1355]: Failed password for invalid user fake
2026-01-23T18:51:54.125528+00:00 target-server sshd[1355]: Failed password for invalid user fake
2026-01-23T18:52:00.736629+00:00 target-server sshd[1355]: Failed password for invalid user fake
2026-01-25T18:37:15.994340+00:00 target-server sshd[5243]: Failed password for root from 10.0.0.
2026-01-25T18:37:23.942324+00:00 target-server sshd[5243]: message repeated 2 times: [ Failed pa
2026-01-25T18:37:58.970509+00:00 target-server sshd[5247]: Failed password for root from 10.0.0.
2026-01-25T18:38:02.327927+00:00 target-server sshd[5247]: message repeated 2 times: [ Failed pa
2026-01-28T15:40:42.410888+00:00 target-server sudo:    dawood : TTY=tty1 ; PWD=/home/dawood ; US
log
dawood@target-server:~$
```

Phase 5 – Attacker Mindset (Kali)

From Kali, attempt:

SSH login (wrong password)
Multiple attempts
Then return to Ubuntu logs and **see yourself.**

(Detection + Attribution)

The command we are using in kali is (ssh
hacker_dawood@YOUR_UBUNTU_IP) after that this (ssh
root@YOUR_UBUNTU_IP) we will attempt wrong password multiple time

Now on the ubuntu we will use this to see attempt (sudo grep "Invalid user"
/var/log/auth.log) failed ,we will use this command (sudo grep "root"
/var/log/auth.log | grep "Failed")

Why

This was the most important step. You proved you can detect an attack (Brute Force) and perform Attribution (linking the attack to the Kali IP **10.0.0.2**). This is the core job of a SOC Analyst: turning raw data into evidence.

Proof

kali-linux-2025.4-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox

Ubuntu Server [Running] - Oracle VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

```
2026-01-22T20:00:28.128571+00:00 target-server sshd[1311]: Failed password for invalid user testu
2026-01-22T20:00:40.731539+00:00 target-server sshd[1311]: Failed password for invalid user testu
2026-01-23T18:51:46.544202+00:00 target-server sshd[1355]: Failed password for invalid user fakeu
2026-01-23T18:51:54.125528+00:00 target-server sshd[1355]: Failed password for invalid user fakeu
2026-01-23T18:52:00.736629+00:00 target-server sshd[1355]: Failed password for invalid user fakeu
2026-01-25T18:37:15.994340+00:00 target-server sshd[5243]: Failed password for root from 10.0.0.1
2026-01-25T18:37:23.942324+00:00 target-server sshd[5243]: message repeated 2 times: [ Failed pas
2026-01-25T18:37:58.970509+00:00 target-server sshd[5247]: Failed password for root from 10.0.0.1
2026-01-25T18:38:02.327927+00:00 target-server sshd[5247]: message repeated 2 times: [ Failed pas
2026-01-28T15:40:42.410888+00:00 target-server sudo:    dawood : TTY=tty1 ; PWD=/home/dawood ; USE
log
dawood@target-server:~$ sudo grep "Failed password" /var/log/auth.log
2026-01-18T14:02:19.797702+00:00 target-server sshd[976]: Failed password for dawood from 10.0.0.
2026-01-18T14:02:27.942729+00:00 target-server sshd[976]: Failed password for dawood from 10.0.0.
2026-01-20T19:23:50.703182+00:00 target-server sshd[1282]: Failed password for invalid user testu
2026-01-20T19:23:59.216577+00:00 target-server sshd[1282]: Failed password for invalid user testu
2026-01-20T19:24:05.099071+00:00 target-server sshd[1282]: Failed password for invalid user testu
2026-01-20T20:48:55.167062+00:00 target-server sshd[1269]: Failed password for invalid user fakeu
2026-01-20T20:49:04.019809+00:00 target-server sshd[1269]: Failed password for invalid user fakeu
2026-01-20T20:49:09.932917+00:00 target-server sshd[1269]: Failed password for invalid user fakeu
2026-01-20T20:49:15.020573+00:00 target-server sshd[1273]: Failed password for invalid user fakeu
2026-01-20T20:49:19.838907+00:00 target-server sshd[1273]: Failed password for invalid user fakeu
2026-01-22T20:00:28.128571+00:00 target-server sshd[1311]: Failed password for invalid user testu
2026-01-22T20:00:40.731539+00:00 target-server sshd[1311]: Failed password for invalid user testu
2026-01-23T18:51:46.544202+00:00 target-server sshd[1355]: Failed password for invalid user fakeu
2026-01-23T18:51:54.125528+00:00 target-server sshd[1355]: Failed password for invalid user fakeu
2026-01-23T18:52:00.736629+00:00 target-server sshd[1355]: Failed password for invalid user fakeu
2026-01-25T18:37:15.994340+00:00 target-server sshd[5243]: Failed password for root from 10.0.0.1
2026-01-25T18:37:23.942324+00:00 target-server sshd[5243]: message repeated 2 times: [ Failed pas
2026-01-25T18:37:58.970509+00:00 target-server sshd[5247]: Failed password for root from 10.0.0.1
2026-01-25T18:38:02.327927+00:00 target-server sshd[5247]: message repeated 2 times: [ Failed pas
2026-01-28T15:40:42.410888+00:00 target-server sudo:    dawood : TTY=tty1 ; PWD=/home/dawood ; USE
log
2026-01-28T15:43:33.478568+00:00 target-server sshd[1247]: Failed password for root from 10.0.0.1
2026-01-28T15:43:51.177882+00:00 target-server sudo:    dawood : TTY=tty1 ; PWD=/home/dawood ; USE
log
dawood@target-server:~$ sudo grep "Invalid user" /var/log/auth.log
2026-01-20T19:23:39.633549+00:00 target-server sshd[1282]: Invalid user testuser from 10.0.0.1 po
2026-01-20T20:20:14.251524+00:00 target-server sudo:    dawood : TTY=tty1 ; PWD=/home/dawood ; USE
2026-01-20T20:40:14.191920+00:00 target-server sudo:    dawood : TTY=tty1 ; PWD=/home/dawood ; USE
log
2026-01-20T20:48:25.149991+00:00 target-server sshd[1269]: Invalid user fakeuser from 10.0.0.1 po
2026-01-20T20:49:10.805365+00:00 target-server sshd[1273]: Invalid user fakeuser from 10.0.0.1 po
2026-01-22T20:00:11.991187+00:00 target-server sshd[1311]: Invalid user testuser from 10.0.0.1 po
2026-01-22T20:17:31.589762+00:00 target-server sshd[1348]: Invalid user kali from 10.0.0.1 port 4
2026-01-23T18:51:32.558272+00:00 target-server sshd[1355]: Invalid user fakeuser from 10.0.0.1 po
2026-01-23T18:58:30.600023+00:00 target-server sshd[1372]: Invalid user fakeuser from 10.0.0.1 po
2026-01-28T15:45:46.361730+00:00 target-server sshd[1259]: Invalid user hacker_dawood from 10.0.0
2026-01-28T15:47:20.096431+00:00 target-server sudo:    dawood : TTY=tty1 ; PWD=/home/dawood ; USE
dawood@target-server:~$
```

The Command Toolkit

Category	Command	Security Purpose
User Audit	cat /etc/passwd cut -d: -f1	Inventory all users and spot "Ghost" accounts.
Group Audit	groups & cat /etc/group	Verify who holds administrative (Sudo) power.
Hardening	chmod 600 <filename>	Apply Least Privilege by locking files to "Owner Only."
Admin Audit	sudo cat /etc/sudoers	Inspect the master rulebook for backdoor permissions.
Monitoring	grep "Failed password" /var/log/auth.log	Detection: Spotting a Brute Force attack in real-time.
Attribution	grep "Invalid user" /var/log/auth.log	Investigation: Identifying the attacker's IP and target.

