TASK 2

Operating System Security Fundamentals (Linux & Windows)

Installation of Kali Linux in Virtual Box:

Step 1: Installed Oracle VirtualBox on the host system.

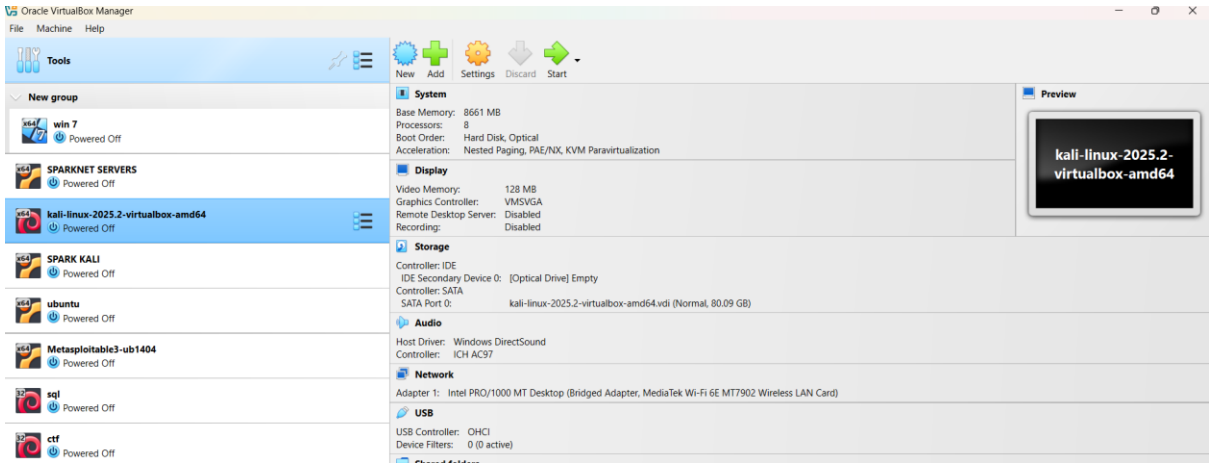
Step 2: Downloaded Ubuntu Linux ISO file.

Step 3: Created a new virtual machine using the ISO file.

Step 4: Allocated required RAM and storage.

Step 5: Completed the Linux OS installation successfully.

Step 6: The virtual machine provides a secure and isolated environment for learning Linux and security.



Explore user accounts, permissions, and access control mechanisms.

User Accounts

- whoami – Displays the current user
- who – Shows logged-in users

- id – Displays user ID and group ID
- cat /etc/passwd – Lists all user accounts

User & Group Management

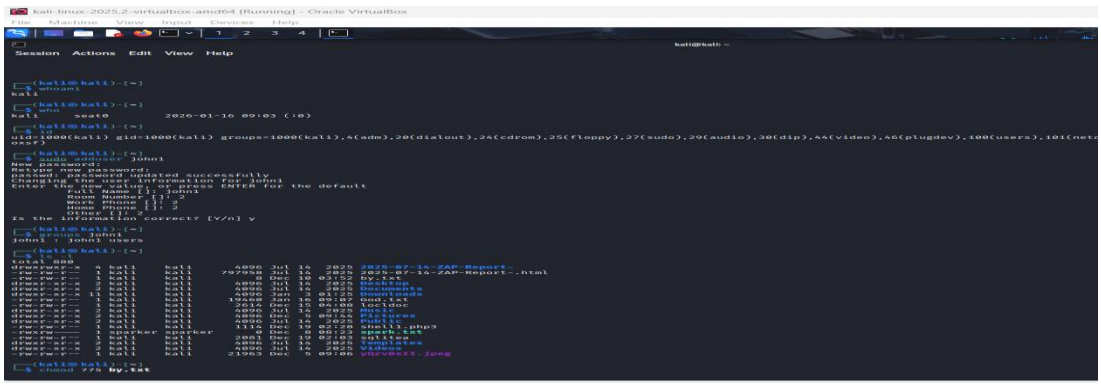
- sudo adduser username – Create a new user
- sudo passwd username – Set/change user password
- groups username – Show groups of a user
- sudo addgroup groupname – Create a new group

Permissions & Ownership

- ls -l – View file permissions
- chmod 755 filename – Change file permissions
- chown user:group filename – Change file owner and group
- stat filename – View detailed permission info

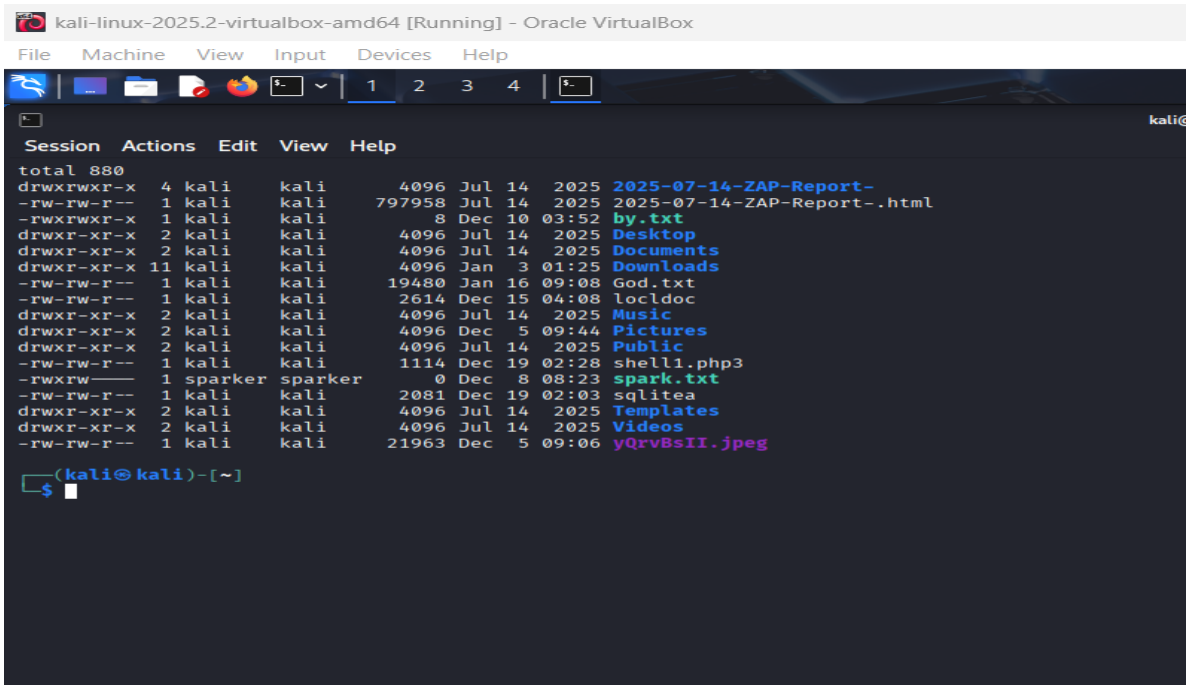
Access Control

- sudo – Execute commands with admin privileges
- su username – Switch user
- getfacl filename – View Access Control List
- setfacl -m u:username:rwx filename – Set ACL permissions



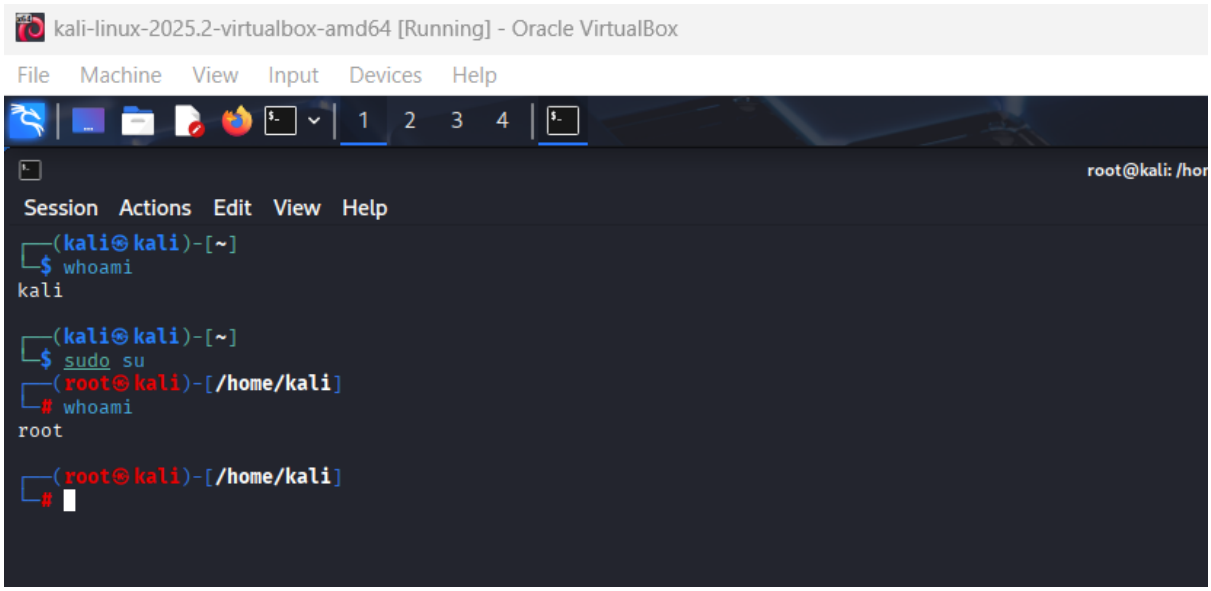
File Permissions:

- **ls -l** – Displays file permissions, owner, and group details
- **chmod 755 filename** – Changes file permissions (read, write, execute)
- **chmod u+x filename** – Adds execute permission to the owner
- **chown user filename** – Changes file owner
- **chown user:group filename** – Changes file owner and group



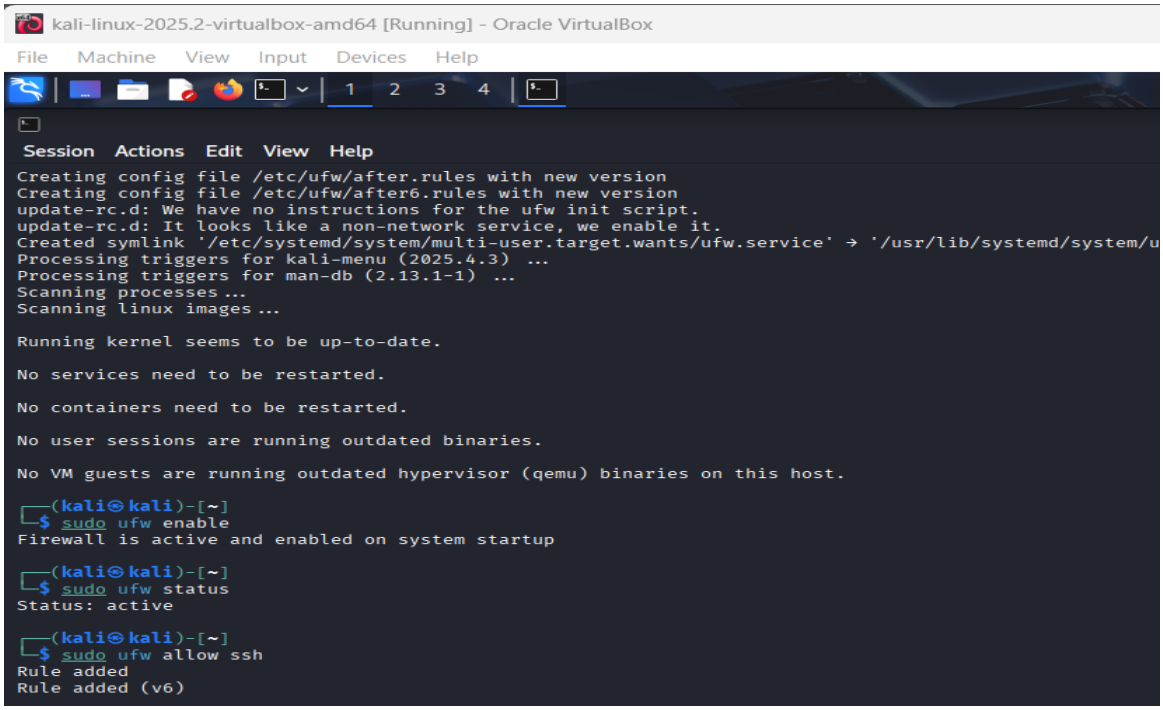
Administrator vs Standard user privileges:

- Administrator (root/sudo user) has full system access and can install software, modify system files, and manage users.
- Standard user has limited privileges and can access only permitted files and applications.
- Administrative tasks are performed using the sudo command.
- This separation of privileges improves system security and prevents accidental system damage.



Enable Firewall in Linux (UFW):

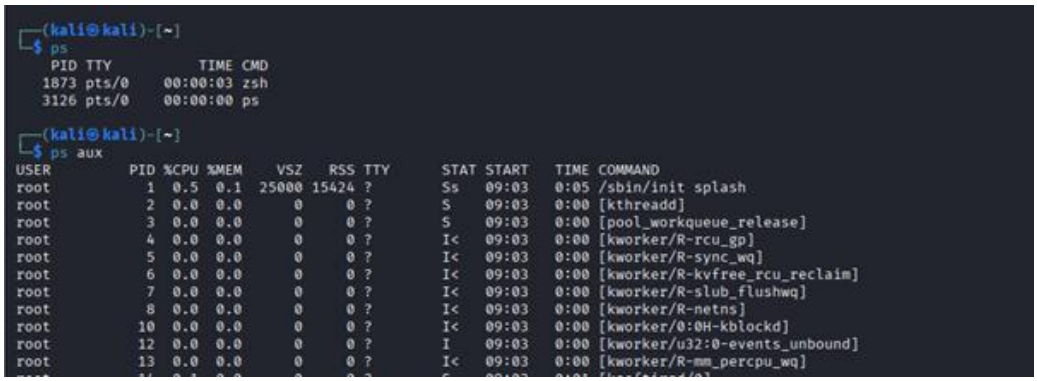
1. **sudo apt install ufw –** Install UFW
2. **sudo ufw enable –** Enable the firewall
3. **sudo ufw status –** Check firewall status
4. **sudo ufw allow ssh –** Allow SSH connections



Identify running processes and services:

Identify Running Processes

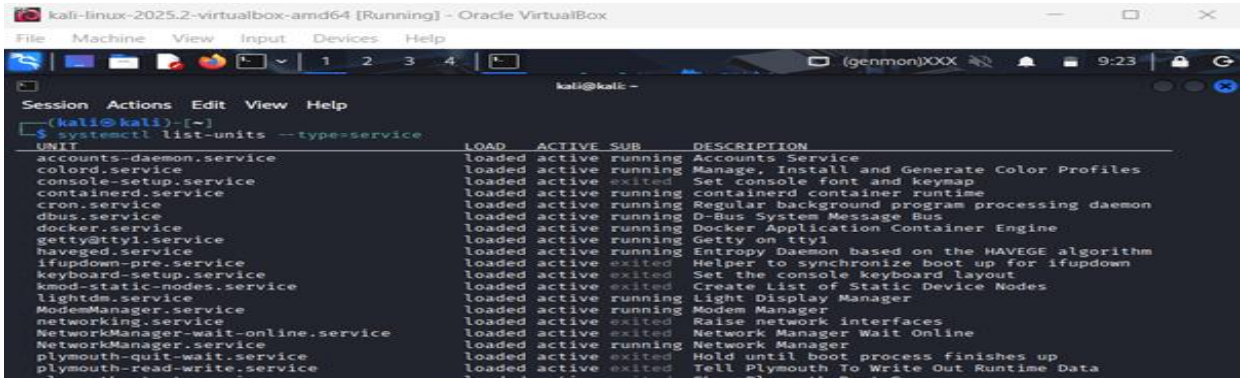
- ps – Displays current running processes
- ps aux – Shows all running processes in detail
- top – Displays real-time running processes
- htop – Interactive process viewer (if installed)

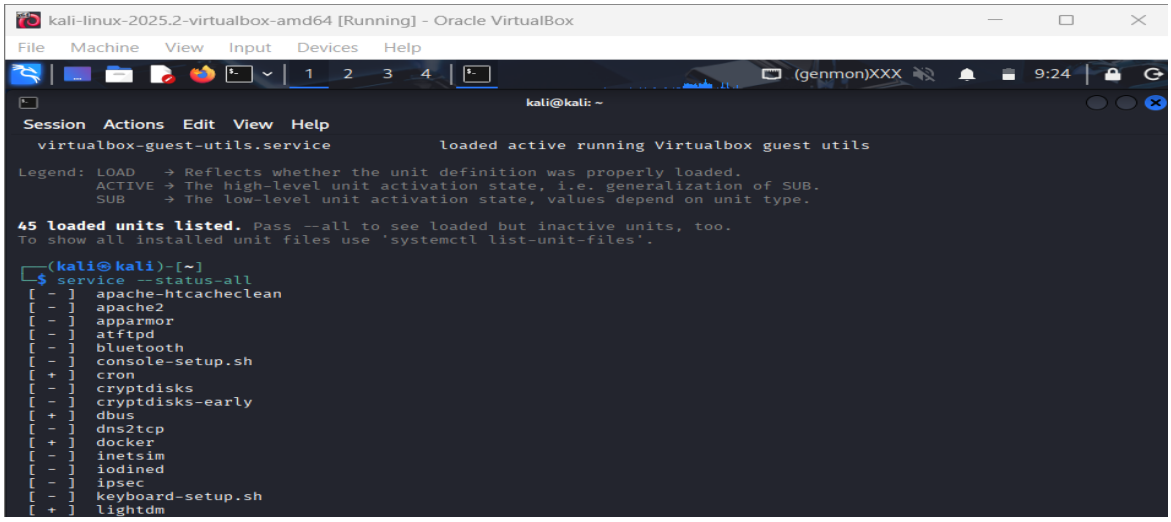


Identify Running Services

- systemctl list-units --type=service – Lists active services
- systemctl status servicename – Checks service status
- service --status-all – Displays all services and their status

These commands help monitor system activity and resource usage.





Disable Unnecessary Services:

- systemctl list-unit-files --type=service – List all services
- systemctl status servicename – Check service status
- sudo systemctl stop servicename – Stop a running service
- sudo systemctl disable servicename – Disable service at boot
- sudo systemctl is-enabled servicename – Verify service is disabled