Seguridad y mantenimiento de sistemas Linux

1. Configuración de Actualizaciones Automáticas

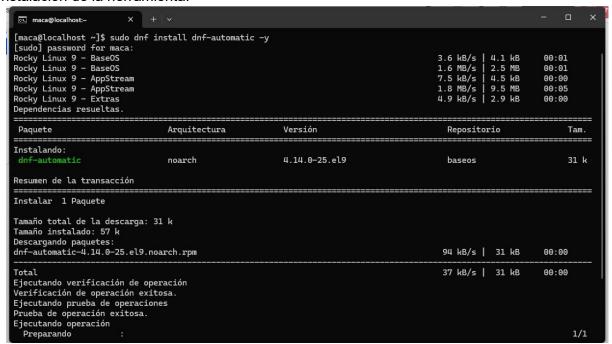
Objetivo: Configurar el sistema para que aplique automáticamente actualizaciones de seguridad.

Herramienta utilizada: dnf-automatic

Es un módulo de DNF que permite descargar y aplicar actualizaciones de forma automática según un cron o timer de systemd. Soporta aplicar solo parches de seguridad, actualizaciones completas o solo descargar sin aplicar

Procedimiento:

Instalación de la herramienta:



Configuración en /etc/dnf/automatic.conf:

```
maca@localhost:~
GNU nano 5.6.1
                                                  /etc/dnf/automatic.conf
[commands]
# What kind of upgrade to perform:
# default
                                     = all available upgrades
# security
                                     = only the security upgrades
upgrade_type = security
random_sleep = 0
download_updates = yes
apply_updates = yes
# Maximum time in seconds to wait until the system is on-line and able to
# connect to remote repositories.
network_online_timeout = 60
# To just receive updates use dnf-automatic-notifyonly.timer
# Whether updates should be downloaded when they are available, by
# dnf-automatic.timer. notifyonly.timer, download.timer and
# install.timer override this setting.
download_updates = yes
# Whether updates should be applied when they are available, by
# dnf-automatic.timer. notifyonly.timer, download.timer and
# install.timer override this setting.
apply_updates = no
# When the system should reboot following upgrades:
```

```
    maca@localhost:∼

 GNU nano 5.6.1
                                                   /etc/dnf/automatic.conf
# How to send messages. Valid options are stdio, email and motd.
# emit_via includes stdio, messages will be sent to stdout; this is useful
# to have cron send the messages. If emit_via includes email, this
# program will send email itself according to the configured options.
# If emit_via includes motd, /etc/motd file will have the messages. if
# emit_via includes command_email, then messages will be send via a shell
# command compatible with sendmail.
# Default is email, stdio.
# If emit_via is None or left blank, no messages will be sent.
emit_via = motd
[email]
# The address to send email messages from.
email_from = root@localhost
# List of addresses to send messages to.
email_to = root
# Name of the host to connect to to send email messages.
email_host = localhost
[command]
# The shell command to execute. This is a Python format string, as used in
# str.format(). The format function will pass a shell-quoted argument called
   Ayuda
                 Guardar
                                 Buscar
                                              AK Cortar
                                                               Ejecutar
```

- upgrade type = security → filtra solo parches de seguridad.
- download_updates y apply_updates → descargan e instalan automáticamente.
- emit via = motd → notifica en el mensaje de login.

Activación del temporizador:

2. Verificación y Rollback de Actualizaciones

Objetivo: Simular una actualización con problemas y revertirla.

Procedimiento:

Buscar un paquete a actualizar:

```
| maca@localhost:~ X + V | Calculation | Table | Table
```

Actualizar:

```
maca@localhost~ X + V

[maca@localhost ~]$ sudo dnf upgrade nano -y
Última comprobación de caducidad de metadatos hecha hace 0:05:50, el lun 11 ago 2025 16:26:26.

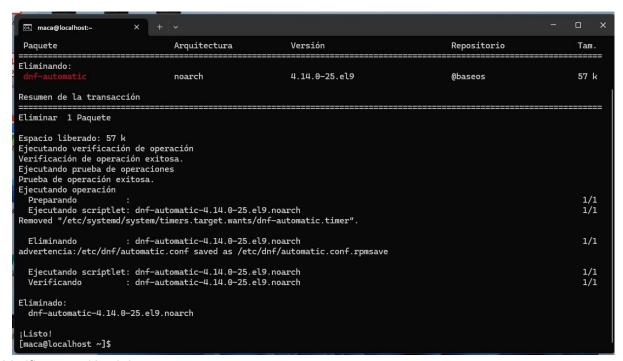
Dependencias resueltas.

Nada por hacer.
¡Listo!
[maca@localhost ~]$
```

Ver historial:



Revertir la transacción:



Verificar versión del paquete:

```
maca@localhost:~ × + v

[maca@localhost ~]$ nano --version

GNU nano, versión 5.6.1

(C) 1999-2011, 2013-2021 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

(C) 2014-2021 los colaboradores de nano

Opciones compiladas: --enable-utf8

[maca@localhost ~]$
```

Explicación del funcionamiento:

- undo → deshace exactamente la transacción seleccionada.
- rollback → restaura el sistema al estado de una transacción anterior, eliminando todas las posteriores.

3. Configuración y Monitoreo de SELinux

Objetivo: Habilitar SELinux en modo *enforcing*, aplicar política de restricción a un servicio y monitorear accesos denegados.

Procedimiento:

A) Habilitar SELinux:

```
maca@localhost:~
                        ×
 GNU nano 5.6.1
                                                     /etc/selinux/config
# This file controls the state of SELinux on the system.
# SELINUX= can take one of these three values:
      enforcing - SELinux security policy is enforced.
      permissive - SELinux prints warnings instead of enforcing.
      disabled - No SELinux policy is loaded.
# See also:
# https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-us/red_hat_enterprise_linux/9
# NOTE: Up to RHEL 8 release included, SELINUX=disabled would also
# fully disable SELinux during boot. If you need a system with SELinux
# fully disabled instead of SELinux running with no policy loaded, you
# need to pass selinux=0 to the kernel command line. You can use grubby
# to persistently set the bootloader to boot with selinux=0:
     grubby --update-kernel ALL --args selinux=0
# To revert back to SELinux enabled:
     grubby --update-kernel ALL --remove-args selinux
SELINUX=enforcing
# SELINUXTYPE= can take one of these three values:
      targeted - Targeted processes are protected,
      minimum - Modification of targeted policy. Only selected processes as
      mls - Multi Level Security protection.
                                                   [ 29 líneas leídas ]
  Ayuda
               ^0 Guardar
                              ^W Buscar
                                              ^K Cortar
                                                               Ejecutar
   Salir
               AR Leer fich.
                                 Reemplazar
                                                Pegar
                                                                Justificar
```

Aplicar cambios:

```
maca@localhost:~ × + v

[maca@localhost ~]$ sudo nano /etc/selinux/config
[maca@localhost ~]$ sudo setenforce 1
[maca@localhost ~]$ getenforce
Enforcing
[maca@localhost ~]$
```

B) Restringir acceso de Apache a /home:

Instalar Apache:

Crear carpeta de prueba:

```
[maca@localhost ~]$ sudo dnf install httpd policycoreutils-python-utils -y
Ultima comprobación de caducidad de metadatos hecha hace 0:09:27, el lun 11 ago 2025 16:26:26.
El paquete httpd-2.4.62-4.el9.x86_64 ya está instalado.
El paquete policycoreutils-python-utils-3.6-2.1.el9.noarch ya está instalado.
Dependencias resueltas.
Nada por hacer.
¡Listo!
[maca@localhost ~]$ sudo systemctl enable --now httpd
[maca@localhost ~]$
```

1. Configurar Apache para apuntar a esa carpeta en /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf.

```
maca@localhost:~
 GNU nano 5.6.1
                                                            /etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf
<Directory />
     AllowOverride none
     Require all denied
</Directory>
# Note that from this point forward you must specifically allow # particular features to be enabled - so if something's not working as
# you might expect, make sure that you have specifically enabled it
# below.
# DocumentRoot: The directory out of which you will serve your
# documents. By default, all requests are taken from this directory, but # symbolic links and aliases may be used to point to other locations.
/home/usuario/prueba "/var/www/html"
# Relax access to content within /var/www.
<Directory "/var/www">
     AllowOverride None
     # Allow open access:
     Require all granted
                                                       ^K Cortar
                                                                                            ^C Ubicación
                  40 Guardar
                                        Buscar
                                                                             Ejecutar
   Ayuda
   Salir
                      Leer fich.
                                        Reemplazar
                                                          Pegar
                                                                             Justificar
                                                                                               Ir a línea
```

C) Monitorear intentos denegados:

sudo ausearch -m avc

sudo ausearch -m avc --raw | audit2why

```
maca@localhost:~
[maca@localhost ~]$ sudo ausearch -m avc --raw | audit2why
type=AVC msg=audit(1749400463.162:26): avc: denied { getattr } for pid=720 comm="lsmd" path="/usr/bin/passt-repair" d
ev="dm-0" ino=101805921 scontext=system_u:system_r:lsmd_t:s0 tcontext=system_u:object_r:passt_repair_exec_t:s0 tclass=fi
le permissive=0
           Was caused by:
                        Dunknown - would be allowed by active policy
Possible mismatch between this policy and the one under which the audit message was generated.
                        Possible mismatch between current in-memory boolean settings vs. permanent ones.
type=AVC msg=audit(1753143204.378:31): avc: denied { getattr } for pid=714 comm="lsmd" path="/usr/bin/passt-repair" d
ev="dm-0" ino=101805921 scontext=system_u:system_r:lsmd_t:s0 tcontext=system_u:object_r:passt_repair_exec_t:s0 tclass=fi
le permissive=0
            Was caused by:
                        Unknown - would be allowed by active policy
Possible mismatch between this policy and the one under which the audit message was generated.
                        Possible mismatch between current in-memory boolean settings vs. permanent ones.
type=AVC msg=audit(1753146714.610:29): avc: denied { getattr } for pid=714 comm="lsmd" path="/usr/bin/passt-repair" dev="dm-0" ino=101805921 scontext=system_u:system_r:lsmd_t:s0 tcontext=system_u:object_r:passt_repair_exec_t:s0 tclass=fi
le permissive=0
            Was caused by:
                        Unknown - would be allowed by active policy
Possible mismatch between this policy and the one under which the audit message was generated.
                        Possible mismatch between current in-memory boolean settings vs. permanent ones.
```

sudo sealert -a /var/log/audit/audit.log

