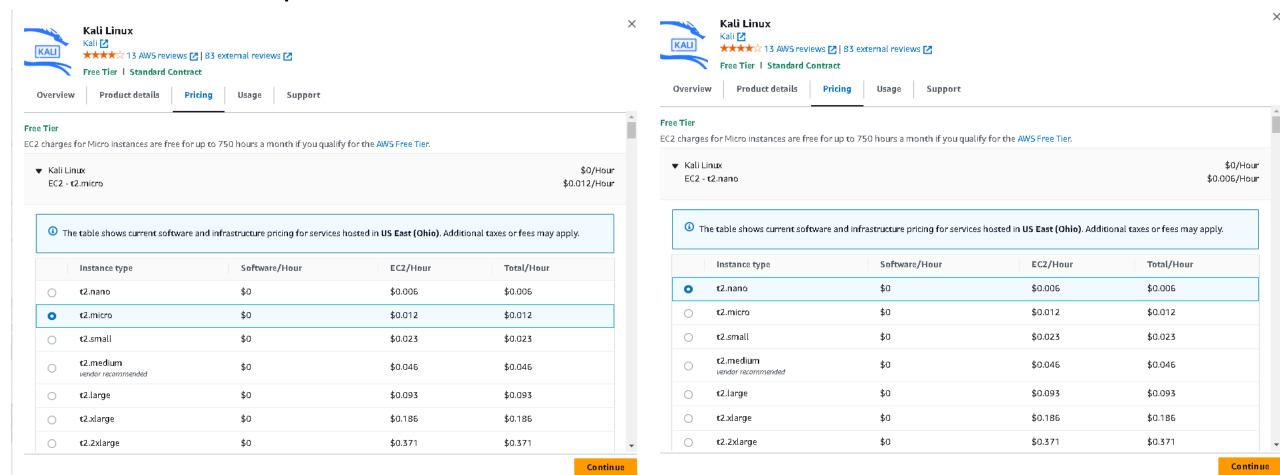
CS 455 – Computer Security Fundamentals

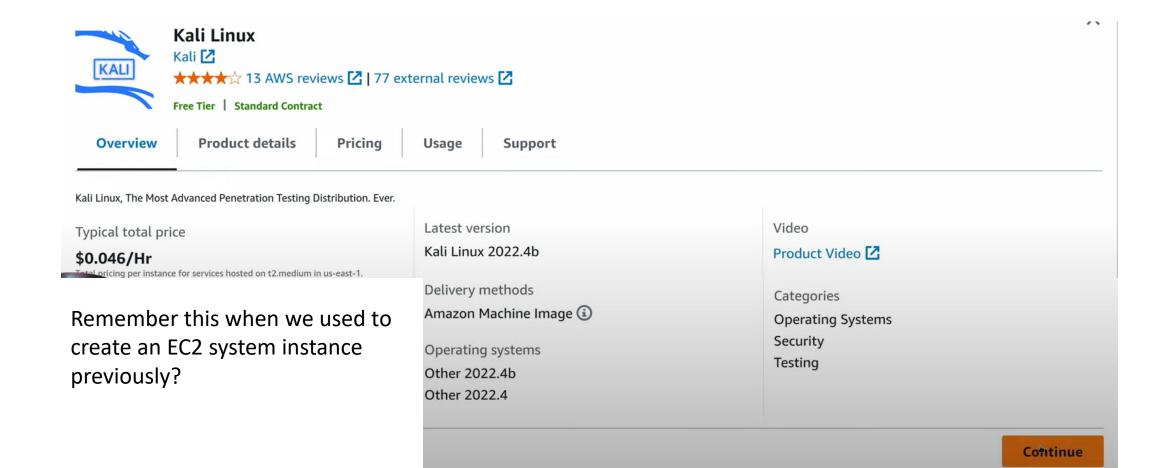
Dr. Chen-Yeou (Charles) Yu

Computer Security Fundamentals

- A Quick Introduction to Kali Linux in AWS
 - We will use this example to do our introduction first
 - Install Kali Linux into AWS!
 - Then, I will show you getting around with AWS
 - SSH setup
 - RDP setup (GUI)(TBD)

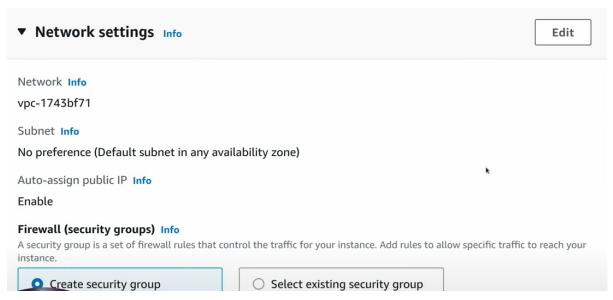
About the price!





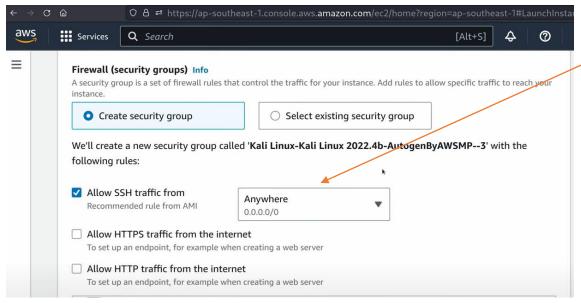
- This is saying, if you choose t2.micro, you are eligible for AWS free tier
- It is free for the previous 750hrs
- 750/24 = 31 days, 6 hrs
- After that, you will be charged \$0.012/hr
- You can delete the instance, move the data (or program) to a new instance
 - Technically, it is free to use forever.
- Or you can choose t2.nano in the beginning for \$0.006/hr for very limited amount RAM and hard drive. I wouldn't recommend it.

• Previously, we talked about the "Network Settings" in AWS EC2.



 For this part, we want to be able to create, for example, a new security group for "minimum protections"

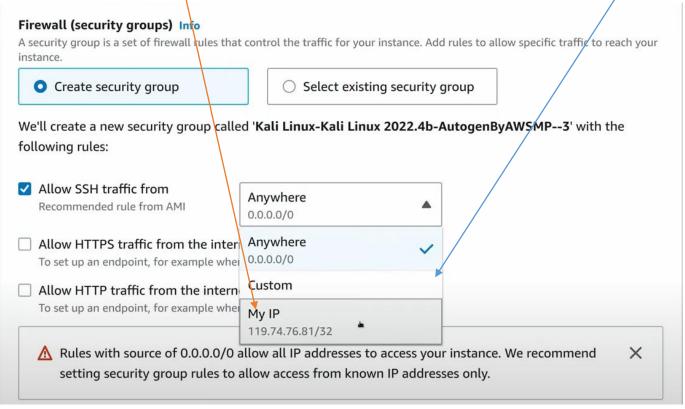
Well, there is default setting which is very scary!



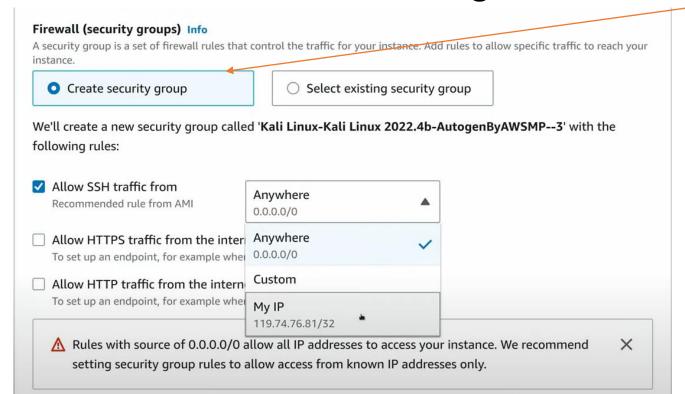
 AWS, they are assuming all the EC2 instance builder are developers, or CS students.

- Assuming we have in this case:
 - All links are running on port 22.
 - The SSH service is open
 - Of course an associated security group that ALSO has port 22 open to the world
 - What? What is going to happen? Two things.
 - Hacker –(launch brute-force-attack) → against port 22(if it is running on password based authentication)
 - If the service itself (SSH server) is vulnerable, for example, it uses some "defective library", the hacker can take the advantage on it and gain access right into the EC2 instance (the Linux instance)
 - You absolutely don't want this happen!

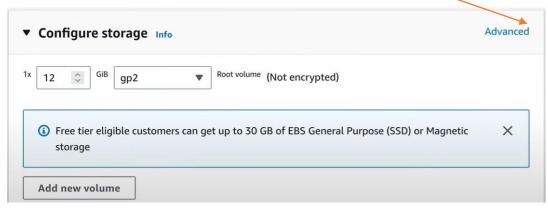
• Choose this! Or, you need to "Customize" your co-worker's IP



- Furthermore, if you noticed the HTTP(s) related setting. You can setup this as well. In our case (SSH), we just leave it alone.
- This instance is created along with a default "Security Group"

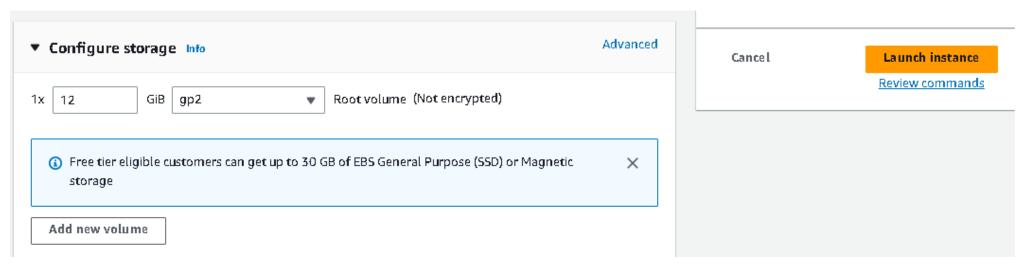


- Scroll all the way down to the storage settings
- You can click the "advanced" and see what are the options we have

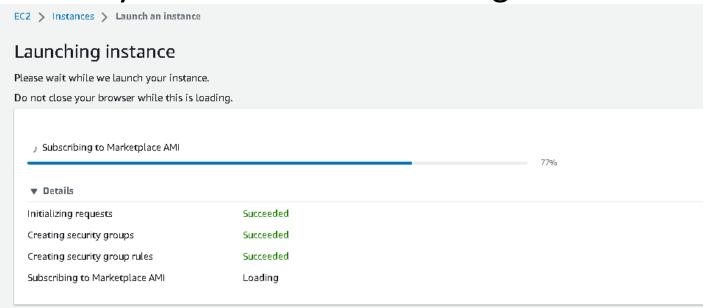


- This is just saying, for a free user, you are allowed to use 30GB at most
 - For example, you can setup several instances {X, Y, Z}. X for 12GB, Y for 12 GB, Z for 6 GB. Once it is over 30GB, you will be charged with some money.

 We can just keep it by default and go ahead hit the [Launch instance] button



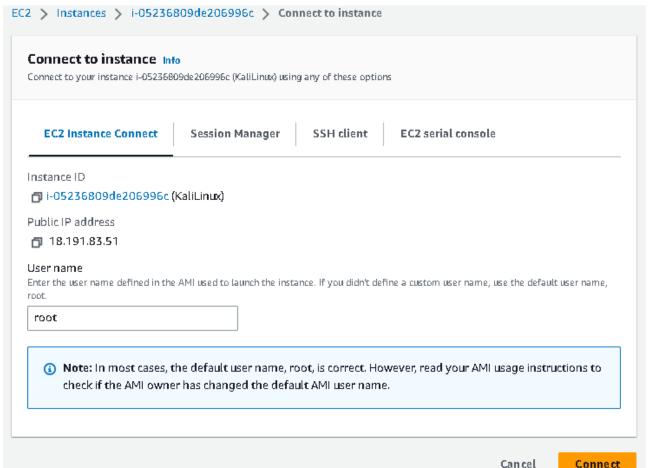
Then you can see it is launching



- Go to the instance detail page.
- Once we see the "Instance state" is running, we can now try to login to that using SSH
- All you need to do now is the check the instance and click the connect



Click the SSH client tab. Still remember the way we create the key?



EC2 Instance Connect	Session Manager	SSH client	EC2 serial console
nstance ID			
力 i-05236809de20699	5c (KaliLinux)		
1. Open an SSH client			
2. Locate your private	key file. The key used to l	aunch this instanc	e is KaliLinuxCharles.pem
·	if necessary, to ensure yo iLinuxCharles.pem	ur key is not public	cly viewable.
-	tance using its Public DNS -51.us-east-2.compute.ar		
xample:			
₱ ssh -i "KaliLinuxCharl	es.pem" root@ec2-18-191	1-83-51.us-east-2	.compute.amazonaws.com

Cancel

- SSH setup
 - pem is the key's format for OpenSSH
 - So you can directly connect that from your local Mac or local Linux

Example:

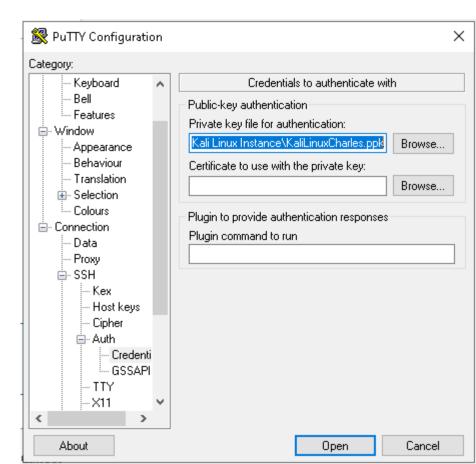
ssh -i "KaliLinuxCharles.pem" root@ec2-18-191-83-51.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com

 However, in my case, because I'm using the Windows with Putty SSH client, I changed that to .ppk format ← This is supported by Putty

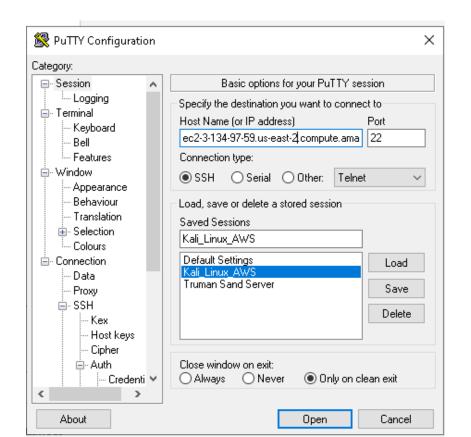


- Now! You know the idea
 - During the process of key creation, it asked you to store a copy of the key locally! (to your hard drive)
 - It is the "private key"!
 - There is actually a copy of "public key" in the cloud
 - AWS will do a check by a match with the copy of public key stored in AWS and a copy from your hard drive
- One more thing I need to remind you, the default user name for Kali is "Kali". If you use "root", you will be denied for SSH login

- The way I provide the private key file from hard drive in the PuTTY.
- This is used in the SSH connection



- Hit the [Open] (connection)
- Yes! We're in!



```
💤 kali@kali: ∼
💤 login as: kali
Authenticating with public key "KaliLinuxCharles"
Linux kali 6.1.0-kali5-cloud-amd64 #1 SMP PREEMPT DYNAMIC Debian 6.1.12-1kali2
2023-02-23) x86 64
The programs included with the Kali GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.
Kali GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
r-(Message from Kali developers)
 This is a minimal installation of Kali Linux, you likely
 want to install supplementary tools. Learn how:
 = https://www.kali.org/docs/troubleshooting/common-minimum-setup/
  This is a cloud installation of Kali Linux. Learn more about
  the specificities of the various cloud images:
 L- (Run: "touch ~/.hushlogin" to hide this message)
  -(kali⊕ kali)-[~]
```

RDP setup (GUI) (TBD)