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02 / 07 / 2014

«Renatus»

Ossec

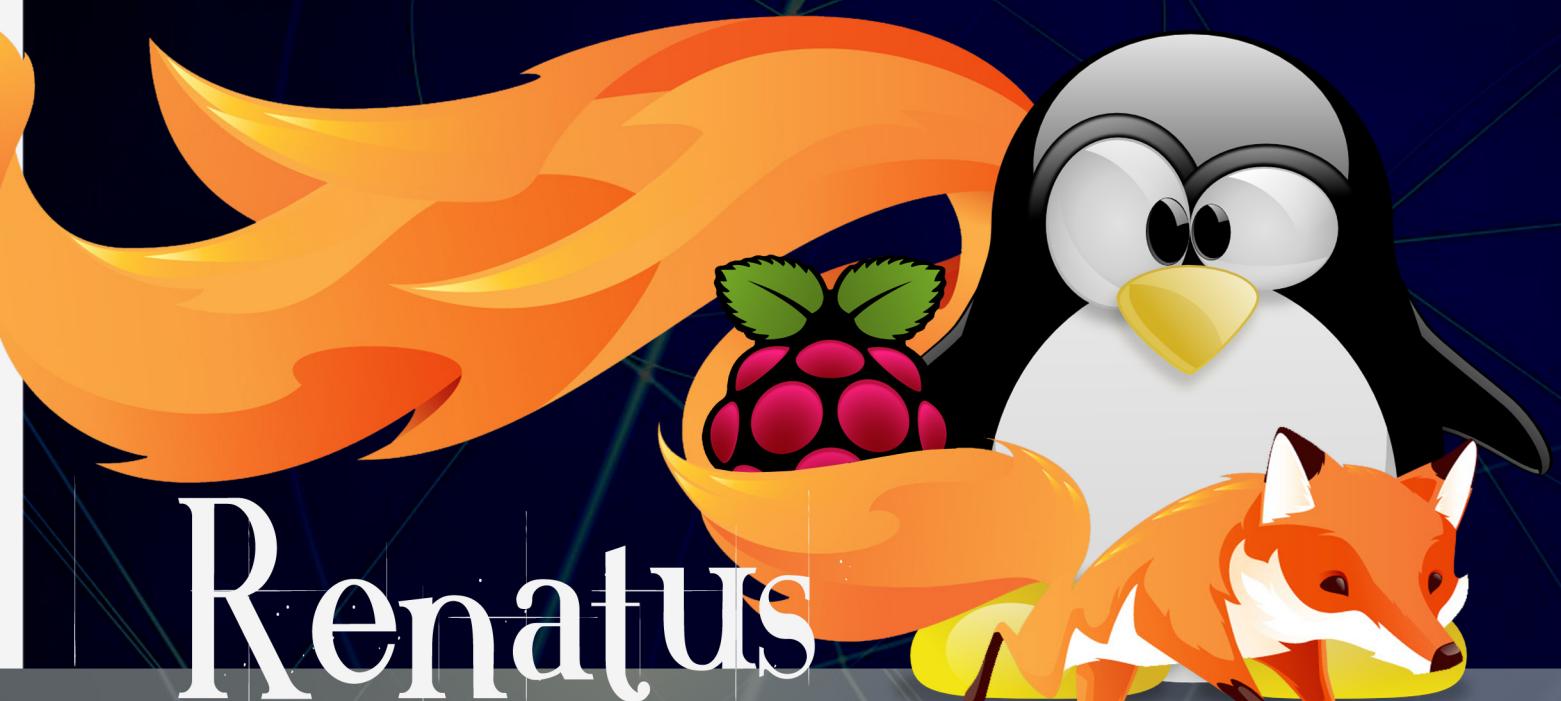
Open Source Software
ENSI Club

Open Source

Magazine

Quiz!

Steam Os|Elementary Os|Ubuntu 14.04



Renatus

--Technologie--

Raspberry pi:
Time to start your project

--Security--

HeartBleed:
Le cauchemar du Web

--Events--

SCC 2014:
Shell Coding Challenge

Open Source Software ENSI Club

It gives us considerable pleasure to release the 2nd Number of the OSSEC magazine entitled "Renatus".

The first issue of the Magazine was on January 1st 2013 , meant to bring you the info needed concerning open source and new technologies .. And now , July 2nd 2014, we witness the rebirth of the magazine (source of the latin name “ Renatus ”) to walk you through the actuality and the tips of an Open world ..

The magazine's contributors have shown great collaboration and team spirit so we would like to thank our colleagues who partially contributed to the magazine and we hope that we covered most of the areas that might interest our dear readers ..

We would be pleased to receive any suggestion that could assist us to make the OSSEC Magazine better , so don't hesitate to send us your feedbacks, your opinion matters to us ;)

Have a pleasant reading



Summary

— Open source development How & Why ?	P03	Security: — heartbleed	P09
— Elementary OS	P05	Technology: — Raspberry Pi	P21
— Ubuntu 14.04	P11	Open tips	P25
— Proprietary vs open source software	P15	Entertainment: — Quiz!!	P29
— Steam OS	P19	Events: — Shell Coding Challenge	P31
— Firefox Bettounsi	P27	About us / Contact / Team	P33



Open Source

Software development

Why & How!

Louis Pasteur said : « Science knows no country, because knowledge belongs to humanity, and is the torch which illuminates the world »

The most commonly known proof of this saying is the famous GNU-Linux, a partnership between two parties half way around the world that is continuing to grow throughout the years thanks to open-source development.. Have you heard of the book « The cathedral & the Bazaar » written by Eric S. Raymond ? Making the distinction between the two kinds of development methods, the writer described the closed-source development as « the building of a cathedral », he meant by that the one process from the beginning to the end of a determined group with « central planning, tight organization.. » he said, leading to a program, an expensive one most of the time due to the resources and energy spent on it.. The closed-source program can provide you with the wanted result but it doesn't show you how it's done since every access to the source is denied. The Chinese said: « Don't give me a fish, teach me how to catch it ». Here comes the open-source development which is by definition open to everyone or as S. Raymond described it « a bazaar of differing agendas and approaches » :

everyone can see the source code and even contribute to the process of making the project; « out of which a coherent and stable system could seemingly only be a succession of miracles », he means by « bazaar » the different people from all over the world working together and producing a well functioning program, better yet, any developer willing to change something can post comments, report the bugs and can even have the possibility to write an improved code and redistribute it.. Open-source development is simply a group of people working together towards a common purpose : the best version of the program.

Let's see what this means, the open-source is like its name shows : a computer program which the source code is available to the general public to see, make changes, improve and redistribute.. « How does it work ? », you may ask, « Can I start an open-source project myself? ». The writer above described the opensource development as a « bazaar », don't let that misguide you, it doesn't mean it's chaotic, in fact the steps that you need to make in an open-source project are quite clear : first, if you decide to start a project, you announce it to the public, maybe some will offer to help. Each project has its own distinct methods for communication so that the group can work on the code together, each one sharing what they.come up with so that no



Open-source development shortens the distances between people as they can work on the same project from a distance, it strengthens the team spirit but most importantly lets you be part of something big and important, a whole committee of developers working together to make a project work and help improve something and leave a mark in the world..

Alone we can do something, but together there are no limits to the possibilities.. « Thousands of candles can be lightened from a single candle, and the life of the single candle will not be shortened. » Buddha said, Knowledge doesn't decrease by being shared.. That's the principle of the open-source and that is why as developers, we should contribute to this society and be more active.. It took over 400,000 people to build the pyramids, 300 people for the Eiffel tower, how many will it take to make a complete open source society and spread knowledge ?

Lamia Ben Neticha

one would feel left out, and as a result can get feedback on patches and contributions. Then comes the fruit of the joined efforts : the release of the first version, it is a trial allowing the discovery of the problems and bugs and missing parts so that it can be fixed and improved, sometimes it can even be the foundation to a new project and so on. .The importance of open-source is that it's like a flowing water never stands still, it can start with a simple idea like the Linux kernel or Firefox web browser and it can evolve into something powerful and highly useful..

Elementary OS

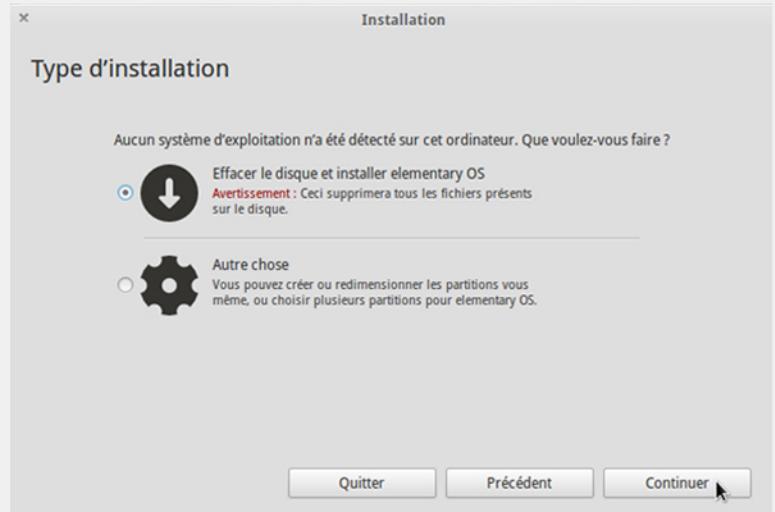
Luna

- ▶ Elementary Os is an Ubuntu based Linux distro, its latest release entitled “Luna” was highly anticipated and has triggered over 100.000 downloads in the first week it was released (in August). Most of these downloads were coming from windows PCs according to the elementary team. So let's take a look at it.



Setup & Boot speed

The installer looks like a typical Ubuntu one. It did not take long to get elementary installed on my laptop. The OS loaded to the log-in screen in 20 seconds, which is a pretty good time for my low specs PC and is slightly quicker than Ubuntu 13.04 .



First look

Elementary OS is distinguished with a nice simple polished user interface , it uses a new desktop user interface called “Pantheon” which is clearly inspired by the Mac OS user interface. Pantheon looks really beautiful and is shipped with nice and fluid animations , it's a really great alternative for those who still find it difficult to adapt to Ubuntu's unity.

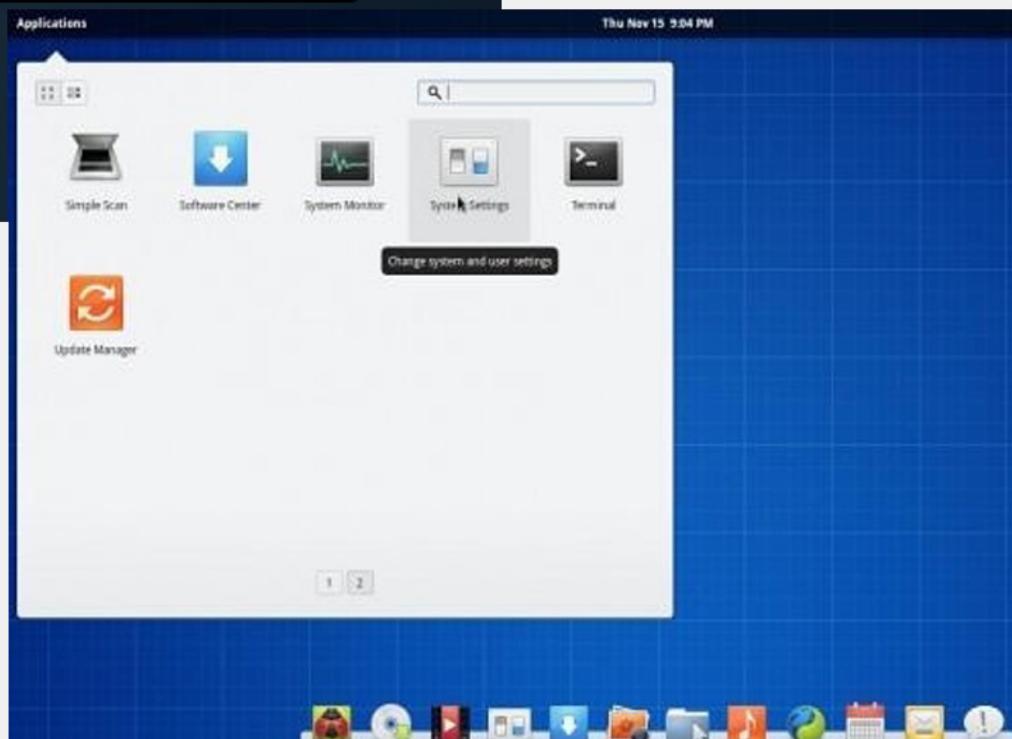
Preinstalled Packages

Many applications, some of them are even custom designed by elementary team, have made it to elementary OS Luna. They include:

- - Geary Mail : is a simple web mail client
- - Midori Web Browser : a lightweight web browser. It's quick and effective but lacks the developers features.
- - Noise: A basic Music app that just works.

- Empathy : a chat app that connects with Jabber, Facebook, Google Talk, AIM, IRC, Yahoo... and other chat clients.
- Software center : The same software used in Ubuntu.
- Pantheon terminal : It gives multi-tab facility and very stable.

Elementary OS does not include a document editing software suite like libreOffice or openOffice which we find it odd..



User Interface

- The application menu :

it looks intuitive, with the possibility to sort apps into categories. Sure the Unity dashboard is far more enhanced and full of features. But this one also does the job.

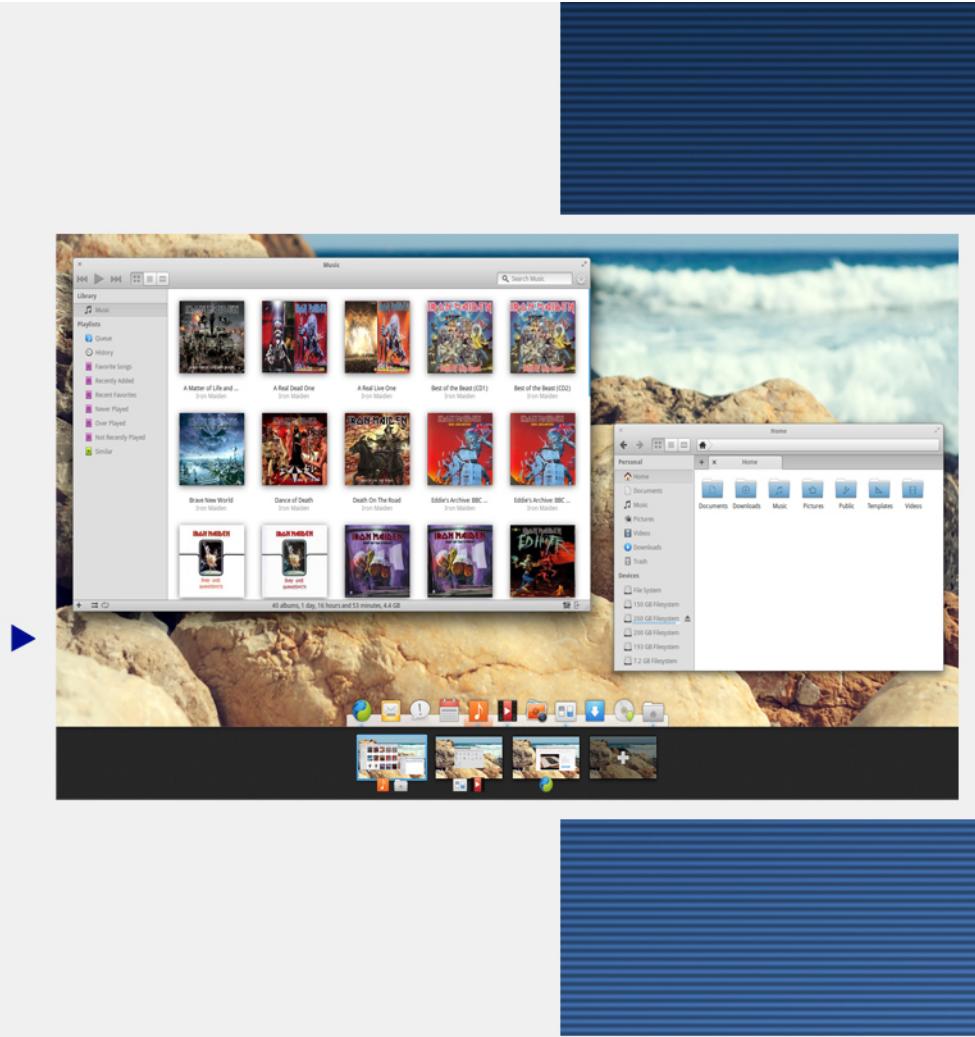
- The dock :

called "Plank" and based on "docky" is as simple and intuitive as possible.

- The Desktop :

no major problems were found, but right click on the desktop to do simple things like changing wallpapers, as long as supporting folders, icons, on desktop are weirdly unavailable.

- Hot Corners : a very handy addition to an already robust desktop. This feature, similar to Mac OS , enables you to add shortcuts to useful stuff, like navigating through multiple desktops, through a simple movement of the mouse cursor to the corners of your screen.



— Overall experience —

Elementary is a pretty fast OS , and I feel it is almost there to be a dependable and reliable operating system for daily use.

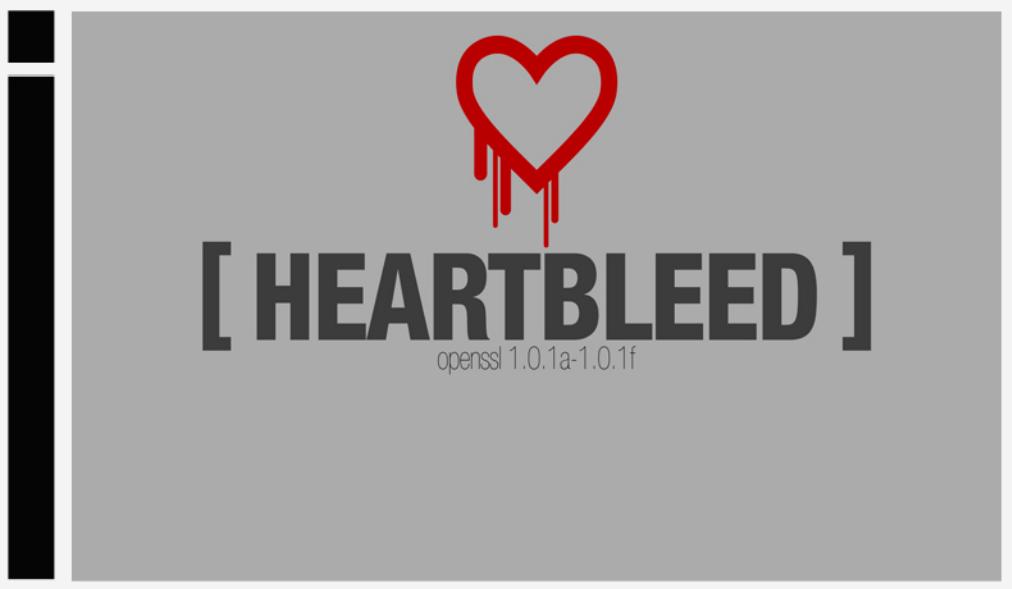
The shipped applications are of a good quality. But sometimes lacks some advanced functionalities.

— Conclusion —

As you may have noticed, this OS targets the non experienced Linux users. With it's intuitive and beautiful user interface, and it's simplicity, Elementary OS shows a lot of potential. It can be the next big thing in Linux distros world, so keep an eye on it

Hamza Sayadi





Pourquoi heartbleed est le pire cauchemar de toutes les pages web ?

HeartBleed « le cœur qui saigne » est la fameuse faille rendue publique au début d'avril 2014 alors qu'elle existait depuis 3 ans.

Certains pensent que la réaction de la vulnérabilité Heartbleed OpenSSL est trop exagérée, mais ce n'est pas le cas: HeartBleed devient un problème majeur et pourrait être l'une des plus grandes vulnérabilités répandues dans l'histoire du web moderne. Afin de s'assurer que l'information que vous envoyez à partir de votre ordinateur à quelqu'un d'autre (ou à un autre serveur web) est protégée et sécurisée on a recours au cryptage, ce dernier est la racine de Heartbleed. On est en fait de plus en plus concerné par la sécurité des données personnelles et confidentielles et conscients de leurs importances.. et afin de les protéger, l'Internet a un ensemble de protocoles, communément appelés Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) et sa Layer Security successeur +de transport (TLS). SSL / TLS est une partie importante de la façon

façon dont le web moderne fonctionne. La mise en œuvre la plus commune pour fournir cette fonctionnalité (SSL / TLS) à un site Web ou une application est l'ensemble d'outils open-source OpenSSL. Parlons des utilisations de ce dernier: OpenSSL est inclus dans beaucoup de versions de Linux, y compris Debian, Suse, Red Hat et Ubuntu . Deux des projets les plus populaires pour agir en tant que serveurs web, Apache et Nginx, utilisent OpenSSL . Il ne s'agit pas seulement des applications et des services qui contrôlent les pages Web. Beaucoup de services de courrier électronique, les clients de messagerie instantanée, routeurs de réseau et même les imprimantes peuvent utiliser OpenSSL .

OpenSSL fonctionne sur 66 % de la bande. Même si vous ne voyez jamais OpenSSL ou vous ne connaissez pas ce qu'il représente, les chances sont, vous interagissez avec lui plusieurs fois par jour. Cette interaction peut être aussi simple que d'entrer un mot de passe pour un compte de messagerie ou aussi

OpenSSL



complexe que l'envoi d'un message ou photo privée. Bref, OpenSSL est une partie importante de l'Internet moderne, donc qu'arriverait-il si OpenSSL avait un défaut? Que faire si les clés secrètes entre vous et le serveur ont été soudainement accessibles par une troisième partie? Et si ce défaut était impossible à détecter? C'est Heartbleed : une vulnérabilité qui, jusqu'ici, est passée inaperçue. En effet, il est conçu de manière à ce que, avec assez d'efforts et suffisamment de temps, beaucoup d'informations peuvent être accessibles par quelqu'un d'autre. Et vous (et le serveur concerné) n'auriez aucune idée. Le pire, c'est que cette vulnérabilité a réellement été autour depuis Décembre 2011. Beaucoup de logiciels ont commencé à utiliser la version vulnérable de OpenSSL en mai 2012. Donc, pendant deux ans ,toute application, site web, banque ou la messagerie privée utilisant OpenSSL a été vulnérable à ce bug.

Que faire pour régler ce problème ?

* On doit tout d'abord tester la vulnérabilité

d'un site web à la faille HeartBleed : Il existe une page dédiée permettant de faire tout cela en entrant son URL : Filippo.io., des extensions Chrome et Firefox permettent également de savoir si un site Web en particulier est concerné par cette faille.

* Se méfier des attaques par phishing dans le sillage de HeartBleed. En effet, la faille HeartBleed pourrait augmenter les attaques de phishing menées par mail : les pirates invitent alors les internautes à renouveler leurs mots de passe sur certains services en ligne (réseaux sociaux, services bancaires, etc...), en les dirigeant vers de fausses pages web, afin de dérober leurs données d'identification à ces services.

* Changer de mots de passe: Il est recommandé aux internautes de changer de mot de passe une fois que les sites web concernés ont corrigé la faille. Le monde de la sécurité informatique ne cesse jamais d'évoluer, mais vous avez certainement posé la question : « Sommes nous encore sûres de notre sécurité sur internet ? »

Hela Karaa

Ubuntu 14.04

The Trusty Tahr

April 17th, 2014 , the Ubuntu family celebrated the birth of their new born baby the Ubuntu 14.04 code named The Trusty Tahr (meaning african wild goat)..

The long waited Ubuntu 14.04 is out there, featuring many possibilities by including the greatest open source technologies into an easy Linux distribution ..

*You still don't even know what UBUNTU is ?

Ubuntu is a Debian based Linux distribution built to bring the spirit of Ubuntu to the world of computers. According to the official website of Ubuntu "Ubuntu is an ancient African word meaning 'humanity to others'. It also means 'I am what I am because of who we all are'. The Ubuntu operating system brings the spirit of Ubuntu to the world of computers."

* Ok then what's Canonical ?

Working with a close-knit team from the open-source community, Canonical is responsible for delivering six-monthly releases, as well as co-ordinating security, trouble-shooting and providing an online platform for community interaction. The number-one provider of Ubuntu services, Canonical works closely with businesses and individuals alike. Canonical also develops bespoke systems, provides comprehensive support and all the training that's necessary to get everybody up and running. With more than 500 employees in over 39 countries, the company continues expanding to support the millions of Ubuntu users around the world.

* What does LTS means ?

LTS is an abbreviation for "Long Term Support". A new LTS version is released every 2 years. In previous releases, a Long Term Support (LTS) version had 3 years support on Ubuntu (Desktop) and 5 years on Ubuntu Server. Starting with Ubuntu 12.04 LTS, both versions will receive 5 years support.

* Ok so what does it offer ?

Ubuntu 14.04 offers smarter searching as it includes smart filters to make it faster and easier to find the content you need of filed stored on your computer or on the web. In fact , when you type something to search



LibreOffice



Installation :-

You simply have to visit www.ubuntu.com/download and whether you have already an earlier distribution and want to upgrade or have an other operating system and would like to explore Ubuntu , this website offers you a simple guide to walk you through the upgrade or the set up of Ubuntu 14.04 , all you need to do is follow the steps ;)



useful to you over time which helps it get the best results .

For the office applications, it continues with the almighty LibreOffice that gives you the complete package : easy to use, has all the features you might need and for free \$! For Windows users, don't worry, it is completely compatible with Microsoft Office files and you can easily alter them and share them as you please ..

If you wish to surf the net securely and fast , Ubuntu 14.04 is what you're looking for: it has already Mozilla Firefox installed with automatic security updates to keep you secure from viruses and malware as well as an anti-phishing technology, but if it doesn't go well with your taste you can always install Chromium browser (free, fast and open source ;)) ..

The Ubuntu family has also thought of your communication needs , and comes with the pre-installed Thunderbird that allows you to access your emails, address book and calendar. And if you're a security Geek and would like to send secret , encrypted messages, you'd really enjoy Thunderbird (more details in "open tips" ;))

* What's next ?

So , now if you finished installing the Ubuntu 14.04, you'd notice that you have almost everything you need concerning the software mentioned above to meet your needs, nevertheless, you can still use the Ubuntu software center to look for and explore other possibilities , such as :

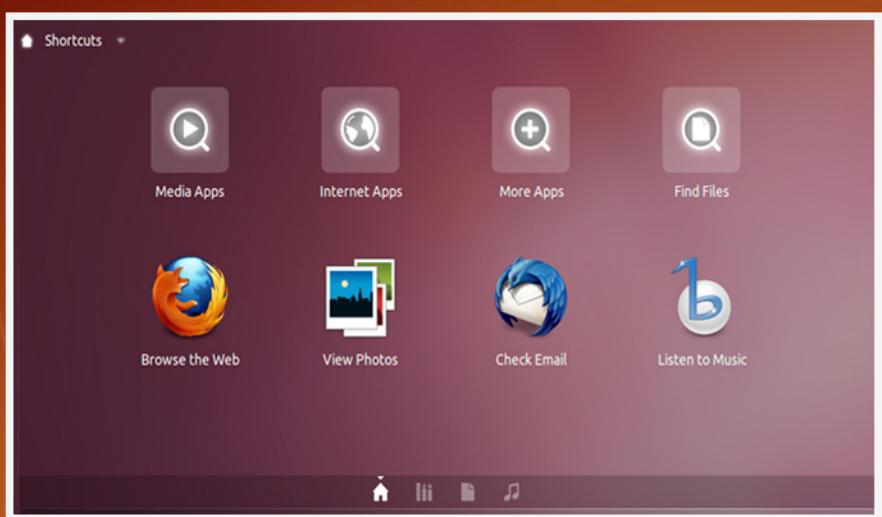


-**VLC** : no need to define this one ;)

-**Steam** : more info in the Steam OS article . But let's just say that it's the future of game distribution

-**Dropbox** : the cloud technology is put under your disposal to store your info in total security

-**GIMP** : Photoshop found its open-source competitor GIMP (GNU Image Manipulation Program) , this free alternative provides you with all the basic functions you need to adjust and modify your pictures .. Yes, alittle complicated at first , but you'll get used to it in a while ;)



The great thing about Ubuntu is that you can personalize it according to your taste , for example the default desktop manager Unity is easy to configure and get better appearance of your icons as well as your desktop. In fact with unity tweak tool you can have access to all the settings in just one place , all what you have to do is to open your terminal and simply type : sudo apt-get install unity-tweak-tool to install it and enjoy your powerful new tool.

* Already thinking about Ubuntu 14.10 ?

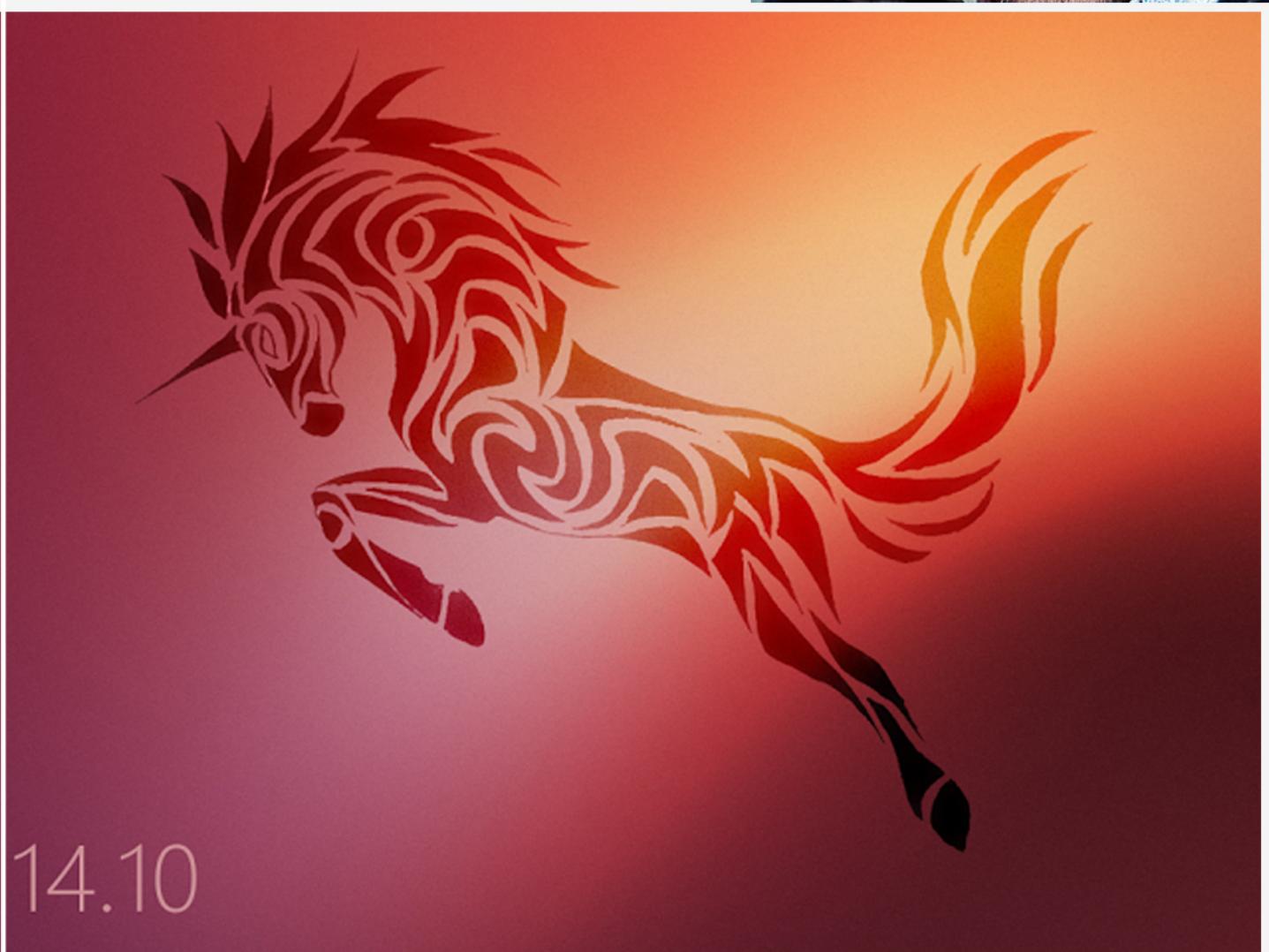
Indeed , the Ubuntu family are always thinking one step ahead , thus , they already named the next release the Utopic Unicorn , about it Canonical founder Mark Shuttleworth has expressed his motivation and enthusiasm to always do better : " Let's make something amazing. Something unified and upright, something about which we can be universally proud. And since we're getting that once-every-two-years chance to make fresh

starts and dream unconstrained dreams about what the future should look like, we may as well go all out and give it a dreamlike name."

Ubuntu 14.10 is set for release in October 2014 and if its content is as idealistic as its name, it would be a huge jump ahead ..

Lamia Ben Neticha

Dhia Edine Chouchane



Software

Open source vs proprietary software

Open source , this great concept based on sharing and collaborative improvement of software source code existed long time before the free software movement .

In fact , when computers were first used in the universities , it was only for research . Therefore, scientists shared softwares, and the programmer was paid for programming and not for the program itself. Later on ,proprietary-software was born and it quickly dominated the software land scape and most people forgot about open source software . However , there are still those who wanted to share their source code with others with no severe restrictions . Fortunately, the open source concept never disappeared and was revived in 1983 by Richard Stallman who created the GNU operating system and gave to programmers the chance to collaborate and share useful information in order to come up with new innovative open-source alternatives that are capable of competing with proprietary ones . We are going to list some of the best open source applications and free alternatives that are known for their excellent quality as well as their stability . These programs deliver great features with no high prices.

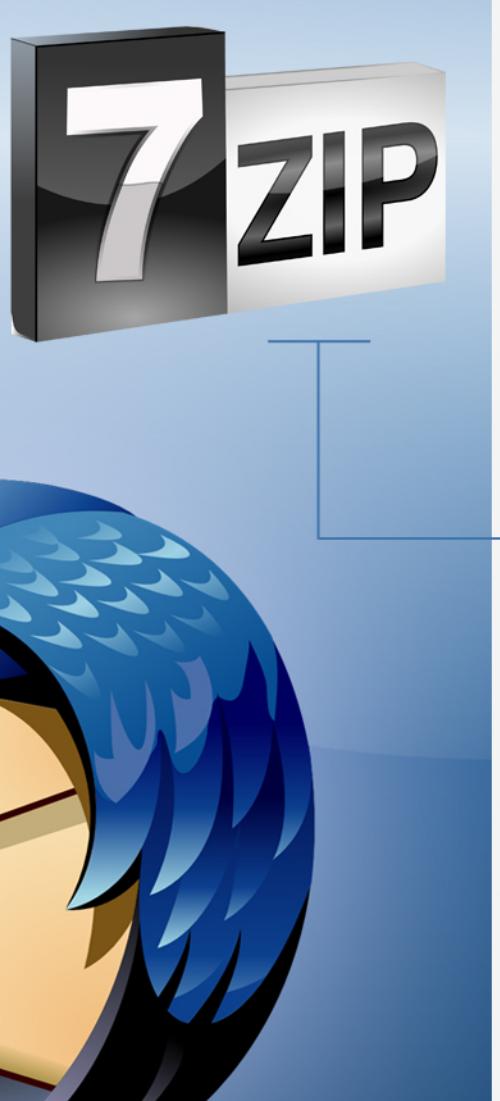
Libre Office VS Microsoft Office

Let's start with Libre Office and its Microsoft Office opponent Microsoft office, certainly each one of you has heard of Microsoft office , the office suite of desktop applications, servers and services for the Microsoft windows and OS X operating systems . It's ainly known for its different components .The most famous are : Microsoft office word: this word processor is considered the main program in office. Microsoft office excel : an interactive computer application program that organizes and analyses data in tabular form . Finally, Microsoft office power point : a presentation program that is used to create sideshows composed of texts , graphics and other forms . No one can deny the importance of Microsoft office for most business ,however, it's very expensive ! But guess what ? With open source software there are always other options. In this case, we have LIBRE OFFICE it offers nearly the same general functionalities as MICROSOFT OFFICE but in a free package, plus it works with the standard Microsoft file formats in order to facilitate the task . It also creates hybrid pdf files .



Thunderbird VS Microsoft Outlook

In this Microsoft office suite , we have also MICROSOFT OUTLOOK , this personal information manager that functions as a personal organizer. It is one of the most widely used and it is the most expensive Microsoft office professional suite ! Again the open source free software center offers an adequate solution for those who can't afford it. Mozilla THUNDERBIRD makes e-mailing safer, faster, and easier with such features as intelligent Spam filters, a built-in RSS reader, and quick search. It 's as efficient as microsoft outlook but with 95\$ in your pocket. Adding to that Mozilla offers the Thunderbird extension LIGHTENING CALENDAR that organizes your daily schedule and life's important events in a calendar that is fully integrated with your Thunderbird !

The image shows the Mozilla Thunderbird logo, which consists of a stylized blue bird icon on the left and the word "THUNDERBIRD" in a bold, blue, sans-serif font on the right.

7-Zip VS Winzip

Concerning file compression, Microsoft offers WINZIP ,a share ware file archiver and compressor with a powerful set of tools and options for compressing and decompressing files in different formats. However, with the open source community there is always other free alternatives ! Consider 7-ZIP, It works with a wide range of compression formats, exactly like Win Zip. It also offers 256-bit AES encryption, and localization in 79 different languages. Adding to that, It can be integrated with windows for more flexibility .

Turbocash VS Quikbooks

The image shows the LibreOffice logo, which features the word "LibreOffice" in a large, green and black font. Below the text are several small icons representing different office applications like word processing, spreadsheets, and presentations.

Now we will talk about QUIKBOOKS ,this accounting software package developed and marketed by intuit. It has a simple surface and performs many tasks related to record keeping and data compilation, in fact it records and processes accounting transactions within functional modules such as account payable, accounts receivable, payroll and trial balance. However, like every propriety software, it's expensive . But it doesn't matter since we have TURBOCASH , a powerful

a powerful accounting software that gives you the same functionalities as quickbooks but for free. It has comprehensive report features and it can be configured in different ways in order to be more adaptable and meet the needs of different companies around the world.

Gimp VS Photoshop

Last but not least, Photoshop, this famous image editing software developed and manufactured by adobe system inc . It allows users to manipulate easily digital photos. and It is definitely the leader in photo editing software . Yet it found its open source competitor GIMP (GNU image manipulating program) , it is for free but it's definitely as powerful as Photoshop . Plus it allows you to invest 600 dollars needed

to purchase Photoshop ! It also offers all the advanced features you need to retouch your digital photos such as layers and paths . It is easy to learn and compatible with most operating systems such as windows , Linux and MAC OS X , so -you don't need to switch computers in order to use gimp .



To sum up, the world of open source software offers free alternatives that are as powerful as any other expensive commercial package. So, the software industries should absolutely consider free software as a great option again .

Hanin Slimene



**GIMP
2.8**

- L'une des plus importantes raisons qui empêchent Linux de conquérir encore plus les PC de bureau est sans aucun doute la difficulté de faire du "gaming" dessus. un problème frustrant pour les utilisateurs de l'OS et qui représente la raison pour laquelle certains refuse de migrer vers une distribution Linux. mais cela est peut être sur le point de changer...

En effet , Valve, la firme responsable de Steam (la célèbre plate-forme de distribution de jeux vidéo Créeée Par "Valve"), a annoncé en Septembre 2013 au LinuxCon qu'elle travaillait sur une distribution Linux destinée pour les "gamers".

En effet , Valve croit selon son co-fondateur et PDG , le célèbre Gabe Newell que "Linux est l'avenir du jeu en dépit de sa part minuscule actuelle du marché" , cela pourrait être difficile à croire pour certains mais Newell pense que " Les systèmes qui sont favorables à l'innovation et embrassent l'ouverture vont avoir un avantage concurrentiel supérieur à des systèmes fermés ou fortement réglementés."

A la base , Steam OS n'est rien d'autre qu'une distribution GNU/Linux Basée sur Debian , Avec un client Steam préinstallé et qui se lance automatiquement en plein écran au démarrage de la machine pour donner un affichage semblable à celui d'une Xbox One ou une PS4 , vous pouvez biensur revenir à votre bureau habituel avec une interface de bureau Gnome.

Steam OS

Linux For Gamers !



Gabe Newell



Valve compte aussi sortir Steam Machine qui serait une sorte de cross-over entre un ordinateur et une Console de salon et qui est dotée d'une Steam Controller assez originale tentant de simuler grâce à ses deux touchpad et ses douze touches , l'expérience de jeu avec un clavier et une souris Steam Machine serait construite selon plusieurs modèles et par différents constructeurs dont le célèbre Alienware.

Rien d'excitant jusqu'à maintenant mais , vu que Steam Machine va bien évidemment tourner sous Steam OS , elle ne serait capable d'exécuter que les jeux compatibles avec Linux , et donc pour mieux rivaliser avec les autres consoles de salons du marché, Valve serait prêt à porter beaucoup plus de jeux sur Linux.

En Outre , vu la taille et le poids de Valve sur le marché des jeux vidéo , Steam OS pourrait bien être la raison pour laquelle des constructeurs de matériel comme Nvidia ou AMD révisent leurs politiques vis à vis du support de Linux et s'investissent encore plus dans le développement de pilotes de meilleure qualité pour l'OS.

Un projet qui a fait couler beaucoup d'encre sur le web, et qui pourrait enfin "démocratiser" les jeux vidéo et briser la mainmise Windows / Direct X en faveur de l'open source. De son coté , Linus Torvalds se montre ambitieux ; "J'aime les annonces de Steam - Je pense que c'est une occasion pour vraiment aider le Linux sur le Desktop" affirme-t-il .

Steam OS est encore en phase beta , et est disponible en téléchargement gratuitement. Serait ce le pas judicieux à faire afin de lancer le gaming sur Linux?

Hamza Sayadi



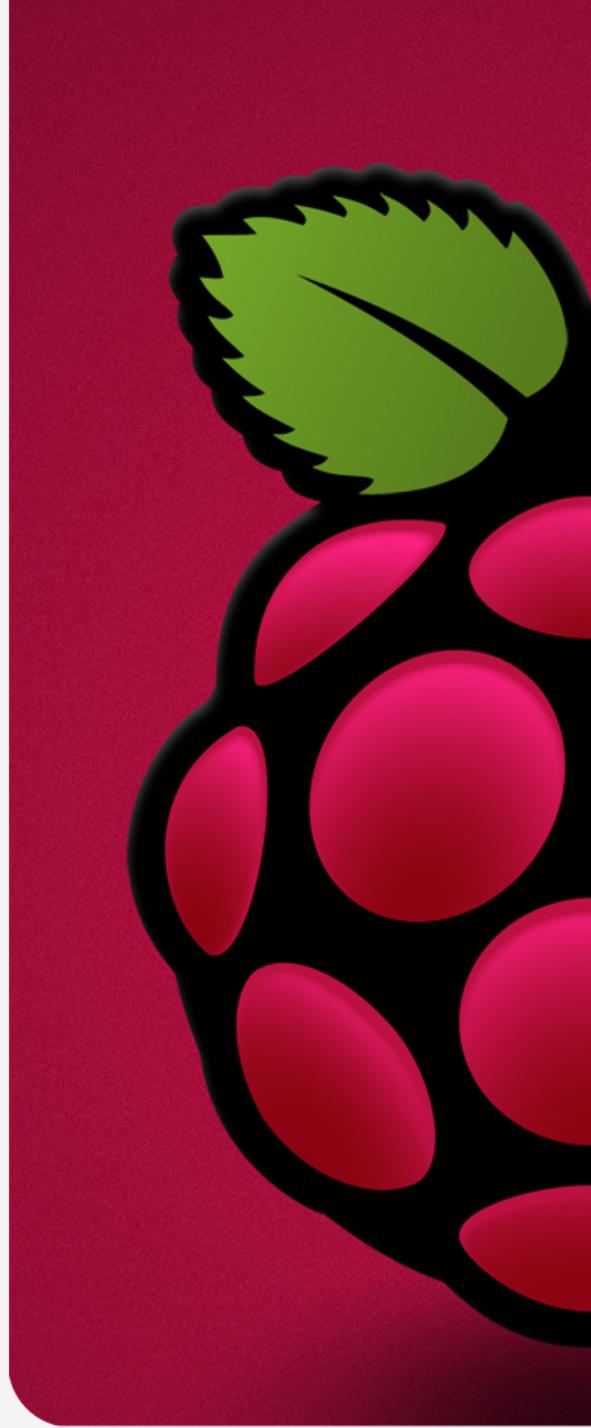
Raspberry Pi

Time to start your own project

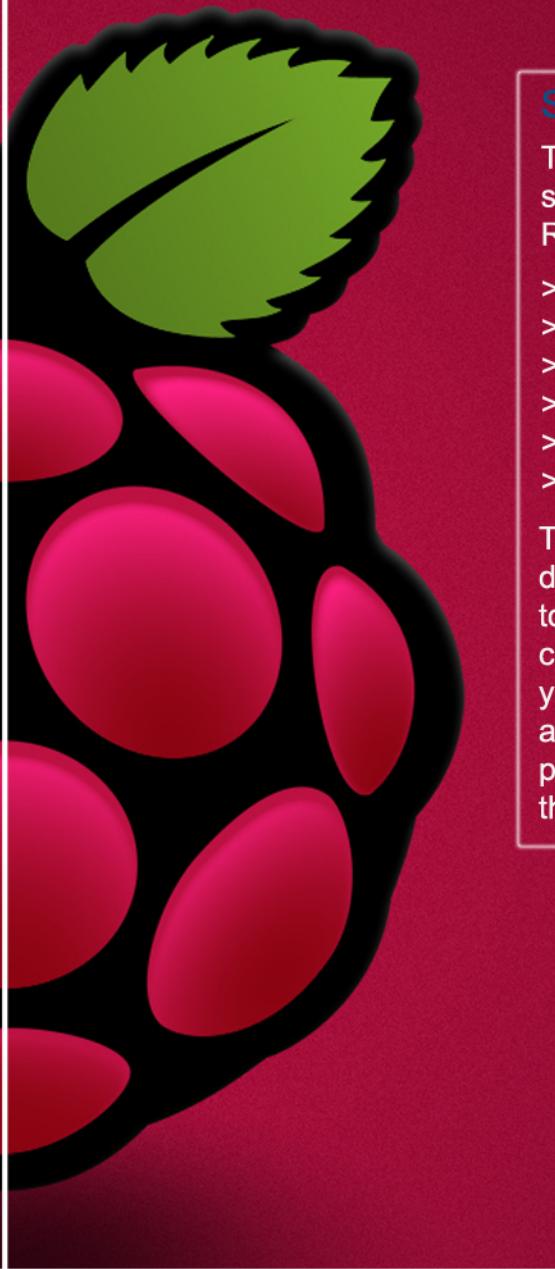
On 29 February 2012 a small single board computer - with the tasty name of Raspberry Pi - has captured the curiosity of tech journalists and enthusiasts around the world due to a combination of its purpose, capabilities, and usefulness. The UK-based Raspberry Pi Foundation says its machine has become a genuine phenomenon. "There is no sign of a slowdown in demand," says Mike Buffham one of two Raspberry Pi distributors.

What you can do with a Raspberry Pi :

It is developed by the game designer David Braben, in the U.K with the intention of providing low-cost computers and free software to students and promoting the teaching of basic computer science . For about \$35, you get a case-less computer with HDMI and analog composite video output. You can add up to two USB devices (which, in most cases, will be a mouse and keyboard) and connect it to the Internet via wired Ethernet. The Raspberry Pi is powerful and inexpensive, allowing you to create a home media center, Internet radio, or even your own VPN server on the cheap. You can also over-clock your Pi, normally over-clocking, the process of making a computer operate more quickly or powerfully than recommended by the manufacturer, is not advised. But the Raspberry Pi Foundation knows its users too well to forbid it, and even offers suggestions on how to do it without voiding your warranty.



*Moreover, you can build your own supercomputer. While a single Raspberry Pi is about as powerful as a Pentium 2 with graphics on par with the original XBox. Connect 64 of them together, like one University of South Hampton professor did, and you have some serious power at your fingertips. Professor Simon Cox put out a tutorial on how to make a 64-node (or more) supercomputer by racking that many Raspberry Pi. One recommended

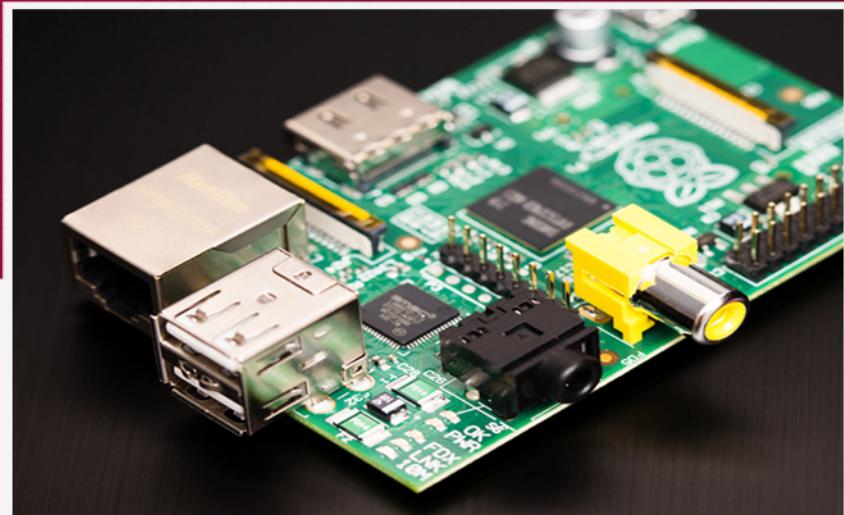
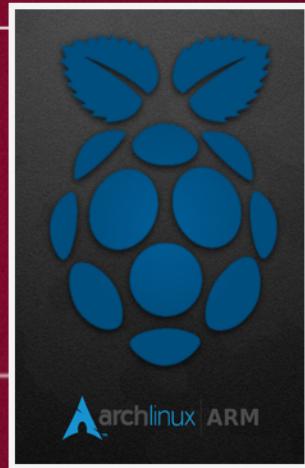


Software:

The Raspberry Pi primarily uses Linux kernel-based operating systems. This is a comprehensive list of OS available for the Raspberry Pi;

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------|
| >Arch Linux ARM | >Raspbmc | >Risc OS |
| >Angstrom Linux | >Slackware ARM | >QtOnPi |
| >Debian ARM | >Raspbian | >SLiTaz |
| >Pidora, a Fedora Remix | >Gentoo | >IPFire |
| >Meego MER + XBMC | >PiBang | |
| >OpenELEC + XBMC | | |

The foundation recommends Debian as default distribution. It's straightforward to replace the root partition on the SD card with another ARM Linux distro if you want to use something else (there are several available on downloads page of RPi Site). The OS is stored on the SD card.



technique: Build your racks from Legos.

*Who needs a pricey iPad when you can build your own RPi touchscreen tablet to your exact specifications? Andre Hitchman wrote a complete tutorial for doing so with a Chalkboard Electronics touch screen. Amazingly, there are only seven steps—though, to be fair, the resulting "tablet" isn't exactly portable, festooned as it is with lots of dangling wires and loose components.

*You can also built a Gaming Device, but It's quite illegal to emulate licensed games and developers like Nintendo take it very seriously. So, if you're interested in playing free or fair use games, it's easy to set up your Pi as a gaming console.

--When it comes to this \$35 micro-computer, the real question might be, what can't you do with it?--

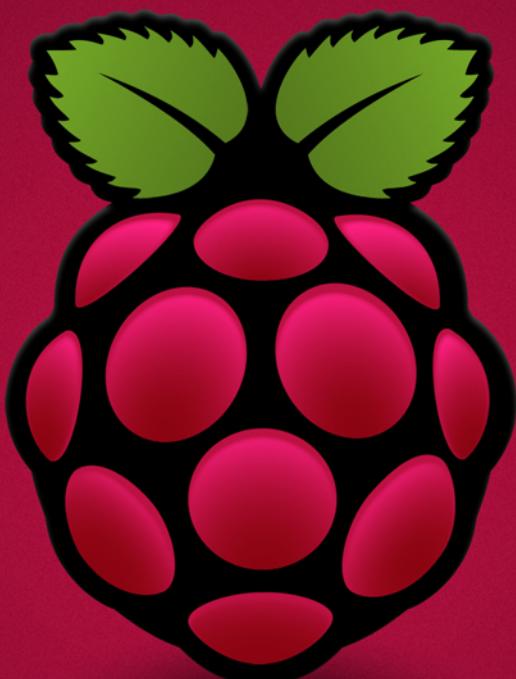
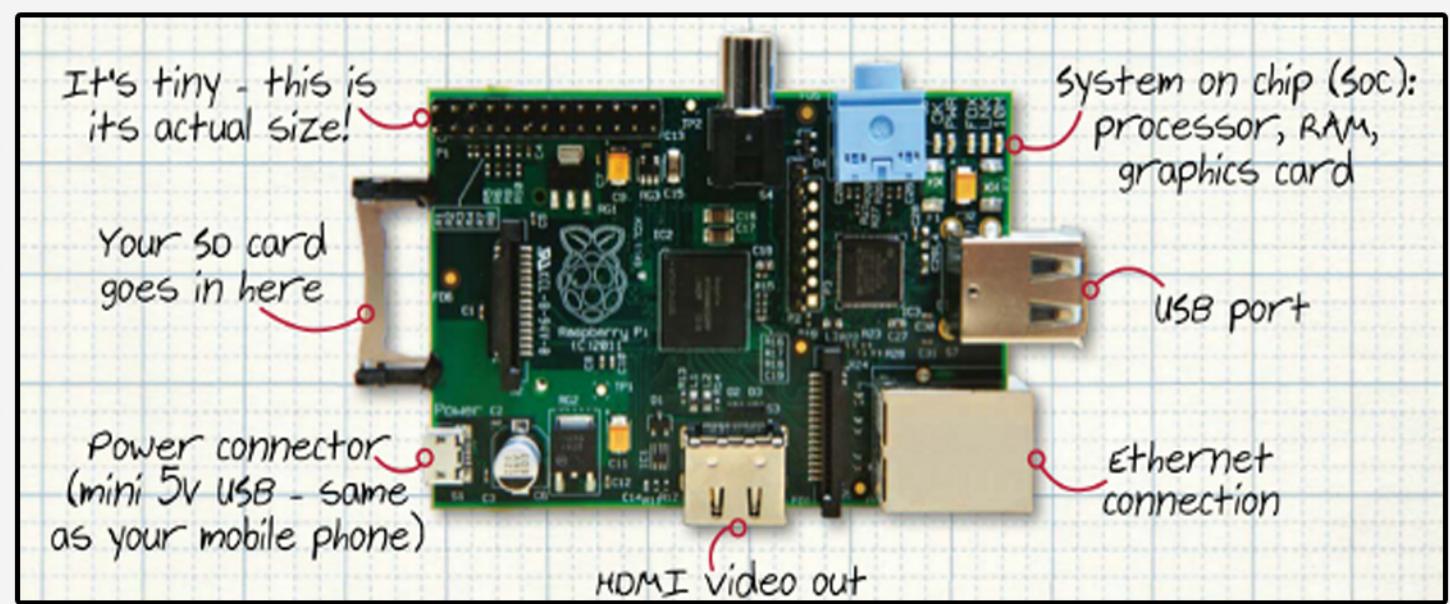
Specifications and performance

There are 2 models of Rpi ;The Model B is the \$35 version with the most connectivity options, and is the model that most enthusiasts are interested in. A Model A without Ethernet and with a single USB port is on the way and will be sold for \$25. As for the specifications, the Raspberry Pi is a credit card-sized computer powered by the Broadcom BCM2835 System-On-a-Chip (SoC). This SoC includes a 32-bit ARM processor, clocked at 700MHz, and a Videocore IV GPU. It also has 256MB (512MB for Model B) of RAM in a POP package above the SoC. The Raspberry Pi is powered by a 5V micro USB AC charger or at least 4 AA batteries (with a bit of hacking). While the ARM CPU delivers real-world performance similar to that of a 300MHz Pentium 2, The Broadcom GPU is a very capable

graphics core apparently doubles the performance currently found in the iPhone 4S. It is also expected to easily outperform Nvidia's Tegra 2. In that regard, the Videocore IV GPU is rather potent as it is capable of hardware decoding 1080p with bit-rates up to 40Mb/s.

The Raspberry Pi phenomenon appears to go from strength to strength; like a runaway train, it's ploughing ahead and forging itself a place in the record books. It's hardly surprising - the hardware alone is developed perfectly for the goals of the Raspberry Pi Foundation, the pricing is pitched perfectly, and having the unique versatility of Linux as the operating system seals the deal nicely.

Atef Arfaoui





“Computer is not a device anymore. It is an extension of your mind and your gateway to other people.”

Recognize who made this quote ? .. It's [Mark Shuttleworth](#) , one of the most influential people in the open source world and the founder of the beloved Ubuntu ..

He's certainly someone worth mentioning , so here's a short biography to give you an idea about this remarkable man

[Mark Shuttleworth](#) was born in 1973 in south Africa . He obtained a Bachelor of Business Science degree in Finance and Information Systems at the University of Cape Town . As a student, he became involved in the installation of the first residential Internet connections at the university.

Mark founded Thawte, a company of digital certificates and cryptography that was acquired in 1999 by VeriSign. In 2000 he founded HBD, an investment company, and setup the Shuttleworth Foundation, which funds innovative change in society by supporting Fellows and investing in their educational, free, and open source software projects. In 2002 he flew as a cosmonaut member of the crew of Soyuz mission TM34 to the International Space Station, after a year of training in Star City, Russia, Houston, and Kazakhstan and became the first south African citizen to travel to space ..

In 2004 he returned to the free software world by funding the development of Ubuntu, a Linux distribution based on Debian, through his company Canonical Ltd. In 2005 he founded the Ubuntu Foundation and made an initial investment of 10 million dollars.

On 15 October 2006, it was announced that Mark Shuttleworth became the first patron of KDE, the highest level of sponsorship available but this patronship ended in 2012.

On 25 October 2013 Shuttleworth and Ubuntu were awarded the Austrian anti-privacy Big Brother Award for sending local Ubuntu Unity Dash searches to Canonical servers by default .

At the age of 40 , [Mark Shuttleworth](#) still has much to offer , he's an inspiration to all people who'd like to make a difference in open-source or otherwise ..

Lamia Ben Neticha

Source :

<http://www.markshuttleworth.com/biography>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mark_Shuttleworth

Siri For Command Line

Betty est un projet lancé sur Github le 4 Mai qui est une sorte de google now pour notre chère ligne de commande. Imaginer que vous êtes en train de travailler en ligne de commande et que vous avez oublié une commande de décompression. Betty est là pour vous aider.

En effet, Betty vous permet de poser des questions en anglais et de voir votre ligne de commande répondre, exemple :

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminal". The user types "mint@mint ~ \$ betty" and receives the response "Betty: What can I help you with?". The user then asks "mint@mint ~ \$ betty what day is it?" and receives "Betty: Running date +"%A"" followed by "Sunday". Next, the user asks "mint@mint ~ \$ betty what time is it?" and receives "Betty: Running date +"%T"" followed by "02:22:54". The user then types "mint@mint ~ \$ betty turn web mode on" and receives "Betty: Web queries ON". Finally, the user asks "mint@mint ~ \$ betty whats the weather like in Bucharest?" and receives "Asking the internet... Betty: Bucarest, Bucuresti: It is currently sunny, 57 Fahrenheit". The user then asks "mint@mint ~ \$ betty what is my username?" and receives "Betty: Running whoami mint". The user concludes with "mint@mint ~ \$".

C'est assez basique pour le moment mais le projet est en développement depuis seulement deux semaines et il existe déjà plusieurs contributeurs.

Pour le tester :

```
installer ruby et curl ( requis ) : sudo apt-get install ruby curl  
installer betty : sudo apt-get install git  
cd && git clone https://github.com/pickhardt/betty  
echo "alias betty=\"~/betty/main.rb\"'" >> ~/.bashrc  
source ~/.bashrc
```

Hamza Sayadi

EnigMail

Encrypt Your Mails Like a Boss

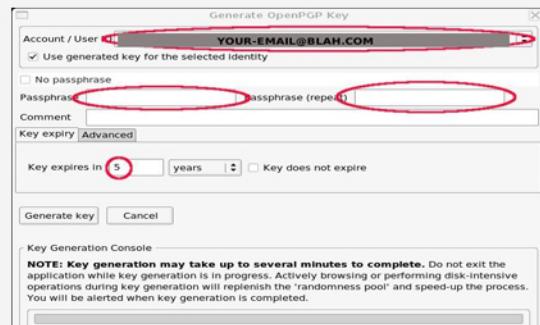
Depuis l'affaire Snowden, tout le monde est concerné par le cryptage de leurs discussions sur le web, dans ce contexte, le plugin EnigMail qui s'intègre au client de messagerie ThunderBird permet de crypter facilement ses mails.

On commence bien sûr par installer ThunderBird (qui devrait être préinstallé si vous utilisez Ubuntu). Un petit sudo apt-get install thunderbird devrait faire l'affaire. Une fois Thunderbird ouvert pour la première fois, vous allez être amené à entrer les paramètres de votre boîte mail.



Ensute on va installer l'extension EnigMail, On clique sur Addons depuis le menu principal, cherche notre plugin puis on l'installe.

Après l'installation, un nouvel onglet "Open PGP" apparaitra dans le menu principal , on clique dessus et on démarre l'assistant de configuration.



Hamza Sayadi

CryptoCat

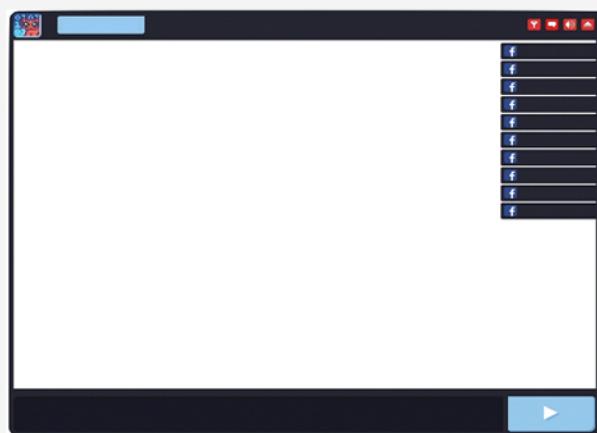
Encrypt your Facebook Chat

Nadim Kobeissi, un étudiant libanais de 21 ans résident au Canada, a cherché un moyen simple et sûre pour protéger les conversations instantanées sur Facebook des regards indiscrets. Pour ce faire , cet étudiant a créé un environnement -nommé CryptoCat- très sécurisé pour les systèmes de messageries instantanées afin d'agir contre les gouvernements qui surveillent l'Internet pour débusquer des opposants. L'atout de Cryptocat est sa simplicité. Il chiffre les chat côté client ; la confiance au serveur se limite à des données déjà chiffrées. Cryptocat est une extension pour Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome et Safari, ainsi qu'une application Mac OSX native. L'utilisateur crée une session de chat, choisit un pseudonyme, puis saisit une chaîne de caractères aléatoire afin de générer les clés de chiffrement 256-bit AES correspondant au système de cryptographie à clé publique qu'il utilise

Pour l'utilistaion sur le navigateur Firefox, il faut télécharger l'extension qui se trouve dans ce lien :
<https://addons.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/addon/cryptocat/>.

Une fois l'extension installée, le pictogramme Cryptocat s'implante sur votre barre d'outils. Si vous cliquez sur ce pictogramme vous tomberez sur la page principale de l'extension où on vous invite à démarrer une 'conversation du groupe' ou 'Facebook ' par un clic sur 'Facebook'. Un pop-up Facebook s'affichera pour vous exiger l'autorisation d'accès à des informations comme votre profil, votre liste d'amis et les statuts de discussion instantanée de vos amis. Cela est obligatoire afin que Cryptocat puisse fonctionner .

Voilà, une page de chat ouverte, vous pouvez discuter avec vos contacts Facebook qui sont connectés au réseau de manière active. Mais, je le rappelle, pour que vos conversations avec vos amis soient cryptées, il faut qu'ils installent aussi Cryptocat . S'ils l'ont bien installé, vous obtiendrez à la place du logo Facebook qui accompagne leurs noms, le logo de Cryptocat qui signifie qu'ils utilisent bien l'application Open source. Avec ce système-là, il n'y a plus d'historique de conversation dans Facebook.



Atef Arfaoui

Firefox OS



Firefox OS

Firefox OS

Betounsi !!!

Mozilla 2014 new year's resolution is to supply the market with a mobile phone as performing as smart phones but with affordable prices ! Cooperating with 16 phone operators and 3 mobile constructors (LG, ZTE and Huawei) : Firefox OS is just the start !

Taking her part in , the Tunisian Mozilla community held the flame and launched her own version «Betounsi» in a set of online video tutorials. (You can follow them on their youtube channel «Mozilla Tunisia»).

This initiative aims at bringing tunisians developers closer to the Firefox OS as Android seems to rule the house . The tutorials will start with the establishment of a simple application « Hello FirefoxOS World! » until the final step of uploading your own app in Mozilla Marketplace . Not only that , but also demonstrations and tests for the FirefoxOS devices .

Our world is revolving more and more about Artificial Intelligence : «I fear the day that technology will surpass our human interaction. The world will have a generation of idiots.»
-Albert Einstein-

We certainly don't want that to happen , right ?! Ordinary users should stop being simple consumers of the smart technologies . They ought to step in and learn ! That's why approaching with the native language is more attractive .Believing that languages deficiency shouldn't be an obstacle of the development process, explaining the coding process in Tunisian dialect is going to be much easier. Simplifying the process for non-professional users can be fruitful . The easier you'll use the app , the easier must be creating it ! That's the goal . It's a new revolutionnary approach for coding. After all , coding languages aims at one goal: Innovation !

Mouna Balghouthi

Links to know more about it :

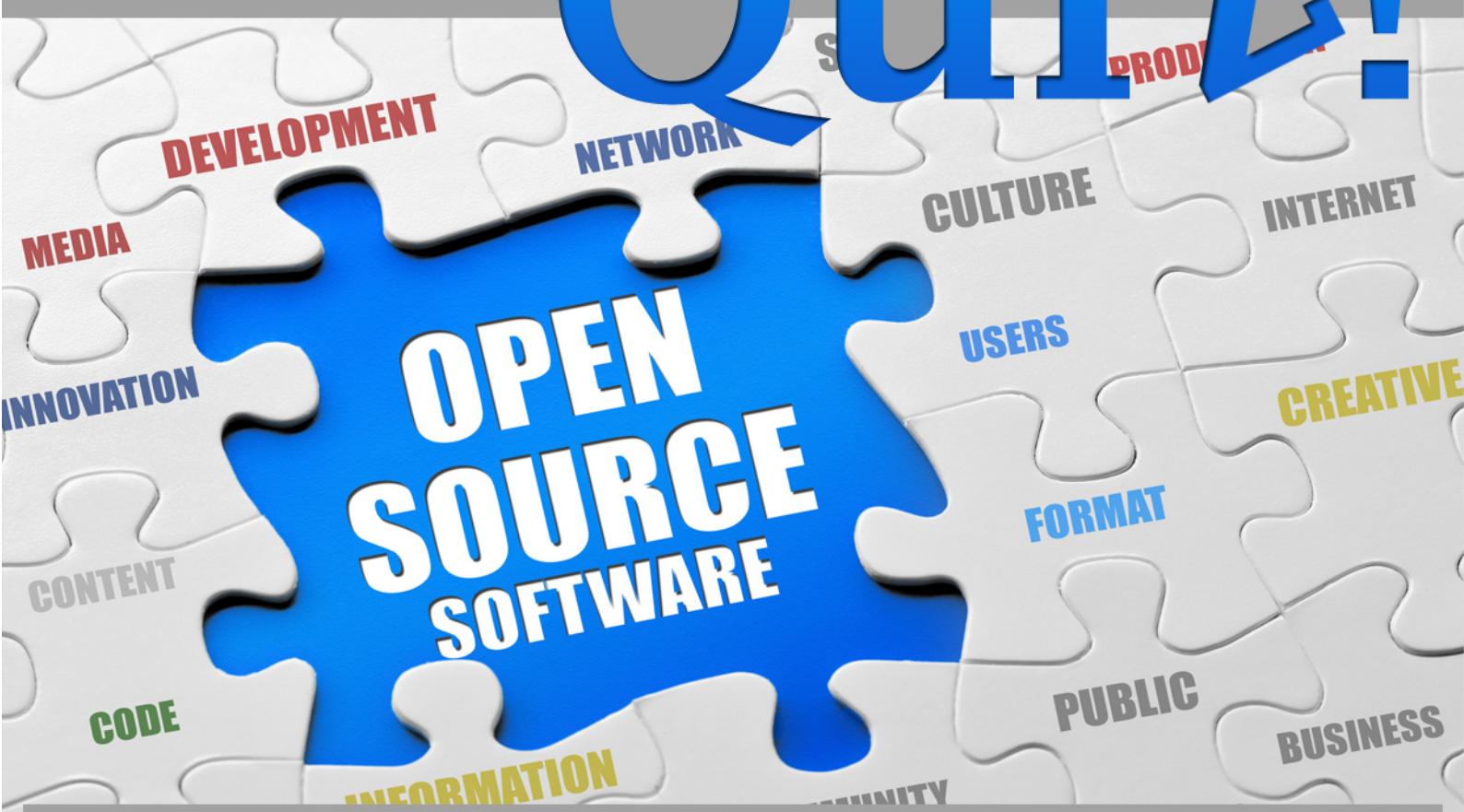
- <http://mozilla-tunisia.org/firefoxos-betounsi-le-nouveau-projet-de-mozilla-tunisia/>
- <http://www.youtube.com/channel/UCQhVYDA3v1EzgQhMj9EJZdg>



Firefox OS

---Ossec---

Quiz!



1 Who spearheaded the project to create the Ubuntu operating system?

- * Steve Wozniak
- * Linus Torvalds
- * Mark Shuttleworth

3 What operating system did Torvalds set out to improve before he decided to build Linux?

- * unix
- * Minix
- * Xenix

5 When did Ubuntu launch ?

- * 1991
- * 1999
- * 2004

7 Ubuntu releases have alliterative animal codenames. Which one was the codename for Ubuntu 8.10
* Intrepid Ibex
* Imperative Inchworm
* Ignoble Iguana

2 What type of computer sparked Linus Torvalds' interest in computers when he was a kid?

- * Apple II
- * Commodore Vic-20
- * TI 99/4A

4 What is GPL ?

- * GNU public licence
- * Generq project limit
- * Global procesing list

6 Which was the first commercial company to put its software in Open Source?

- * IBM
- * Microsoft
- * Netscape

8 Where is the word « ubuntu » from?

- * south africa
- * kenya
- * uganda

- 9** According to Web Technology Surveys, what percentage of Web servers were running Ubuntu as of February 2011?
- * 4 * 15 * 35 percent
- 11** What do we call the combination of the Linux kernel with the system and application programs that make up an entire operating system?
- * versions * distributions * builds
- 13** Which company finances Ubuntu?
- * Red hat * canonical ltd * palm
- 15** What is the name for the desktop interface software in Ubuntu?
- * Antelope * GNOME * Unity
- 10** Copyleft is the clause in the GPL license which forces to make public the source code of any development derived from programs obtained within the scope of this license.
- * true * false
- 12** Which Linux distribution was the basis for Ubuntu?
- * Debian * Fedora * centos
- 14** Which of the three below is an Ubuntu derivative?
- *edubuntu
*crubuntu
*qwikbuntu
- 16** Which operating system did Torvalds learn about in college that inspired him to make his own?
- *Dos *Amiga OS *Unix

Ossec Quiz!

12 → The original Ubuntu team came from the Debian Linux distribution project.

13 → Canonical Ltd., a company founded by Mark Shuttleworth, funds the development of the Ubuntu operating system.

14 → The correct answer is Edubuntu – even Linux distributions can have their own distributions.

15 → Up until Natty Narwhal, the default interface for the desktop was called GNOME. But these days Ubuntu supports the Unity desktop and 3-D applications.

16 → Torvalds hadn't even heard of Unix before his second year of college but quickly learned to appreciate the operating system's design.

11 → Linux distributions – or distributions for short -- are the different variations of operating systems that use the Linux kernel as the core of the system.

10 → true.

3 → Torvalds installed MINIX on his own PC, but found it lacking in several areas. He decided to try to the conclusion that it made more sense to design his own operating system, which he called Linux.

4 → The GPL is the GNU Public License, which allows you to publish software in a way that lets users share and modify the code of that software in a way that lets users share and modify the code of that software.

5 → The first public version of Ubuntu launched in September 2004.

6 → Netscape.

7 → Intrepid Ibex was later followed by Junping Jackalope, Karmic Koala, Lucid Lynx, Maverick Meerkat, Natty Narwhal and Oneiric Ocelot.

8 → The word Ubuntu comes from South Africa and refers to the way people make alliances and relationships with each other.

9 → Though it doesn't sound like much, the 4 percent share that Ubuntu has on Web servers is significant. The share nearly doubled over the course of a year.

10 → Linux distribution on Web servers.

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14 → Entrepreneur Mark Shuttleworth created a team of developers to assemble the Linux distribution called Ubuntu.

15 → Comodore Vic-20 for getting him interested in computers.

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30/04/2014



**CODER WANTED!
ARE YOU THE ONE ?**

Shell Coding Challenge

2014

If you missed the Shell Coding Challenge held the 30th of April in the National School of computer science, get your calender and mark the date for next year so that you don't miss it again.

In its simplicity resides the beauty of teamwork and the passion for coding ..

The challenge began with a 30-minute multiple-choice quizz, a little break and refreshments, then a series of script challenges were automatically displayed by levels of difficulties for the candidates to solve..

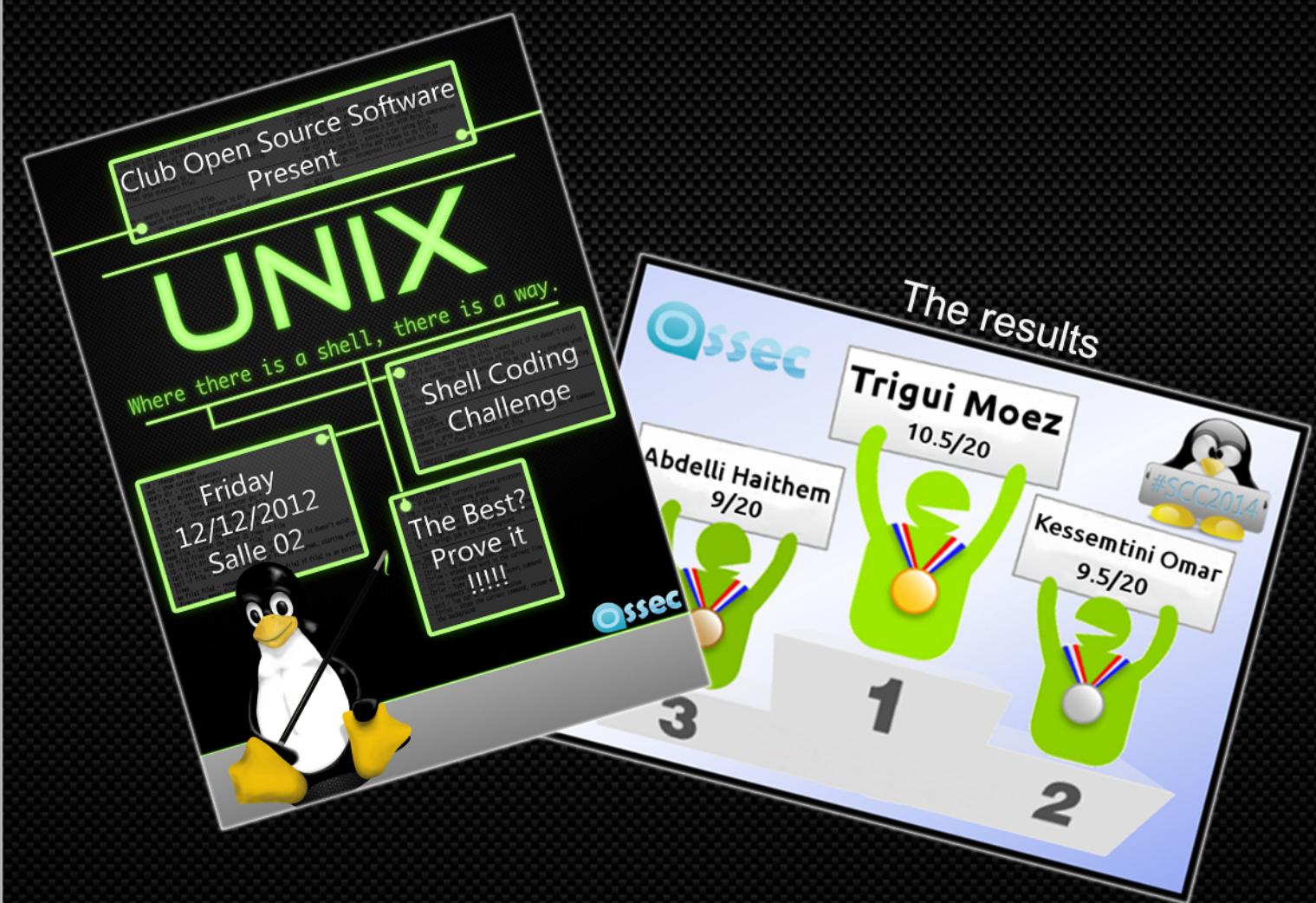
Team work was present inspite the fact that it's an individual challenge, the participants' faces lit up whenever they found a solution. They kept trying and searching for over 2 4 hours, for the challenge to end in a climate of ease and light humor..

The prizes are an LPI Voucher, for passing freely one LPI certification, for the first as well as the second place and an LPI preparation book for the third place; but in fact , all of them already won by simply participating..

« If there's a Shell, there is a way » was the quote of the day, but for me I'd say : « If there's passion and perseverance, success is just ahead »

So will you be there for the next Shell Coding Challenge ?

Lamia Ben Neticha



UNIX

The power of shell is in your hands

About us :

OSSEC (Open Source Software Ensi Club) est un club créé à l'école nationale des sciences de l'informatique (ENSI) en 2011 ..

Notre but est de promouvoir la culture de l'open source entre les étudiants de l'ENSI , qui se base essentiellement sur le partage et l'échange .

Nous visons ainsi à assurer un environnement de travail et de développement qui prépare nos adhérents à la vie professionnelle ..

Plus de détails sur notre site : www.ossec.tn



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Renatus



**KEEP
CALM
AND
USE
OPEN SOURCE**

