服务安全

服务安全概述

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- □ 数据加密
- □常用服务安全

SELinux

访问控制分类

DAC

Discretionary Access Control,自主访问被控制,依据进程的所有者与文件资源的rwx权限来决定有无访问权限。

缺点:

- 1. 如果某个进程以root身份运行,可能被恶意目的
- 2. 用户可以取得进程来获得文件的访问权限

总结: DAC针对控制的主体是用户

MAC

Mandatory Access Control,强制访问控制,依据策略规则决定进程可以访问哪些文件

优点:

即使是root用户,在使用不同进程时,所能取得的权限并不一定是root,需要看当时进程的设置而定

总结: MAC针对控制的主体是进程

SELinux介绍

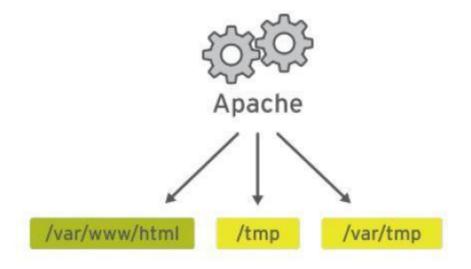
SELinux(安全增强型Linux)是美国国家安全局开发,是实现系统安全性的额外机制,其目标之一是保护用户的数据免受已泄露的系统服务的威胁。

SELinux提供一些默认的策略(Policy),并在该策略内提供多个规则(rule),让用户可以选择是否启用该控制规则

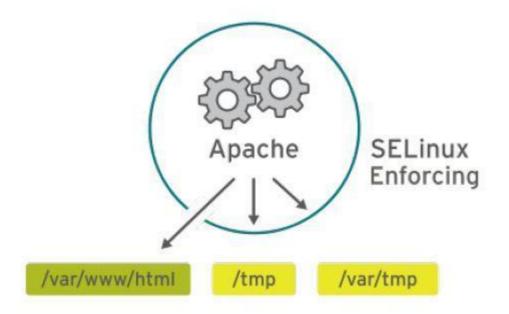
例如:在强制访问控制的设置下,进程能够活动的空间变小了,httpd进程默认只能访问/var/www/目录中的文件,所以即使httpd被黑客取得了控制权,其也将无法对系统中其它目录或文件进行浏览或更改。

• 无强制访问控制

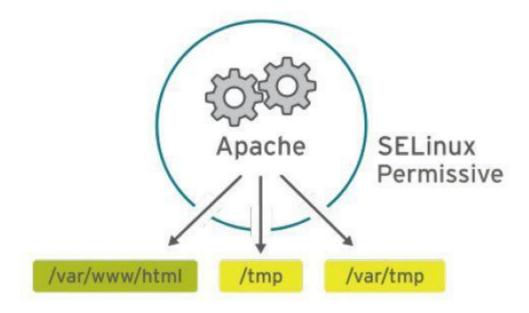
- 1 [root@localhost ~]#cat /etc/selinux/config
- 2 | SELINUX=disabled



- 有强制访问控制
- 1 | [root@localhost ~]#cat /etc/selinux/config
- 2 **SELINUX**=enforcing



- 许可访问控制
- 1 | [root@localhost ~]#cat /etc/selinux/config
- 2 **SELINUX**=permissive



SELinux策略模式设置

• 配置文件

交互式

```
1 [root@localhost ~]# vim /etc/selinux/config
 2 # This file controls the state of SELinux on the system.
 3 # SELINUX= can take one of these three values:
          enforcing - SELinux security policy is enforced.
 4 #
 5 #
          permissive - SELinux prints warnings instead of enforcing.
          disabled - No SELinux policy is loaded.
   SELINUX=disabled
   # SELINUXTYPE= can take one of three two values:
          targeted - Targeted processes are protected,
9 #
10 #
          minimum - Modification of targeted policy. Only selected processes are
    protected.
         mls - Multi Level Security protection.
12 | SELINUXTYPE=targeted
```

非交互式

```
[root@localhost ~]# sed -ri 's/SELINUX=disabled/SELINUX=enforcing/' /etc/selinux/config

[root@localhost ~]# grep SELINUX /etc/selinux/config

# SELINUX= can take one of these three values:

SELINUX=enforcing

# SELINUXTYPE= can take one of three two values:

SELINUXTYPE=targeted
```

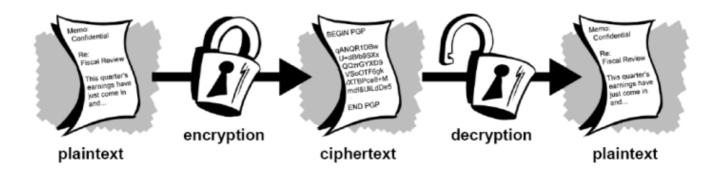
命令行

```
1 [root@localhost ~]# getenforce
   [root@localhost ~]# setenforce 0 #0为许可模式,1为强制模式
3 [root@localhost ~]# sestatus
4 | SELinux status:
                                   enabled
   SELinuxfs mount:
                                   /sys/fs/selinux
6 SELinux root directory:
                                   /etc/selinux
   Loaded policy name:
                                   targeted
   Current mode:
8
                                   enforcing
   Mode from config file:
                                   enforcing
9
10
   Policy MLS status:
                                   enabled
11 Policy deny_unknown status:
                                   allowed
12 Max kernel policy version:
                                   31
```

数据加密技术

数据加密概述

加/解密就是函数变换的过程



加密体系分类

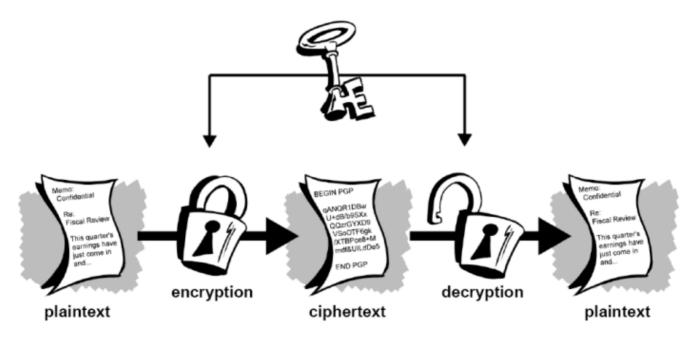
根据加密钥匙不同,可以分为:

• 传统加密/对称加密

加密和解密使用一同把钥匙

优点:效率高,加密速度快,可以加密大量的数据,几个G至几十个G

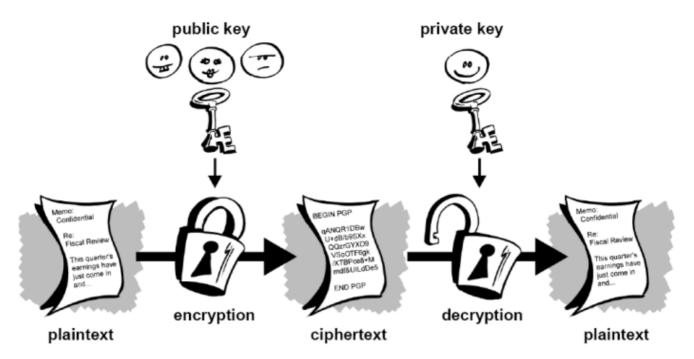
缺点:密钥的传递问题



对称加密算法: DES, 3DES, RC4, RC5, RC6, BASE64, AES256

• 公钥加密/非对称加密

加密和解密使不用的同钥匙,一般是公钥加密,私钥解密 优点:解决了密钥传递的问题 缺点:效率低,加密速度慢,比对称加密速度慢1000倍,只能加密少量数据



非对称加密算法: RSA,DSA

• 单向加密

只能单向加密,不可逆 Hash算法:md5,sha1

对称加密 OpenSSL

```
#加密
[root@localhost ~]# openssl enc -des3 -in /etc/passwd -out /home/passwd.enc
[root@localhost ~]# openssl enc -des3 -a -in /etc/passwd -out /home/passwd1.enc

#解密
[root@localhost ~]# openssl enc -des3 -d -in /home/passwd.enc
[root@localhost ~]# openssl enc -des3 -a -d -in /home/passwd1.enc -out /password_new.txt
```

非对称加密 GnuPG

公钥加密,私钥解密

GnuPG(开源)非对称加密:

主机A: 必须通过gdm或文本登录系统,不能使用su进行切换。

```
1  [root@localhost ~]# useradd jack
2  [root@localhost ~]# su - jack
3  [jack@localhost ~]$
4  #错误的,不能生密钥。
```

下方是正确的

```
1 [jack@localhost ~]$ gpg --gen-key
   gpg (GnuPG) 2.0.22; Copyright (C) 2013 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
   This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
   There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.
 5
   请选择您要使用的密钥种类:
 6
 7
     (1) RSA and RSA (default)
 8
     (2) DSA and Elgamal
 9
     (3) DSA (仅用于签名)
10
     (4) RSA (仅用于签名)
11 您的选择? 1
   RSA 密钥长度应在 1024 位与 4096 位之间。
12
13
   您想要用多大的密钥尺寸?(2048)
   您所要求的密钥尺寸是 2048 位
14
15
   请设定这把密钥的有效期限。
16
           0 = 密钥永不过期
         <n> = 密钥在 n 天后过期
17
        <n>w = 密钥在 n 周后过期
18
19
         <n>m = 密钥在 n 月后过期
20
         <n>y = 密钥在 n 年后过期
21
   密钥的有效期限是?(0) 0
22
   密钥永远不会过期
23
   以上正确吗?(y/n)y
24
25
   You need a user ID to identify your key; the software constructs the user ID
26
   from the Real Name, Comment and Email Address in this form:
27
       "Heinrich Heine (Der Dichter) <heinrichh@duesseldorf.de>"
28
29
   真实姓名: jackuser
   电子邮件地址:jackuser@aiops.net.cn
30
31
   注释:abc
32
   您选定了这个用户标识:
33
       "jackuser (abc) <jackuser@aiops.net.cn>"
34
35
   更改姓名(N)、注释(C)、电子邮件地址(E)或确定(O)/退出(Q)?O
   您需要一个密码来保护您的私钥。
36
37
```

```
38 我们需要牛成大量的随机字节。这个时候您可以多做些琐事(像是敲打键盘、移动
39
   鼠标、读写硬盘之类的),这会让随机数字发生器有更好的机会获得足够的熵数。
40
  我们需要生成大量的随机字节。这个时候您可以多做些琐事(像是敲打键盘、移动
  鼠标、读写硬盘之类的),这会让随机数字发生器有更好的机会获得足够的熵数。
41
42
  gpg: 密钥 9A2CF9E0 被标记为绝对信任
  公钥和私钥已经生成并经签名。
43
44
45
  gpg: 正在检查信任度数据库
  gpg: 需要 3 份勉强信任和 1 份完全信任, PGP 信任模型
46
47
   gpg: 深度: 0 有效性: 1 已签名: 0 信任度: 0-, 0q, 0n, 0m, 0f, 1u
48
       2048R/9A2CF9E0 2019-02-26
  密钥指纹 = 0BE4 1DCA 4E00 6954 83D8 5C5E 5F25 BF4D 9A2C F9E0
49
50
   uid
                   jackuser (abc) <jackuser@aiops.net.cn>
  sub 2048R/7873327D 2019-02-26
51
52
```

查看密钥

发送公钥至密钥接收方(接收方是主机B)

第一步:导出

```
1 [jack@localhost ~]$ gpg -a -o jackuserpub --export jackuser
2 #-o 导出位置及文件名
3 #--export jackuser 表示导出哪个用户的,是UID
```

第二步:发送

```
1 [jack@localhost ~]$ scp jackuserpub root@192.168.2.20:/home/owen
2 #注意要使用root用户
```

主机B:

第一步:导入

```
[owen@localhost ~]$ gpg --import jackuserpub gpg: 已创建目录'/home/owen/.gnupg' gpg: 新的配置文件'/home/owen/.gnupg/gpg.conf'已建立 gpg: 警告:在'/home/owen/.gnupg/gpg.conf'里的选项于此次运行期间未被使用 gpg: 钥匙环'/home/owen/.gnupg/secring.gpg'已建立 gpg: 钥匙环'/home/owen/.gnupg/pubring.gpg'已建立 gpg: /home/owen/.gnupg/trustdb.gpg: 建立了信任度数据库 gpg: 密钥 9A2CF9E0:公钥"jackuser (abc) <jackuser@aiops.net.cn>"已导入 gpg: 合计被处理的数量:1 gpg: 已导入:1 (RSA: 1)
```

第二步: 查看

第三步:使用

```
1 [owen@localhost ~] $ gpg -e -a -r jackuser 123.enc.txt #jackuser是uid
   gpg: 7873327D: 没有证据表明这把密钥真的属于它所声称的持有者
2
3
   pub 2048R/7873327D 2019-02-26 jackuser (abc) <jackuser@aiops.net.cn>
4
5
    主钥指纹: OBE4 1DCA 4E00 6954 83D8 5C5E 5F25 BF4D 9A2C F9E0
   子钥指纹: F426 9D44 A5CB 0A00 C88E FDAF CF27 0859 7873 327D
6
7
8
   这把密钥并不一定属于用户标识声称的那个人。如果您真的知道自
9
   己在做什么,您可以在下一个问题回答 yes。
10
11
   无论如何还是使用这把密钥吗?(y/N)y
12
   [owen@localhost ~]$
13
   [owen@localhost ~]$ ls
   123.enc.txt jackuserpub 模板 图片 下载 桌面
15
   123.enc.txt.asc 公共 视频 文档 音乐
16
17
   #又一个实例:指定输出目录
   [owen@localhost ~]$ gpg -e -a -o /tmp/456.txt.asc -r jackuser 456.txt
18
19
   gpg: 7873327D: 没有证据表明这把密钥真的属于它所声称的持有者
20
21
   pub 2048R/7873327D 2019-02-26 jackuser (abc) <jackuser@aiops.net.cn>
   主钥指纹: OBE4 1DCA 4E00 6954 83D8 5C5E 5F25 BF4D 9A2C F9E0
22
23
    子钥指纹: F426 9D44 A5CB 0A00 C88E FDAF CF27 0859 7873 327D
24
25
   这把密钥并不一定属于用户标识声称的那个人。如果您真的知道自
26
   己在做什么,您可以在下一个问题回答 yes。
```

```
27
28 无论如何还是使用这把密钥吗?(y/n)y
29
30
```

第四步:传给公钥拥有者(主机A jack)

```
[ [owen@localhost ~] $ scp 123.enc.txt.asc root@192.168.2.10:/home/jack
```

主机A操作解密:必须gdm登录或文本登录

```
[jack@localhost ~]$ gpg -d -a -o 123.txt 123.enc.txt.asc #-o 指定输出目录

您需要输入密码,才能解开这个用户的私钥:"jackuser (abc) <jackuser@aiops.net.cn>"

2048 位的 RSA 密钥,钥匙号 7873327D,建立于 2019-02-26 (主钥匙号 9A2CF9E0)

gpg: 由 2048 位的 RSA 密钥加密,钥匙号为 7873327D、生成于 2019-02-26

"jackuser (abc) <jackuser@aiops.net.cn>"
```

非对称加密 SSL/TLS

加密传输的数据

用于验证通信的双方是彼此声称的那个人!

CA简介

CA: CertificateAuthority的缩写,通常翻译成认证权威或者认证中心,主要用途是为用户发放数字证书

功能:证书发放、证书更新、证书撤销和证书验证。

作用:身份认证,数据的不可否认性

证书请求文件:CSR是Cerificate Signing Request的英文缩写,即证书请求文件,也就是证书申请者在申请数字证书时由CSP(加密服务提供者)在生成私钥的同时也生成证书请求文件,证书申请者只要把CSR文件提交给证书颁发机构后,证书颁发机构使用其根证书的私钥签名就生成了证书文件,也就是颁发给用户的证书

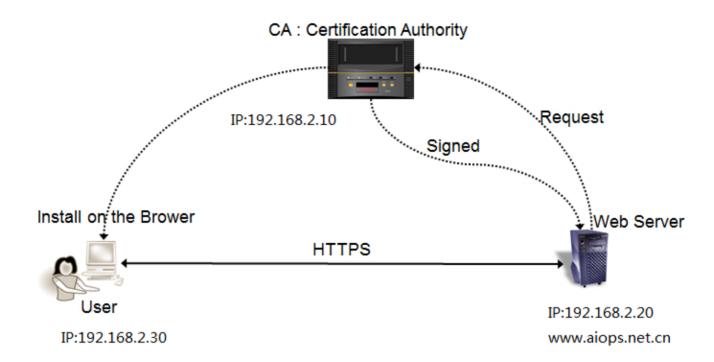
HTTP转HTTPS

HTTPS(全称:Hyper Text Transfer Protocol over Secure Socket Layer),是以安全为目标的HTTP通道,简单讲是HTTP的安全版。



CA认证实现

Certificate Signed by a CA



环境准备:

所有主机

```
1  [root@localhost ~]# cat /etc/hosts
2  ...
3  192.168.2.10 ca.aiops.net.cn
4  192.168.2.20 www.aiops.net.cn
```

CA主机

```
1 [root@localhost ~]# hostnamectl set-hostname ca
2
3 #软件是否安装
4 [root@ca ~]# rpm -q openssl
5 openssl-1.0.2k-12.el7.x86_64
```

修改CA配置文件

```
1 #vim /etc/pki/tls/openssl.conf
2
3 [ CA_default ]
```

```
4
 5
    dir
                   = /etc/pki/CA #保存目录
                                                  # Where everything is kept
                                          # Where the issued certs are kept
 6
    certs
                   = $dir/certs
                                          # Where the issued crl are kept
7
    crl_dir
                   = $dir/crl
8
    database
                   = $dir/index.txt
                                          # database index file.
    #unique_subject = no
                                           # Set to 'no' to allow creation of
9
10
                                           # several ctificates with same subject.
                                           # default place for new certs.
11
    new_certs_dir = $dir/newcerts
12
13
    certificate
                  = $dir/ca.crt
                                     #修改
                                               # The CA certificate ##
14
    serial
                   = $dir/serial
                                           # The current serial number
    crlnumber
                   = $dir/crlnumber
                                           # the current crl number
15
16
                                           # must be commented out to leave a V1 CRL
    cr1
                   = $dir/crl.pem
                                           # The current CRL
17
                  = $dir/private/ca.key #修改 # The private key
18
    private_key
19
    RANDFILE
                   = $dir/private/.rand # private random number file
20
21
    x509_extensions = usr_cert
                                          # The extentions to add to the cert
22
23
24
   [ req_distinguished_name ]
25
    countryName
                                   = Country Name (2 letter code)
26
    countryName_default
                                   = CN
27
    countryName_min
                                   = 2
28
                                   = 2
    countryName_max
29
                                   = State or Province Name (full name)
30
    stateOrProvinceName
    stateOrProvinceName_default
31
                                   = BJ
32
33
    localityName
                                   = Locality Name (eg, city)
34
   localityName_default
                                   = BJ
35
    0.organizationName
36
                                   = Organization Name (eg, company)
37
    O.organizationName_default
                                   = aiops
38
39
40
```

生成CA私钥和CA自签名证书

```
1 #准备文件
2 [root@ca tls]# cd /etc/pki/CA
3 [root@ca CA]# ls
4 certs crl newcerts private
5 [root@ca CA]# touch index.txt
6 [root@ca CA]# echo 00 > serial
7 [root@ca CA]# ls
8 certs crl index.txt newcerts private serial
```

```
1 #生成private
2
   [root@ca CA]# (umask 077; openssl genrsa -out private/ca.key -des3 2048)
   Generating RSA private key, 2048 bit long modulus
3
   5
   .....+++
6 e is 65537 (0x10001)
7
   Enter pass phrase for private/ca.key: #輸入密码
   Verifying - Enter pass phrase for private/ca.key: #再次輸入密码
8
9
10 [root@ca CA]# ls private/
11 ca.key
```

CA生成CA自签名证书

```
1 [root@ca CA]# openss1 req -new -x509 -days 7300 -key private/ca.key > ca.crt
   Enter pass phrase for private/ca.key: #輸入密码
   You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
 4 into your certificate request.
 5 What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
 6 There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
   For some fields there will be a default value,
 7
   If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
 8
9
10 | Country Name (2 letter code) [CN]: #回车
   State or Province Name (full name) [Beijing]:#回车
11
   Locality Name (eg, city) [Beijing]:#回车
12
13
   Organization Name (eg, company) [aiops]:#回车
   Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:IT #写入部门名称
   Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) []:ca.aiops.net.cn #服务器名称,一
15
    定能解析。
16 | Email Address []:ca@aiops.net.cn #可写可不写
```

```
1 [root@ca CA]# ls
2 ca.crt certs crl index.txt newcerts private serial
```

```
1 [root@localhost ~]# hostnamectl set-hostname web
```

安装httpd及ssl模块

生成web服务器私钥

```
[root@web ~]# openssl genrsa -out /etc/httpd/httpd.key
Generating RSA private key, 2048 bit long modulus
.....+++
e is 65537 (0x10001)
```

生成web证书申请的请求文件

```
1 [root@web ~]# openssl reg -new -key /etc/httpd/httpd.key -out /tmp/httpd.csr
    You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated
   into your certificate request.
 3
   What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN.
 5
   There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank
   For some fields there will be a default value,
 6
    If you enter '.', the field will be left blank.
 7
 8
   ____
9
   Country Name (2 letter code) [XX]:CN #与CA一致
10
   State or Province Name (full name) []:Beijing#与CA一致
   Locality Name (eg, city) [Default City]:Beijing#与CA一致
11
12
    Organization Name (eg, company) [Default Company Ltd]:aiops#与CA一致
13
    Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:web #自己填写
    Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) []:www.aiops.net.cn #与主机名称一致
14
15
    Email Address []:web@aiops.net.cn
16
17
    Please enter the following 'extra' attributes
   to be sent with your certificate request
18
19 A challenge password []: #回车
20 An optional company name []:#回车
```

发送CSR文件给CA

```
1 | [root@web ~]# scp /tmp/httpd.csr 192.168.2.10:/tmp
```

```
1 [root@ca CA]# openssl ca -in /tmp/httpd.csr -out /tmp/httpd.crt
 2
    Using configuration from /etc/pki/tls/openssl.cnf
   Enter pass phrase for /etc/pki/CA/private/ca.key:
   Check that the request matches the signature
 5
    Signature ok
 6
   Certificate Details:
 7
            Serial Number: 0 (0x0)
 8
            Validity
                Not Before: Feb 26 05:28:03 2019 GMT
 9
                Not After: Feb 26 05:28:03 2020 GMT
10
            Subject:
11
12
                countryName
                                          = CN
13
                stateOrProvinceName
                                        = Beijing
14
                organizationName
                                          = aiops
15
                organizationalUnitName = web
16
                commonName
                                          = www.aiops.net.cn
                                          = web@aiops.net.cn
                emailAddress
17
            X509v3 extensions:
18
19
                X509v3 Basic Constraints:
20
                    CA:FALSE
21
                Netscape Comment:
22
                    OpenSSL Generated Certificate
23
                X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
                    28:AF:47:16:83:C3:EC:2B:06:AE:A1:E1:F0:85:E1:D0:30:6F:C5:0F
24
25
                X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
26
                    keyid:A0:E3:92:C7:D7:F0:B5:16:17:8E:FD:04:8D:09:4B:38:CC:DF:99:5A
27
28
    Certificate is to be certified until Feb 26 05:28:03 2020 GMT (365 days)
29
    Sign the certificate? [y/n]:y
30
31
32
   1 out of 1 certificate requests certified, commit? [y/n]y
33 Write out database with 1 new entries
34 Data Base Updated
```

CA把颁发证书发送给web服务器

```
1 [root@ca CA]# scp /tmp/httpd.crt 192.168.2.20:/etc/httpd/
```

web服务器应用证书

• Apache支持SSL

```
1 [root@web ~]# yum -y install mod_ss]

1 [root@web ~]# ls /etc/httpd/conf.d/
2 autoindex.conf README ssl.conf userdir.conf welcome.conf
```

配置指定证书和私钥

```
[root@httpdweb ~]# cat /etc/httpd/conf.d/www.conf
 1
 2
    <VirtualHost 192.168.2.20:80>
 3
        DocumentRoot /var/www/html
        ServerName www.aiops.net.cn
 4
 5
        ServerAlias aiops.net.cn
 6
 7
        RewriteEngine On
 8
        RewriteRule ^(.*)$ https://www.aiops.net.cn$1 [R=301,L]
 9
    </VirtualHost>
10
11
    <VirtualHost 192.168.2.20:443>
12
        ServerName www.aiops.net.cn
13
        DocumentRoot /var/www/html
14
15
        SSLEngine on
        #SSLProtocol all -SSLv2 -SSLv3
16
17
        #SSLCipherSuite ALL:!ADH:!EXPORT:!SSLv2:RC4+RSA:+HIGH:+MEDIUM:+LOW
18
19
        SSLCertificateFile /etc/httpd/httpd.crt
        SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/httpd/httpd.key
20
21
    </VirtualHost>
22
```

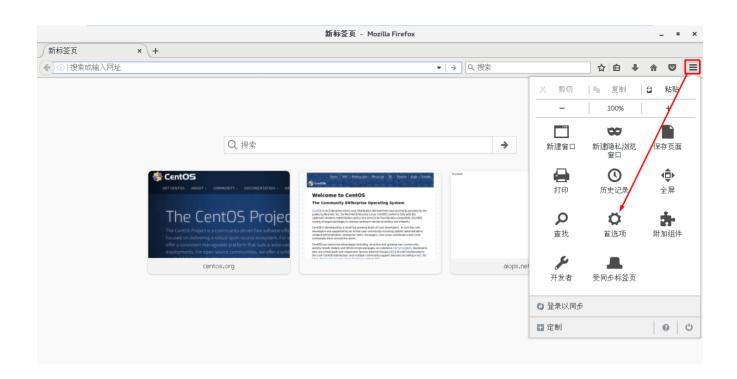
Linux客户机验证

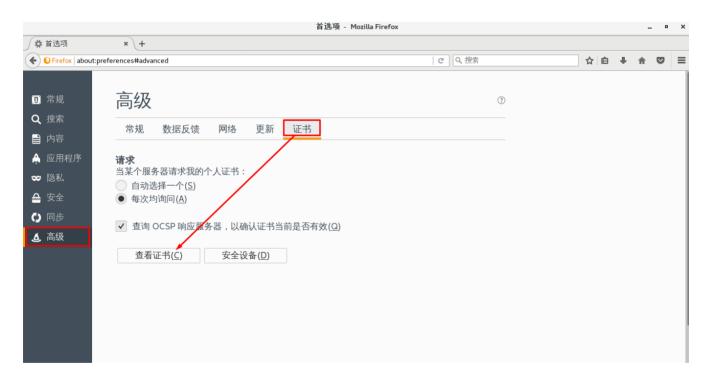
```
1 | [root@localhost ~]# hostnamectl set-hostname webclient
```

Linux客户机命令行验证

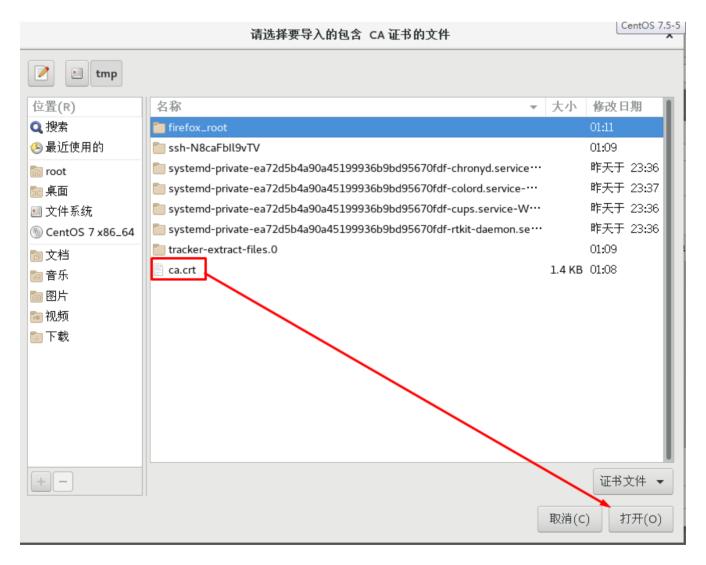
```
1  [root@webclient ~]# cat ca.crt >> /etc/pki/tls/certs/ca-bundle.crt
2  [root@webclient ~]# curl http://www.aiops.net.cn
```

Linux客户机浏览器验证





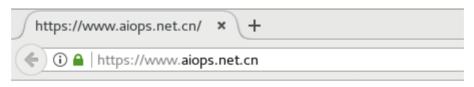








客户机浏览器验证结果



httpdweb

web服务器(nginx)

nginx服务器安装

```
1  [root@web ~]# yum -y install epel-release
2  [root@web ~]# yum -y install nginx
```

证书获取

```
1  [root@web cert]# pwd
2  /etc/nginx/cert
3  [root@web cert]# ls
4  nginx.crt nginx.key
```

nginx服务器配置

```
1 [root@web nginx]# cat nginx.conf
2
3
4 server {
```

```
5
                         80: #修改
            listen
 6
            server_name www.aiops.net.cn aiops.net.cn; #修改
 7
            #root
                          /usr/share/nginx/html;
            return 301
                            https://www.aiops.net.cn/$request_uri; #添加
 8
 9
            # Load configuration files for the default server block.
10
11
            include /etc/nginx/default.d/*.conf;
12
            location / {
13
            }
14
15
            error_page 404 /404.html;
16
17
                location = /40x.html {
18
19
            error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
20
21
                location = /50x.html {
22
            }
23
        }
24
25
    # Settings for a TLS enabled server.
26
27
        server {
28
            listen
                         443 ss1; #修改
29
                           [::]:443 ssl http2 default_server;
             listen
30
            server_name www.aiops.net.cn; #修改
31
                         /usr/share/nginx/html; #开启
            root
32
            ssl on; #开启
            ssl_certificate "/etc/nginx/cert/nginx.crt"; #修改
33
            ssl_certificate_key "/etc/nginx/cert/nginx.key"; #修改
34
35
             ssl_session_cache shared:SSL:1m;
            ssl_session_timeout 10m; #开启
36
37
            ssl_protocols SSLv2 SSLv3 TLSv1; #添加
             ssl_ciphers HIGH:!aNULL:!MD5;
38
39
             ssl_prefer_server_ciphers on;
40
41
             # Load configuration files for the default server block.
42
             include /etc/nginx/default.d/*.conf;
43
44
             location / {
45
    #
             }
46
47
             error_page 404 /404.html;
48
                 location = /40x.html {
49
             }
50
51
             error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
                 location = /50x.html {
52
53
             }
54
55
        } #开启
56
57
    }
```

客户机访问验证结果



nginx test

互联网证书获取

在日常工作中,我们经常遇到一些网站要求把web访问协议http转成https协议,这就要求我们必须对域名进行SSL证书申请并应用。

申请域名: <u>www.aliyun.com</u>