



The Wonderful World of Services

VINCE

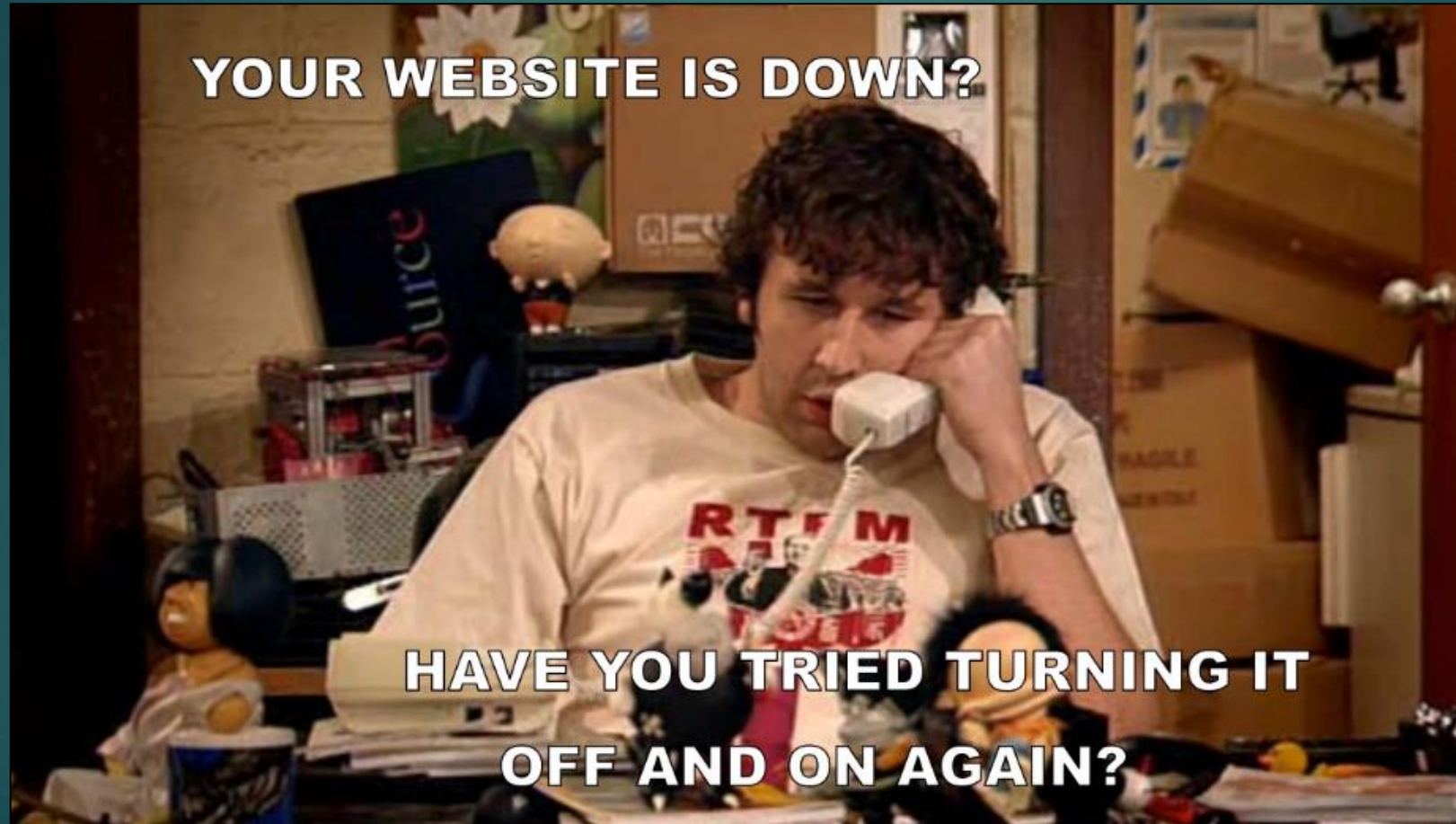
Agenda

- ▶ definitions
- ▶ services for Windows and Linux
- ▶ breaks?
- ▶ auditing Linux
- ▶ logs for Linux
- ▶ useful tools

Goals

- ▶ develop a better understanding of Linux and Windows
- ▶ services (How this ties in with Auditing)
- ▶ base level auditing
- ▶ understand logs
- ▶ pick up some useful tools!
- ▶ better understanding of what to do initially in a competition

Services



What is a Service?

- ▶ an application (or set of applications) that runs in the background
- ▶ this application can enable your box to do a certain task, or carry out essential tasks
 - ▶ such as running a web server

Some Common Services

- ▶ **D**omain **N**ame **S**ystem (DNS)
- ▶ **S**ecure **S**hell (SSH)
- ▶ Databases – MySQL, MongoDB (Graylog uses this!)
- ▶ APACHE – cross-platform web server
- ▶ **F**TP – File Transfer Protocol

NECCDC 2018 Services

Round 88

2018-03-17 17:55:32

	Team01	Team02	Team03	Team04	Team05	Team06
Current Score	71,850	87,950	62,925	71,575	43,600	104,900
Current Place	5	3 🏆	7	6	10	1 🏆
Renko-ICMP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tintin-DNS	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Holmes-HTTP	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Tracy-SSH	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Gently-HTTPS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Gently-ICMP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Dupin-HTTP	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓
Hammer-HTTP	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Poirot-HTTP	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Brown-HTTP	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Brown-SSH	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Mason-IMAP	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Mason-SMTP	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Cao-HTTP	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Cao-SQL	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓

Hover over status icon to get host:ip information

Want a json formatted version of this data (including ip addresses)? [Here](#)

Services Operate Over Ports

Internet Applications

Use this table as a review tool to help you remember each Internet application:

Application	TCP/UDP	Port	Notes
HTTP	TCP	80	The Web
HTTPS	TCP	443	The Web, securely
Telnet	TCP	23	Terminal emulation
SSH	TCP	22	Secure terminal emulation
SMTP	TCP	25	Sending e-mail
POP3	TCP	110	E-mail delivery
IMAP4	TCP	143	E-mail delivery
FTP	TCP	20/21 (active), 21 (passive)	File transfer
TFTP	UDP	69	File transfer

We can use **nmap** to check ports and services!

- ▶ We know a lot about **nmap** around these parts...

```
os-class@vince:~$ nmap reddit.com

Starting Nmap 7.01 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2018-03-25 00:43 EDT
Nmap scan report for reddit.com (151.101.65.140)
Host is up (0.034s latency).
Other addresses for reddit.com (not scanned): 151.101.129.140 151.101.1.140 151.101.193.140
Not shown: 995 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
80/tcp    open  http
443/tcp   open  https
554/tcp   open  rtsp
7070/tcp  open  realserver

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.55 seconds
os-class@vince:~$
```

<https://www.stationx.net/nmap-cheat-sheet/>

<u>Switch</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Description</u>
-sV	nmap 192.168.1.1 -sV	Attempts to determine the version of the service running on port

```
os-class@vince:~$ nmap -sV 10.0.1.51
```

```
Starting Nmap 7.01 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2018-03-25 00:58 EDT
```

```
Nmap scan report for 10.0.1.51
```

```
Host is up (0.0018s latency).
```

```
Not shown: 978 closed ports
```

PORT	STATE	SERVICE	VERSION
21/tcp	open	ftp	vsftpd 2.3.4
22/tcp	open	ssh	OpenSSH 4.7p1 Debian 8ubuntu1 (protocol 2.0)
23/tcp	open	telnet	Linux telnetd
25/tcp	open	smtp	Postfix smtpd
80/tcp	open	http	Apache httpd 2.2.8 ((Ubuntu) DAV/2)
111/tcp	open	rpcbind	2 (RPC #100000)
139/tcp	open	netbios-ssn	Samba smbd 3.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
445/tcp	open	netbios-ssn	Samba smbd 3.X (workgroup: WORKGROUP)
512/tcp	open	exec	netkit-rsh rexecd
513/tcp	open	login?	
514/tcp	open	tcpwrapped	
1099/tcp	open	rmiregistry	GNU Classpath grmiregistry
1524/tcp	open	shell	Metasploitable root shell
2049/tcp	open	nfs	2-4 (RPC #100003)
2121/tcp	open	ftp	ProFTPD 1.3.1
3306/tcp	open	mysql	MySQL 5.0.51a-3ubuntu5
5432/tcp	open	postgresql	PostgreSQL DB 8.3.0 - 8.3.7
5900/tcp	open	vnc	VNC (protocol 3.3)
6000/tcp	open	X11	(access denied)
6667/tcp	open	irc	Unreal ircd
8009/tcp	open	ajp13	Apache Jserv (Protocol v1.3)
8180/tcp	open	http	Apache Tomcat/Coyote JSP engine 1.1

```
Service Info: Hosts: metasploitable.localdomain, localhost, irc.Metasploitable.LAN; OSs: Unix, Linux
```

```
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .
```

```
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 14.79 seconds
```

```
os-class@vince:~$
```

Why do we need to know ports?

- ▶ if you are setting up your firewall, it's important to make sure you allow traffic over that port
- ▶ you can always change the port (config files)
- ▶ for example OverTheWire runs ssh over a different port

Bandit Level 0

Level Goal

The goal of this level is for you to log into the game using SSH. The host to which you need to connect is `bandit.labs.overthewire.org` on port 2220.

Commands you may need to solve this level

ssh

Helpful Reading Material

[Secure Shell \(SSH\) on Wikipedia](#)

[How to use SSH on wikiHow](#)

Services and Operating Systems

- ▶ server-oriented operating systems are good for services
- ▶ as you guys know there is Windows Server 20XX, you can use this... but no one likes Windows so, why?

Download Ubuntu Server

Ubuntu Server 16.04.4 LTS

The long-term support version of Ubuntu Server, including the Mitaka release of OpenStack and support guaranteed until April 2021 — 64-bit only.

[Ubuntu Server 16.04 release notes](#)

[Download](#)

[Alternative downloads and torrents >](#)

Ubuntu Server 17.10.1

The latest version of Ubuntu Server, including the Pike release of OpenStack and nine months, until July 2018, of security and maintenance updates.

[Ubuntu Server 17.10 release notes](#)

[Download](#)

[Alternative downloads and torrents >](#)

What service(s) are on my box?

Managing Services	Ubuntu Version >= 15.04 <code>systemctl {start stop ...} {service_name}.service</code> Ubuntu Version < 15.04 <code>service {service_name} {start stop}</code>
-------------------	--

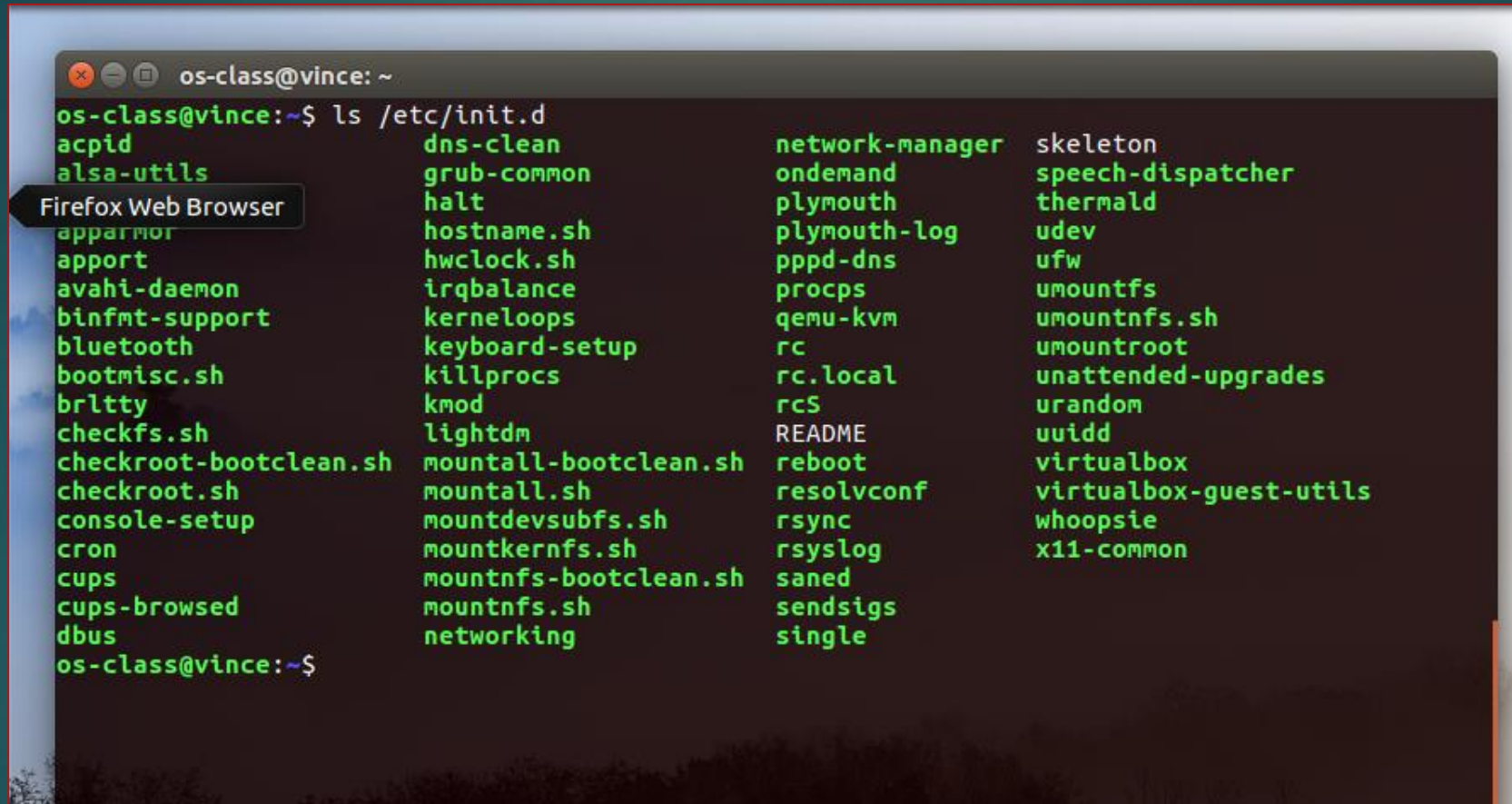
Older Architectures(S)

▶ `service [SERVICE_NAME] [start | stop | restart | reload | status]`

Newer Architectures(S)

▶ `systemctl [start | stop | restart | reload | status] [SERVICE_NAME]`

ls /etc/init.d



A terminal window titled 'os-class@vince: ~' displays the output of the command 'ls /etc/init.d'. The output is a list of files and directories in the /etc/init.d directory, arranged in four columns. A tooltip labeled 'Firefox Web Browser' is visible over the 'apparmor' entry in the first column.

```
os-class@vince:~$ ls /etc/init.d
acpid                dns-clean            network-manager      skeleton
alsa-utils           grub-common          ondemand             speech-dispatcher
apparmor             halt                 plymouth             thermald
appport              hostname.sh          plymouth-log         udev
avahi-daemon         hwclock.sh          pppd-dns             ufw
binfmt-support       irqbalance           procs                umountfs
bluetooth            kerneloops           qemu-kvm             umountnfs.sh
bootmisc.sh          keyboard-setup       rc                   umountroot
brltty               killprocs            rc.local             unattended-upgrades
checkfs.sh           kmod                 rcS                  urandom
checkroot-bootclean.sh mountall-bootclean.sh reboot              uuid
checkroot.sh         mountall.sh          resolvconf           virtualbox
console-setup        mountdevsubfs.sh     rsync                virtualbox-guest-utils
cron                 mountkernfs.sh       rsyslog              whoopsie
cups                 mountnfs-bootclean.sh sendsig              x11-common
cups-browsed         mountnfs.sh          single
dbus                 networking
```

service --status-all

```
os-class@vince:~$ service --status-all
```

```
[ + ] acpid  
[ + ] alsa-utils  
[ - ] anacron  
[ + ] apparmor  
[ + ] apport  
[ + ] avahi-daemon  
[ + ] binfmt-support  
[ - ] bluetooth  
[ - ] bootmisc.sh  
[ - ] brltty  
[ - ] checkfs.sh  
[ - ] checkroot-bootclean.sh  
[ - ] checkroot.sh  
[ + ] console-setup  
[ + ] cron  
[ + ] cups  
[ + ] cups-browsed  
[ + ] dbus  
[ - ] dns-clean  
[ + ] grub-common  
[ - ] hostname.sh  
[ - ] hwclock.sh  
[ + ] irqbalance  
[ - ] kerneloops  
[ + ] keyboard-setup  
[ - ] killprocs  
[ + ] kmod  
[ + ] lightdm  
[ - ] mountall-bootclean.sh  
[ - ] mountall.sh  
[ - ] mountdevsubfs.sh  
[ - ] mountkernfs.sh  
[ - ] mountnfs-bootclean.sh  
[ - ] mountnfs.sh  
[ + ] network-manager  
[ + ] networking  
[ + ] ondemand  
[ - ] plymouth  
[ - ] plymouth-log  
[ - ] pppd-dns  
[ + ] procps  
[ + ] qemu-kvm  
[ + ] rc.local  
[ + ] resolvconf  
[ - ] rsync  
[ + ] rsyslog
```

service --status-all | grep "[+]"

```
os-class@vince:~$ service --status-all | grep "[+]"
```

```
[ + ] acpid  
[ + ] alsa-utils  
[ + ] apparmor  
[ + ] apport  
[ + ] avahi-daemon  
[ + ] binfmt-support  
[ + ] console-setup  
[ + ] cron  
[ + ] cups  
[ + ] cups-browsed  
[ + ] dbus  
[ + ] grub-common  
[ + ] irqbalance  
[ + ] keyboard-setup  
[ + ] kmod  
[ + ] lightdm  
[ + ] network-manager  
[ + ] networking  
[ + ] ondemand  
[ + ] procps  
[ + ] qemu-kvm  
[ + ] rc.local  
[ + ] resolvconf  
[ + ] rsyslog  
[ + ] speech-dispatcher  
[ + ] udev  
[ + ] ufw  
[ + ] unattended-upgrades  
[ + ] urandom  
[ + ] virtualbox  
[ + ] virtualbox-guest-utils  
[ + ] whoopsie
```

```
os-class@vince:~$
```

What about what is not running?

service --status-all | grep -v "[+]"

```
os-class@vince:~$ service --status-all | grep -v "[+]"
[ - ] anacron
[ - ] bluetooth
[ - ] bootmisc.sh
[ - ] brltty
[ - ] checkfs.sh
[ - ] checkroot-bootclean.sh
[ - ] checkroot.sh
[ - ] cups
[ - ] dns-clean
[ - ] hostname.sh
[ - ] hwclock.sh
[ - ] kerneloops
[ - ] killprocs
[ - ] mountall-bootclean.sh
[ - ] mountall.sh
[ - ] mountdevsubfs.sh
[ - ] mountkernfs.sh
[ - ] mountnfs-bootclean.sh
[ - ] mountnfs.sh
[ - ] plymouth
[ - ] plymouth-log
[ - ] pppd-dns
[ - ] rsync
[ - ] saned
[ - ] sendsigs
[ - ] thermald
[ - ] umountfs
[ - ] umountnfs.sh
[ - ] umountroot
[ - ] uuidd
[ - ] x11-common
os-class@vince:~$
```


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```
os-class@vince:~$ systemctl -l --type service
```

	UNIT	LOAD	ACTIVE	SUB	DESCRIPTION
	accounts-daemon.service	loaded	active	running	Accounts Service
	acpid.service	loaded	active	running	ACPI event daemon
System Settings	service	loaded	inactive	dead	Save/Restore Sound Card State
alsa-state.service		loaded	inactive	dead	Manage Sound Card State (restore and store)
anacron.service		loaded	inactive	dead	Run anacron jobs
apparmor.service		loaded	active	exited	LSB: AppArmor initialization
apport.service		loaded	active	exited	LSB: automatic crash report generation
apt-daily-upgrade.service		loaded	inactive	dead	Daily apt upgrade and clean activities
apt-daily.service		loaded	inactive	dead	Daily apt download activities
auditd.service		not-found	inactive	dead	auditd.service
avahi-daemon.service		loaded	active	running	Avahi mDNS/DNS-SD Stack
binfmt-support.service		loaded	active	exited	Enable support for additional executable binary formats
brltty.service		loaded	inactive	dead	Braille Device Support
colord.service		loaded	active	running	Manage, Install and Generate Color Profiles
console-screen.service		not-found	inactive	dead	console-screen.service
console-setup.service		loaded	active	exited	Set console font and keymap
cron.service		loaded	active	running	Regular background program processing daemon
cups-browsed.service		loaded	active	running	Make remote CUPS printers available locally
cups.service		loaded	inactive	dead	CUPS Scheduler
dbus.service		loaded	active	running	D-Bus System Message Bus
devfsd.service		not-found	inactive	dead	devfsd.service
dns-clean.service		loaded	inactive	dead	Clean up any mess left by 0dns-up
emergency.service		loaded	inactive	dead	Emergency Shell
failsafe-x.service		loaded	inactive	dead	X.org diagnosis failsafe
festival.service		not-found	inactive	dead	festival.service
friendly-recovery.service		loaded	inactive	dead	Recovery mode menu
getty-static.service		loaded	inactive	dead	getty on tty2-tty6 if dbus and logind are not available
getty@tty1.service		loaded	active	running	Getty on tty1
getty@tty7.service		loaded	inactive	dead	Getty on tty7
gpu-manager.service		loaded	inactive	dead	Detect the available GPUs and deal with any system changes
grub-common.service		loaded	active	exited	LSB: Record successful boot for GRUB
irqbalance.service		loaded	active	exited	LSB: daemon to balance interrupts for SMP systems
kbd.service		not-found	inactive	dead	kbd.service

You can also run the previous command as root!

```
os-class@vince:~$ sudo systemctl -r --type service --all
```

UNIT	LOAD	ACTIVE	SUB	DESCRIPTION
accounts-daemon.service	loaded	active	running	Accounts Service
acpid.service	loaded	active	running	ACPI event daemon
alsa-restore.service	loaded	inactive	dead	Save/Restore Sound Card State
alsa-state.service	loaded	inactive	dead	Manage Sound Card State (restore and store)
anacron.service	loaded	inactive	dead	Run anacron jobs
apparmor.service	loaded	active	exited	LSB: AppArmor initialization
apport.service	loaded	active	exited	LSB: automatic crash report generation
apt-daily-upgrade.service	loaded	inactive	dead	Daily apt upgrade and clean activities
apt-daily.service	loaded	inactive	dead	Daily apt download activities
● auditd.service	not-found	inactive	dead	auditd.service
avahi-daemon.service	loaded	active	running	Avahi mDNS/DNS-SD Stack
binfmt-support.service	loaded	active	exited	Enable support for additional executable binary formats
brltty.service	loaded	inactive	dead	Braille Device Support
colord.service	loaded	active	running	Manage, Install and Generate Color Profiles
● console-screen.service	not-found	inactive	dead	console-screen.service
console-setup.service	loaded	active	exited	Set console font and keymap
cron.service	loaded	active	running	Regular background program processing daemon
cups-browsed.service	loaded	active	running	Make remote CUPS printers available locally
cups.service	loaded	inactive	dead	CUPS Scheduler
dbus.service	loaded	active	running	D-Bus System Message Bus
● devfsd.service	not-found	inactive	dead	devfsd.service
dns-clean.service	loaded	inactive	dead	Clean up any mess left by 0dns-up
emergency.service	loaded	inactive	dead	Emergency Shell

I AM ROOT

I AM ROOOOT



You can also look into your process manager to see services.

```
os-class@vince:~$ ps -aux
```

USER	PID	%CPU	%MEM	VSZ	RSS	TTY	STAT	START	TIME	COMMAND
root	1	0.1	0.1	23936	4760	?	Ss	23:38	0:01	/sbin/init splash
root	2	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	23:38	0:00	[kthreadd]
root	4	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	23:38	0:00	[kworker/0:0H]
root	6	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	23:38	0:00	[ksoftirqd/0]
root	7	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	23:38	0:00	[rcu_sched]
root	8	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	23:38	0:00	[rcu_bh]
root	9	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	23:38	0:00	[migration/0]
root	10	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	23:38	0:00	[lru-add-drain]
root	11	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	23:38	0:00	[watchdog/0]
root	12	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	23:38	0:00	[cpuhp/0]
root	13	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	23:38	0:00	[kdevtmpfs]
root	14	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	23:38	0:00	[netns]
root	15	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	23:38	0:00	[khungtaskd]
root	16	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	23:38	0:00	[oom_reaper]
root	17	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	23:38	0:00	[writeback]
root	18	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	23:38	0:00	[kcompactd0]
root	19	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SN	23:38	0:00	[ksmd]
root	20	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SN	23:38	0:00	[khugepaged]
root	21	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	23:38	0:00	[crypto]
root	22	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	23:38	0:00	[kintegrityd]
root	23	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	23:38	0:00	[bioaset]
root	24	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	23:38	0:00	[kblockd]
root	25	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	23:38	0:00	[ata_sff]
root	26	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	23:38	0:00	[md]

htop

CPU[|||||||]15.1%

Mem[|||||||]502M/3.95G

Swp[|||||]0K/976M

Tasks: 103, 205 thr; 2 runni

Load average: 0.27 0.12 0.09

Uptime: 00:22:55

PID	USER	PRI	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	CPU%	MEM%	TIME+	Command
1823	os-class	20	0	317M	153M	70816	S	11.2	3.8	0:45.76	compiz
968	root	20	0	256M	81760	34800	S	2.0	2.0	0:18.03	/usr/lib/xorg/Xorg -core :0 -seat seat0 -auth
2147	os-class	20	0	116M	35000	27576	S	0.7	0.8	0:04.08	/usr/lib/gnome-terminal/gnome-terminal-server
4706	os-class	20	0	6220	3612	2700	R	0.0	0.1	0:00.21	htop
933	root	20	0	30536	2532	2180	S	0.0	0.1	0:00.21	/usr/sbin/VBoxService --pidfile /var/run/vbox
1218	os-class	20	0	18316	2200	1880	S	0.0	0.1	0:01.72	/usr/bin/VBoxClient --draganddrop
1220	os-class	20	0	18316	2200	1880	S	0.0	0.1	0:01.71	/usr/bin/VBoxClient --draganddrop
820	root	20	0	41400	11460	7464	S	0.0	0.3	0:00.47	/usr/lib/policykit-1/polkitd --no-debug
1960	os-class	20	0	174M	68096	25960	S	0.0	1.6	0:03.90	/usr/bin/gnome-software --gapplication-servic
974	root	20	0	256M	81760	34800	S	0.0	2.0	0:01.50	/usr/lib/xorg/Xorg -core :0 -seat seat0 -auth
1447	os-class	20	0	30304	7156	6664	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.27	/usr/lib/ibus/ibus-engine-simple
1	root	20	0	23936	4760	3544	S	0.0	0.1	0:01.60	/sbin/init splash
221	root	20	0	9764	3668	3344	S	0.0	0.1	0:00.14	/lib/systemd/systemd-journald
237	root	20	0	14664	4024	2992	S	0.0	0.1	0:00.12	/lib/systemd/systemd-udev
692	root	20	0	2244	1256	1188	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.02	/usr/sbin/acpid
693	root	20	0	5580	2772	2552	S	0.0	0.1	0:00.00	/usr/sbin/cron -f
694	messagebu	20	0	6960	4772	3496	S	0.0	0.1	0:01.14	/usr/bin/dbus-daemon --system --address=syste
710	root	20	0	4140	3000	2680	S	0.0	0.1	0:00.03	/lib/systemd/systemd-logind
767	root	20	0	827M	18280	9232	S	0.0	0.4	0:00.00	/usr/lib/snapd/snapd
768	root	20	0	827M	18280	9232	S	0.0	0.4	0:00.00	/usr/lib/snapd/snapd
770	root	20	0	827M	18280	9232	S	0.0	0.4	0:00.00	/usr/lib/snapd/snapd
785	root	20	0	827M	18280	9232	S	0.0	0.4	0:00.00	/usr/lib/snapd/snapd
2866	root	20	0	827M	18280	9232	S	0.0	0.4	0:00.00	/usr/lib/snapd/snapd
729	root	20	0	827M	18280	9232	S	0.0	0.4	0:00.01	/usr/lib/snapd/snapd
775	root	20	0	90832	16980	13136	S	0.0	0.4	0:00.00	/usr/sbin/NetworkManager --no-daemon
779	root	20	0	90832	16980	13136	S	0.0	0.4	0:00.03	/usr/sbin/NetworkManager --no-daemon
733	root	20	0	90832	16980	13136	S	0.0	0.4	0:00.15	/usr/sbin/NetworkManager --no-daemon
738	root	20	0	39956	9812	7100	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.02	/usr/lib/accountsservice/accounts-daemon
757	root	20	0	39956	9812	7100	S	0.0	0.2	0:00.02	/usr/lib/accountsservice/accounts-daemon

- ▶ htop is not always there
- ▶ `sudo apt-get install htop`

The `kill` command



Some Explanation

- ▶ the command is used to end a process without having to log out or reboot
- ▶ a process is also referred to as a *task* that is in a running state
- ▶ these processes are given *process identification numbers (PID)* – *we need this as reference!*

```
os-class@vince: ~  
os-class@vince:~$ ps -aux  
USER      PID %CPU %MEM    VSZ   RSS TTY  
root         1   0.0   0.1  23936   4760 ?  
root         2   0.0   0.0      0      0 ?  
root         4   0.0   0.0      0      0 ?  
root         6   0.0   0.0      0      0 ?  
root         7   0.0   0.0      0      0 ?  
root         8   0.0   0.0      0      0 ?  
root         9   0.0   0.0      0      0 ?  
root        10   0.0   0.0      0      0 ?  
root        11   0.0   0.0      0      0 ?  
root        12   0.0   0.0      0      0 ?  
root        13   0.0   0.0      0      0 ?  
root        14   0.0   0.0      0      0 ?  
root        15   0.0   0.0      0      0 ?  
root        16   0.0   0.0      0      0 ?
```

kill [PID]

- ▶ this works... but no guarantee the process will end
- ▶ this by default sends signal 15, sometimes services will ignore this

kill -9 [PID]

- ▶ this command is a little misleading, it doesn't actually *kill the process* rather it *send a signal to that process*
- ▶ *what that process does with that signal is up to the process itself*
- ▶ *processes have signal handlers, these define what it does with a signal*
- ▶ *our command from before "kill [PID]" has no signal supplied, therefore it defaults to 15*
- ▶ *kill -9 [PID] is stronger, this signal is **SIGKILL***

kill -l

```
os-class@vince:~$ kill -l
1) SIGHUP      2) SIGINT      3) SIGQUIT     4) SIGILL      5) SIGTRAP
6) SIGABRT     7) SIGBUS      8) SIGFPE      9) SIGKILL     10) SIGUSR1
11) SIGSEGV    12) SIGUSR2    13) SIGPIPE    14) SIGALRM     15) SIGTERM
16) SIGSTKFLT  17) SIGCHLD    18) SIGCONT    19) SIGSTOP     20) SIGTSTP
21) SIGTTIN    22) SIGTTOU    23) SIGURG     24) SIGXCPU     25) SIGXFSZ
26) SIGVTALRM  27) SIGPROF    28) SIGWINCH    29) SIGIO        30) SIGPWR
31) SIGSYS     34) SIGRTMIN    35) SIGRTMIN+1  36) SIGRTMIN+2  37) SIGRTMIN+3
38) SIGRTMIN+4 39) SIGRTMIN+5  40) SIGRTMIN+6  41) SIGRTMIN+7  42) SIGRTMIN+8
43) SIGRTMIN+9 44) SIGRTMIN+10 45) SIGRTMIN+11 46) SIGRTMIN+12 47) SIGRTMIN+13
48) SIGRTMIN+14 49) SIGRTMIN+15 50) SIGRTMAX-14 51) SIGRTMAX-13 52) SIGRTMAX-12
53) SIGRTMAX-11 54) SIGRTMAX-10 55) SIGRTMAX-9  56) SIGRTMAX-8  57) SIGRTMAX-7
58) SIGRTMAX-6 59) SIGRTMAX-5  60) SIGRTMAX-4  61) SIGRTMAX-3  62) SIGRTMAX-2
63) SIGRTMAX-1 64) SIGRTMAX
os-class@vince:~$
```

► we can use this to see the signal handlers

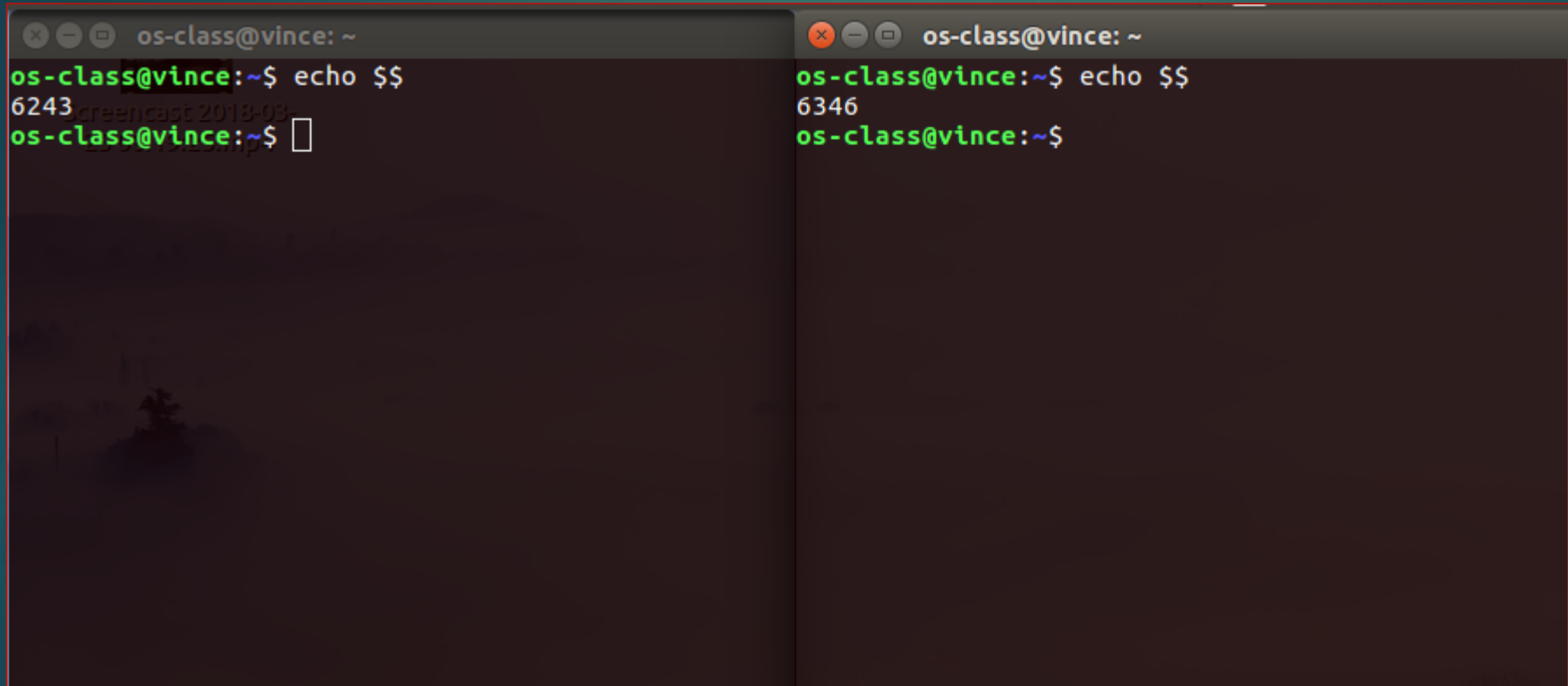
<http://www.linfo.org/kill.html>

pstree -p

- ▶ this command is interesting...
- ▶ we can actually use this to see the parent/ child relationship of processes, and by killing the parent process this will kill the child processes
- ▶ this makes it much easier to end processes, versus manually finding each PID

```
os-class@vince:~$ pstree -p
systemd(1)─ModemManager(742)─{gdbus}(766)
                        │
                        └─{gmain}(761)
systemd(1)─NetworkManager(733)─dhclient(835)
                        │
                        ├──dnsmasq(846)
                        │
                        ├──{gdbus}(779)
                        │
                        └─{gmain}(775)
systemd(1)─VBoxClient(1189)─VBoxClient(1190)─{SHCLIP}(1200)
systemd(1)─VBoxClient(1198)─VBoxClient(1199)
systemd(1)─VBoxClient(1209)─VBoxClient(1210)─{X11 events}(1213)
systemd(1)─VBoxClient(1217)─VBoxClient(1218)─{dndHGCM}(1219)
                        │
                        └─{dndX11}(1220)
systemd(1)─VBoxService(933)─{automount}(942)
                        │
                        ├──{control}(936)
                        │
                        ├──{cpuhotplug}(939)
                        │
                        ├──{memballoon}(940)
                        │
                        ├──{timesync}(937)
                        │
                        ├──{vminfo}(938)
                        │
                        └─{vmstats}(941)
systemd(1)─accounts-daemon(734)─{gdbus}(757)
                        │
                        └─{gmain}(738)
systemd(1)─acpid(692)
systemd(1)─agetty(1148)
systemd(1)─avahi-daemon(737)─avahi-daemon(743)
systemd(1)─colord(1125)─{gdbus}(1128)
                        │
                        └─{gmain}(1126)
systemd(1)─cron(693)
systemd(1)─cups-browsed(821)─{gdbus}(828)
                        │
                        └─{gmain}(827)
systemd(1)─dbus-daemon(694)
```


Ross Likes to Kill Bash Sessions



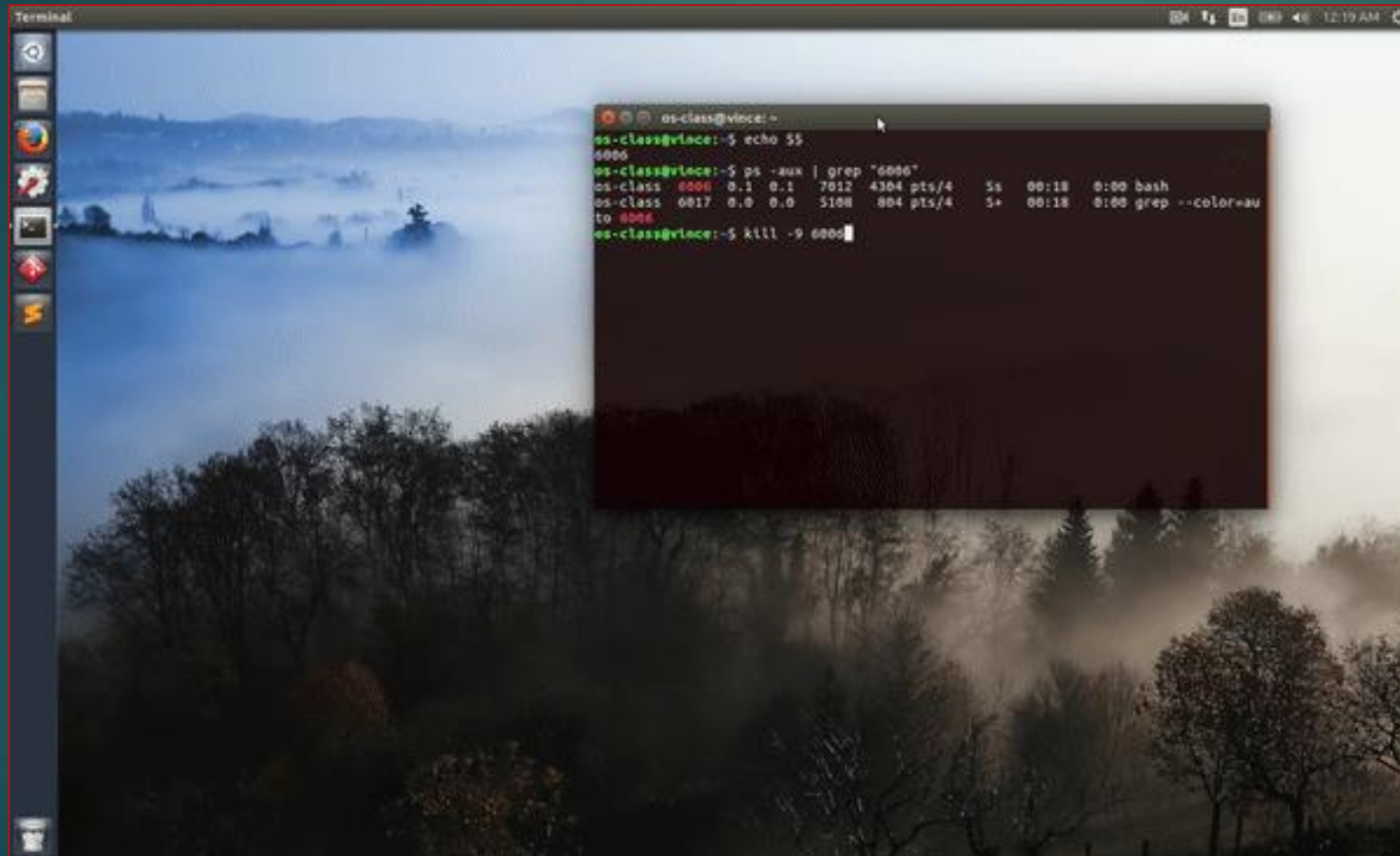
The image shows two terminal windows side-by-side, both titled 'os-class@vince: ~'. The left window shows a user typing 'echo \$\$' and receiving the output '6243'. Below this, the prompt 'os-class@vince:~\$' is shown with a cursor. The right window shows the same user typing 'echo \$\$' and receiving the output '6346'. Below this, the prompt 'os-class@vince:~\$' is shown. The windows are dark-themed with green text for the prompt and output.

```
os-class@vince: ~  
os-class@vince:~$ echo $$  
6243  
os-class@vince:~$  
  
os-class@vince: ~  
os-class@vince:~$ echo $$  
6346  
os-class@vince:~$
```

echo \$\$

```
os-class@vince:~$ echo $$
2155
os-class@vince:~$ ps -aux | grep "2155"
os-class  2155  0.0  0.1  7012  4428 pts/17   Ss   Mar24   0:00 bash
os-class  4770  0.0  0.0   5108   848 pts/17   S+   00:11   0:00 grep --color=auto 2155
os-class@vince:~$
```

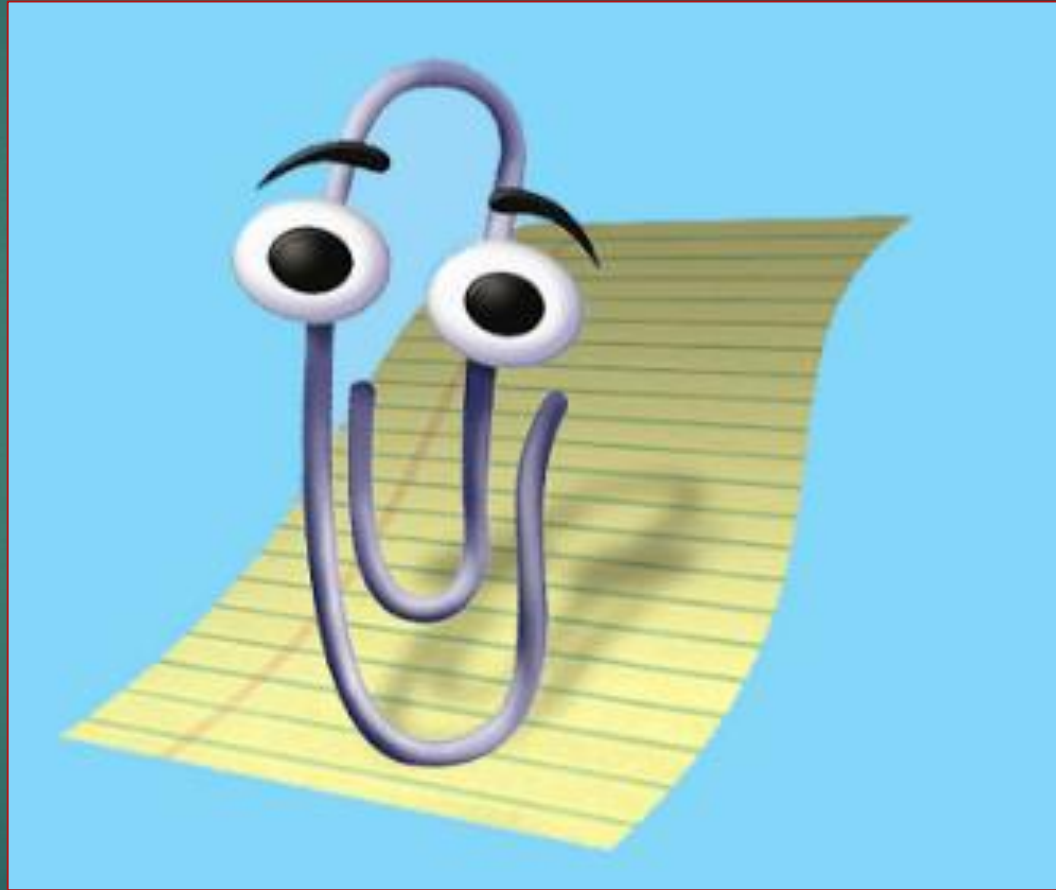

What happens if I do `kill -9 2155`?



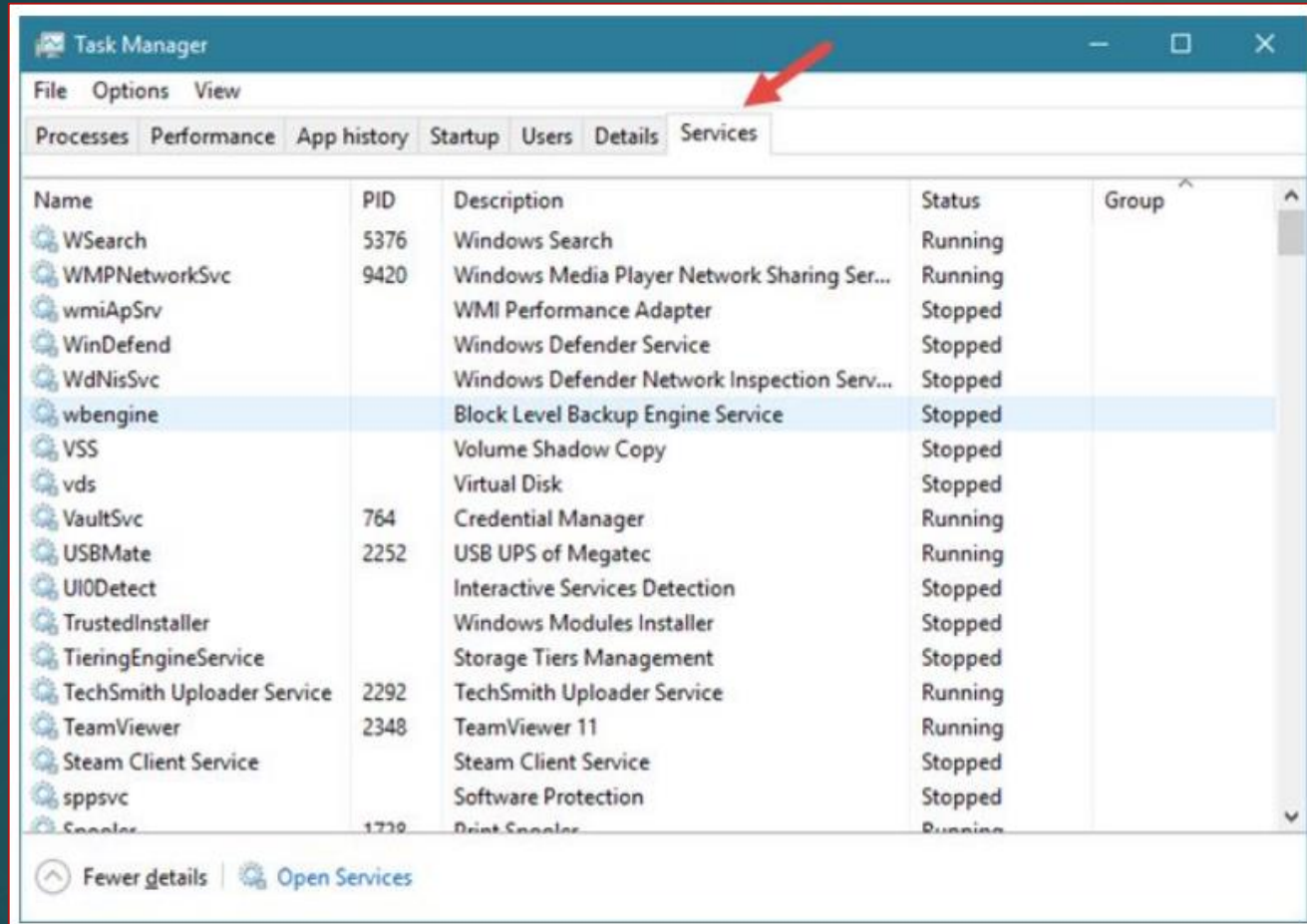
A terminal window titled "Terminal" is shown, displaying a series of commands and their outputs. The background of the terminal window is a scenic image of a forest with mist. The terminal output is as follows:

```
os-class@vince:~$ echo $$  
6006  
os-class@vince:~$ ps -aux | grep "6006"  
os-class 6006 0.1 0.1 7012 4304 pts/4 Ss 00:18 0:00 bash  
os-class 6017 0.0 0.0 5108 804 pts/4 S+ 00:18 0:00 grep --color=au  
to 6006  
os-class@vince:~$ kill -9 6006
```

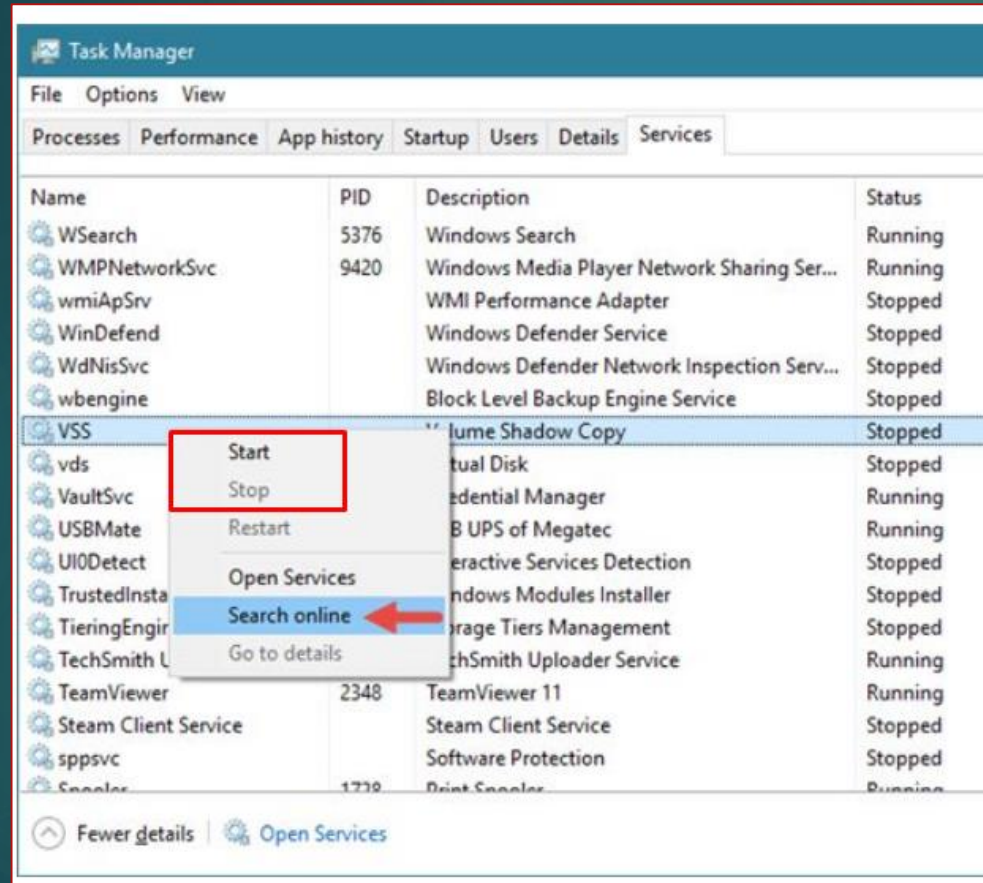
WINDOWS LAND!



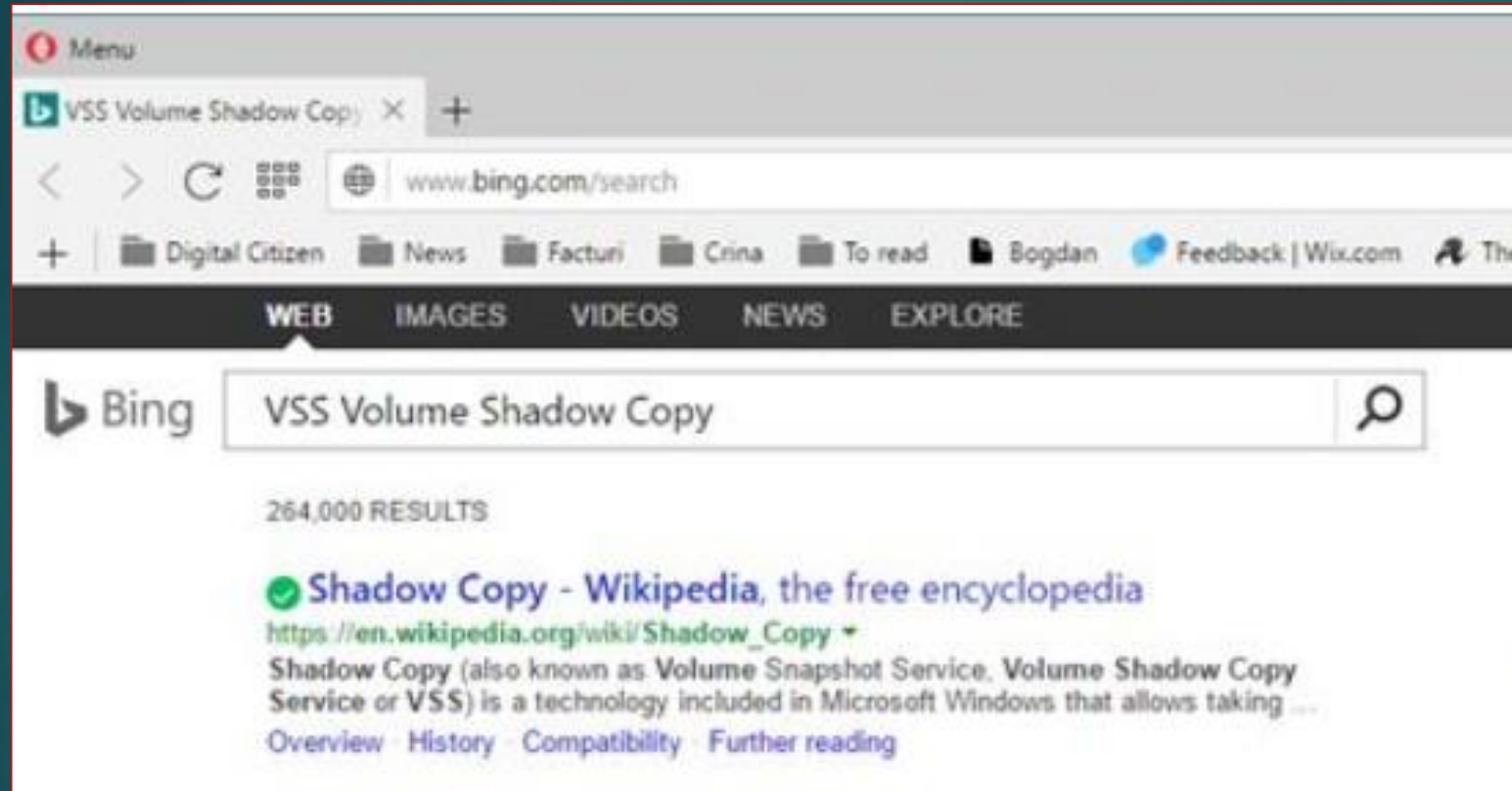
Task Manager



Right click on a service to start or stop it?

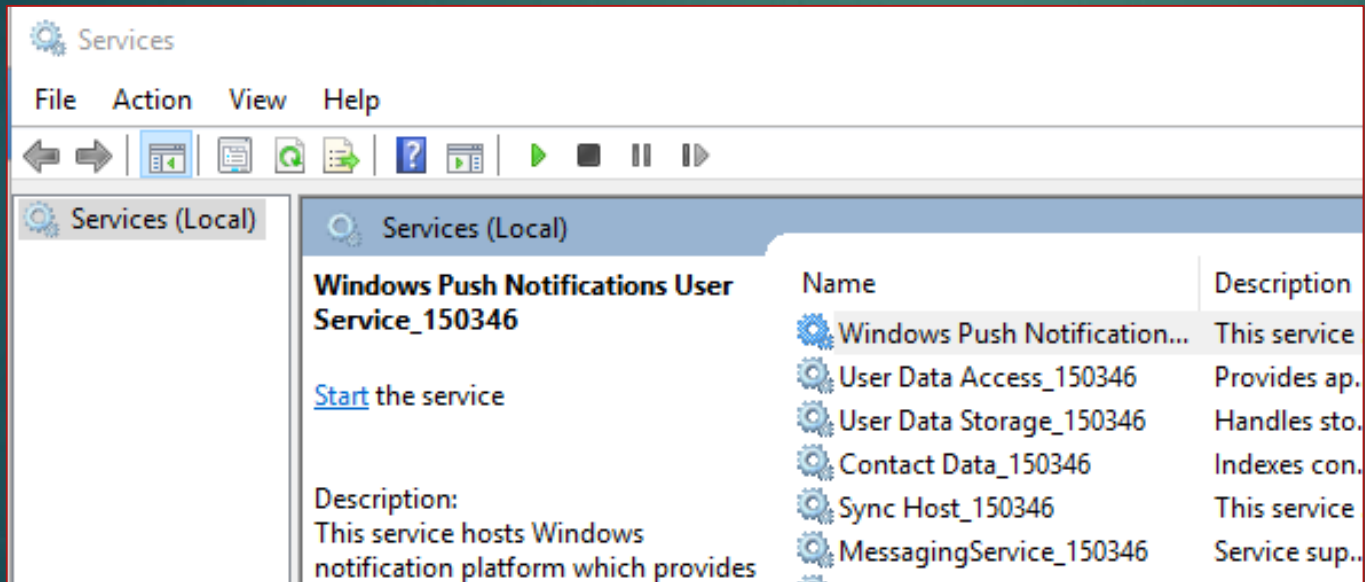


You can search online too!

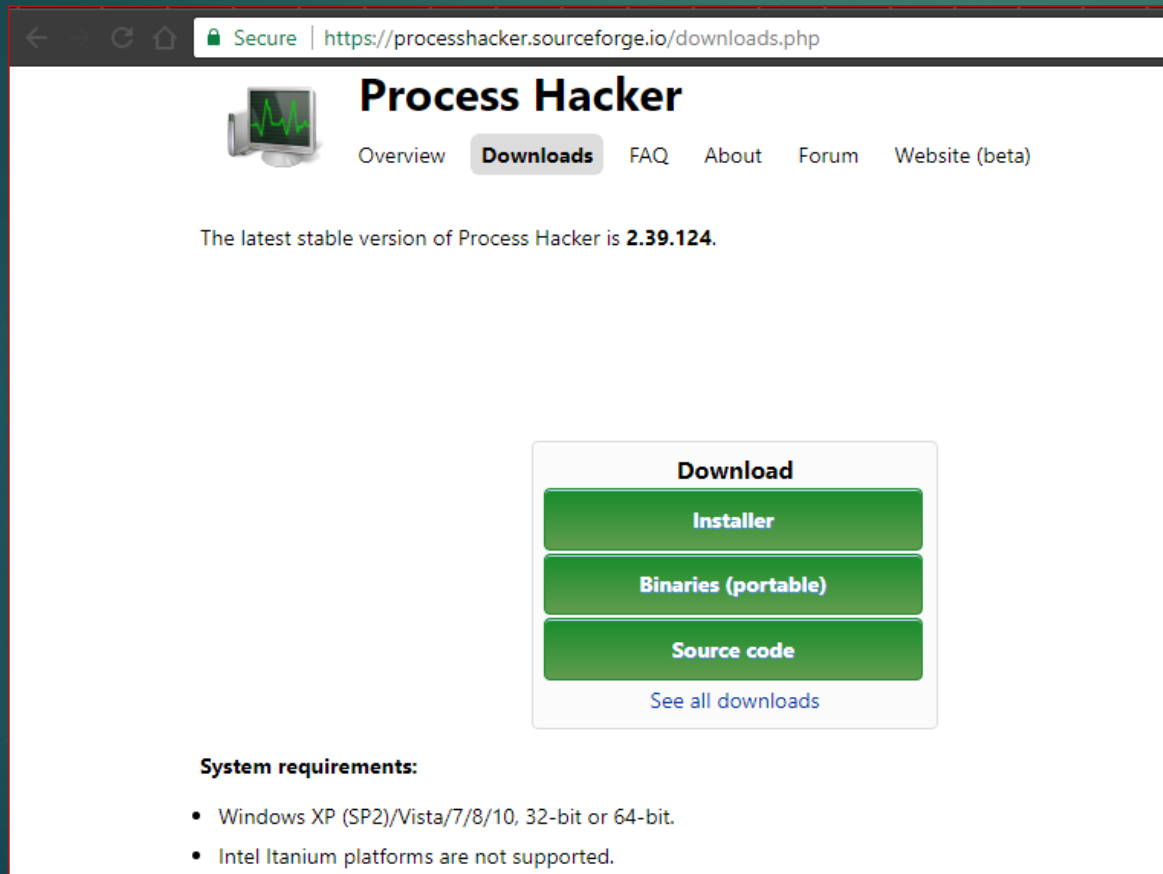


services.msc

- ▶ CMD -> services.msc
- ▶ Windows search for “Services”



These tools are sort of... bland... incomes “Process hacker”



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "Secure | https://processhacker.sourceforge.io/downloads.php". The page features the Process Hacker logo (a computer monitor with a green waveform) and the title "Process Hacker". Below the title are navigation links: "Overview", "Downloads" (highlighted), "FAQ", "About", "Forum", and "Website (beta)". A text line states: "The latest stable version of Process Hacker is **2.39.124**." In the center, there is a "Download" section with three green buttons: "Installer", "Binaries (portable)", and "Source code", followed by a blue link "See all downloads". At the bottom, under the heading "System requirements:", there is a bulleted list: "• Windows XP (SP2)/Vista/7/8/10, 32-bit or 64-bit." and "• Intel Itanium platforms are not supported."

Secure | https://processhacker.sourceforge.io/downloads.php

Process Hacker

Overview Downloads FAQ About Forum Website (beta)

The latest stable version of Process Hacker is **2.39.124**.

Download

Installer

Binaries (portable)

Source code

[See all downloads](#)

System requirements:

- Windows XP (SP2)/Vista/7/8/10, 32-bit or 64-bit.
- Intel Itanium platforms are not supported.

Process Hacker [WIN8-PC\User] + (Administrator)

Hacker View Tools Users Help

Refresh Options Find Handles or DLLs System Information Search Processes (Ctrl+K)

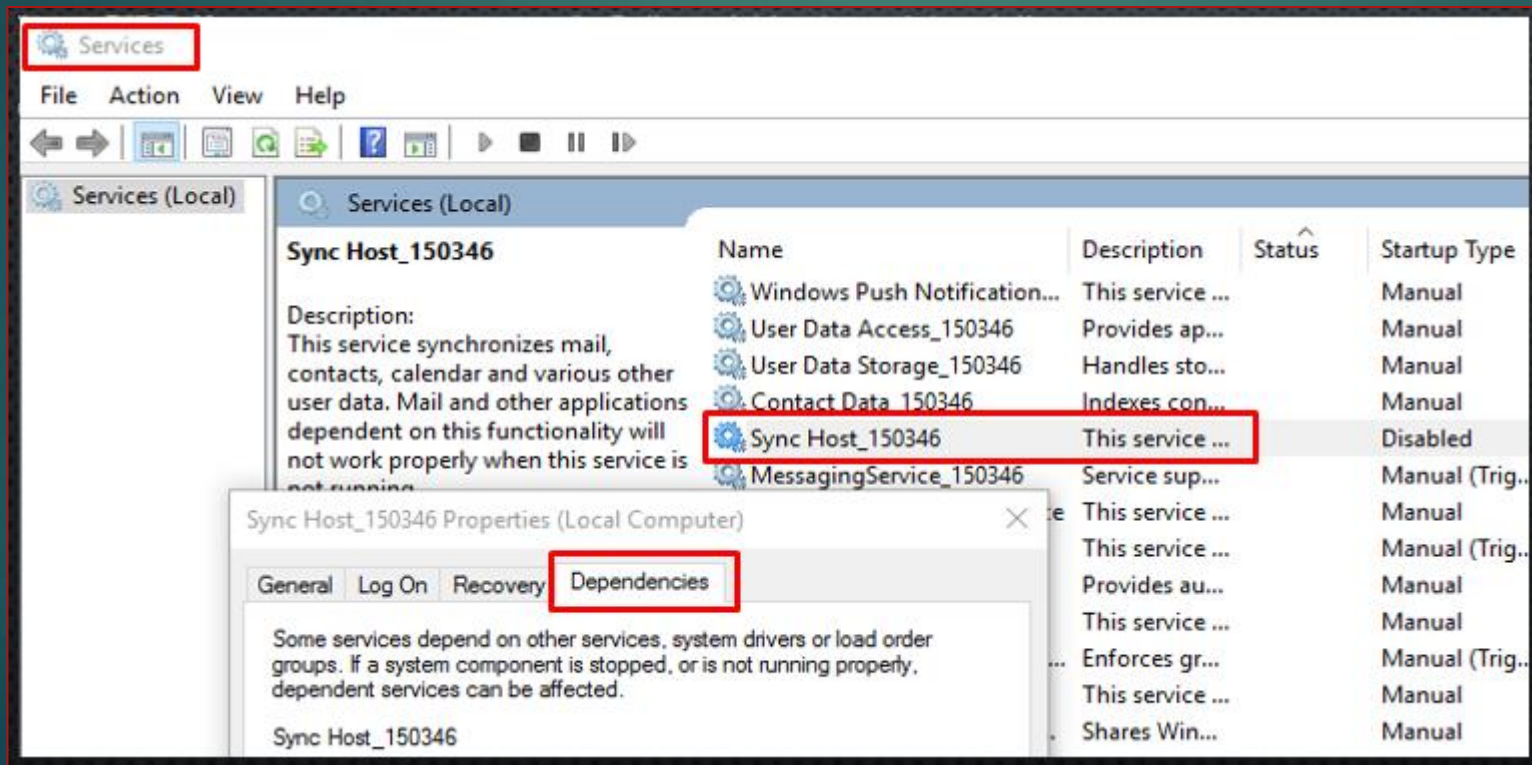
Processes Services Network Disk

Name	PID	CPU	I/O Total...	Private B...	User Name	Descriptio ^
TPAutoConnect.e...	1444			1.59 MB	WIN8-PC\User	ThinPrint
conhost.exe	3156			548 kB	WIN8-PC\User	Console V
dllhost.exe	2688	0.01		2.5 MB	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	COM Sur
SearchIndexer.exe	2720			13.38 MB	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	Microsoft
SearchProtocolH...	2980			2.35 MB	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	Microsoft
SearchFilterHost.e...	3372			1.93 MB	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	Microsoft
msdtc.exe	2964			2.29 MB	N...\NETWORK SERVICE	Microsoft
taskhost.exe	1172			2.57 MB	WIN8-PC\User	Host Proc
lsass.exe	716			2.14 MB	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	Local Sec
csrss.exe	3696			992 kB	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	Client Ser
winlogon.exe	3728			828 kB	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	Windows
dwm.exe	3828	0.09		46.75 MB	Window Man...\DWM-2	Desktop V
explorer.exe	1244	0.05		23.16 MB	WIN8-PC\User	Windows
ProcessHacker.exe	2356	0.75		5.72 MB	WIN8-PC\User	Process H

CPU Usage: 2.29% Physical Memory: 24.36% Processes: 36

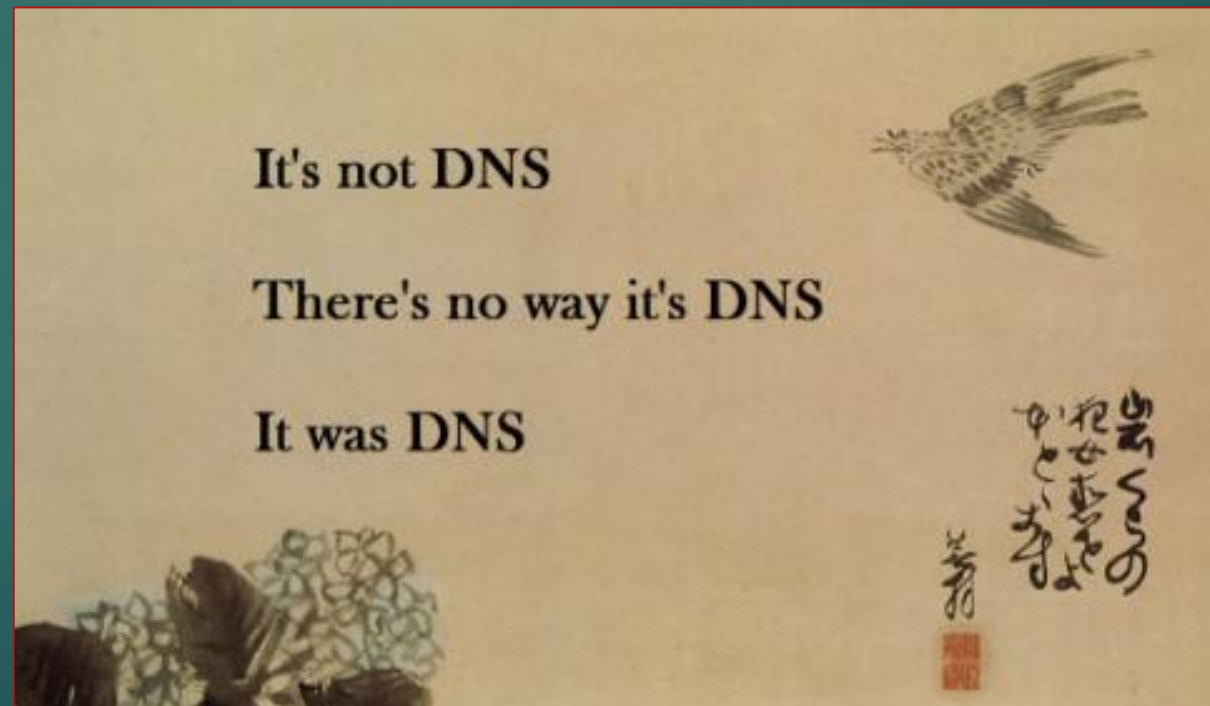
Beware some services have dependencies!

- ▶ Windows firewall service depends on base filtering engine
- ▶ some services may not stop or start if a dependency is stopped

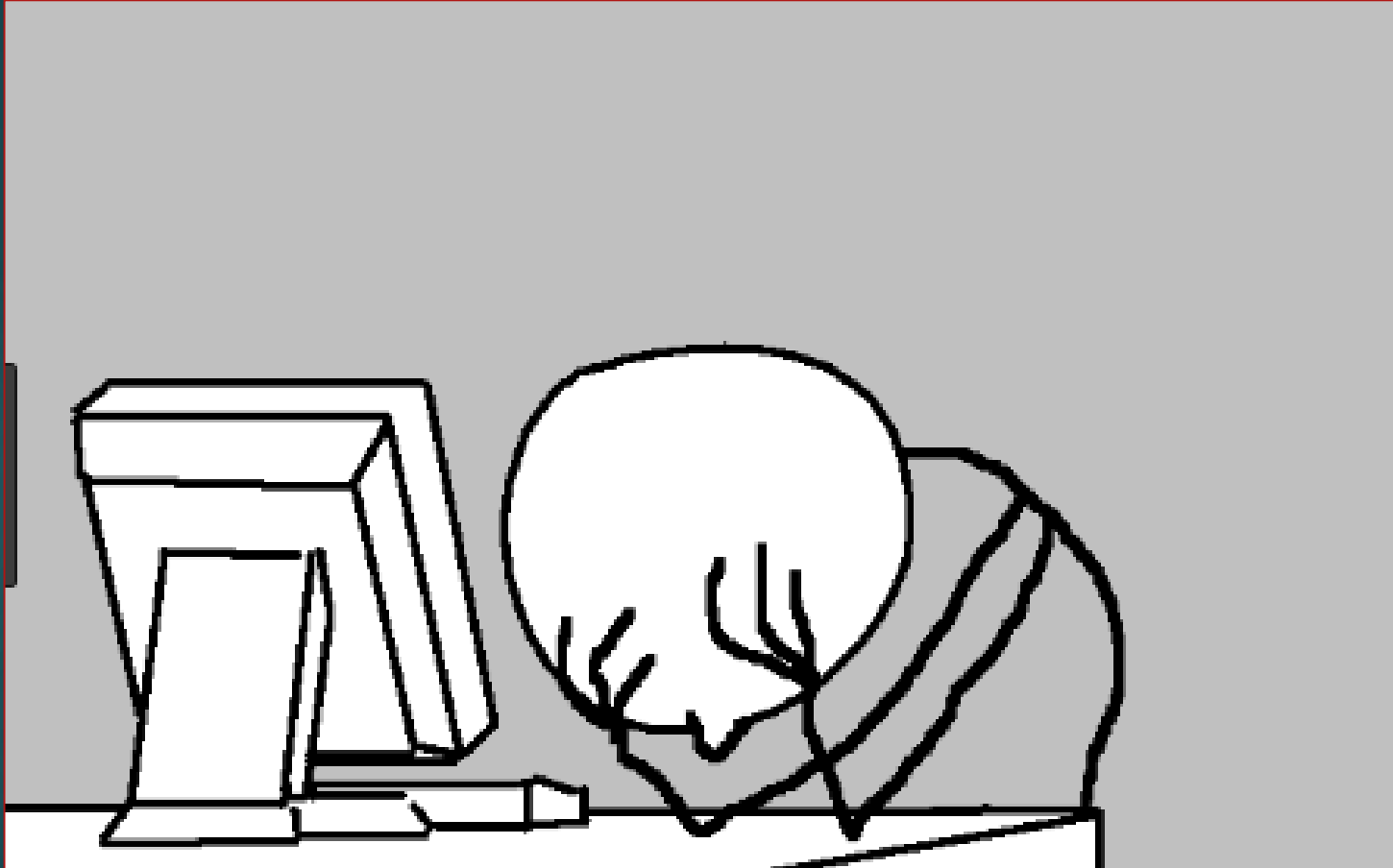


Active Directory

- ▶ this is a major Windows directory service!
- ▶ is AD broken?
 - ▶ check DNS
 - ▶ it was DNS...



That's all for services, any questions?



These next slides are mainly
competition help!

Welcome to Lockdown.

Lockdown is a defensive security competition run by the **University at Buffalo Network Defense**.

Auditing Your Box

- ▶ this is very important to in competitions!
- ▶ we actually covered a lot of auditing by just looking at services!

1st Step, Check the Users

cat /etc/passwd

```
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/bin/sh
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/bin/sh
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/bin/sh
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/bin/sh
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/bin/sh
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/bin/sh
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/bin/sh
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/bin/sh
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/bin/sh
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/bin/sh
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/bin/sh
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/bin/sh
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/bin/sh
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/bin/sh
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/bin/sh
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/bin/sh
libuuid:x:100:101::/var/lib/libuuid:/bin/sh
syslog:x:101:103::/home/syslog:/bin/false
mysql:x:102:105:MySQL Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false
postfix:x:103:109::/var/spool/postfix:/bin/false
dovecot:x:104:111:Dovecot mail server,,,:/usr/lib/dovecot:/bin/false
sshd:x:105:65534::/var/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
landscape:x:106:113::/var/lib/landscape:/bin/false
eric:x:1000:1000:mixeduperic,,,:/home/eric:/bin/bash
jim:x:1001:1001::/home/jim:/bin/bash
bob:x:1002:1002::/home/bob:/bin/bash
tony:x:1003:1003:Tony Smith,,,:/home/tony:/bin/bash
"/etc/passwd" 29L, 1257C
```

What do you notice?

```
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/bin/sh
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/bin/sh
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/bin/sh
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/bin/sh
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/bin/sh
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/bin/sh
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/bin/sh
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/bin/sh
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/bin/sh
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/bin/sh
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/bin/sh
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/bin/sh
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/bin/sh
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/bin/sh
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/bin/sh
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/bin/sh
libuuid:x:100:101::/var/lib/libuuid:/bin/sh
syslog:x:101:103::/home/syslog:/bin/false
mysql:x:102:105:MySQL Server,,,:/nonexistent:/bin/false
postfix:x:103:109::/var/spool/postfix:/bin/false
dovecot:x:104:111:Dovecot mail server,,,:/usr/lib/dovecot:/bin/false
sshd:x:105:65534::/var/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
landscape:x:106:113::/var/lib/landscape:/bin/false
eric:x:1000:1000:mixeduperic,,,:/home/eric:/bin/bash
jim:x:1001:1001::/home/jim:/bin/bash
bob:x:1002:1002::/home/bob:/bin/bash
tony:x:1003:1003:Tony Smith,,,:/home/tony:/bin/bash
```

"/etc/passwd" 29L, 1257C

29,1

All

What to do with these users?

- ▶ lock them

- ▶ `passwd -l [USERNAME]`

- or unlock them

- ▶ `passwd -u [USERNAME]`

- ▶ disable them

- ▶ `passwd -d [USERNAME]`

- ▶ change their shell

- ▶ `chsh -s /bin/false [USERNAME]`

Let's create the user webdude, what happens when we lock that account?

```
webdude@vince: /home/os-class
os-class@vince:~$ sudo adduser webdude
Adding user `webdude' ...
Adding new group `webdude' (1012) ...
Adding new user `webdude' (1011) with group `webdude' ...
Creating home directory `/home/webdude' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for webdude
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
    Full Name []: web_dude
    Room Number []: 0
    Work Phone []: skype
    Home Phone []: skype
    Other []: none
Is the information correct? [Y/n] y
os-class@vince:~$ passwd -l webdude
passwd: Permission denied.
os-class@vince:~$ sudo !!
sudo passwd -l webdude
passwd: password expiry information changed.
os-class@vince:~$ su webdude
Password:
su: Authentication failure
os-class@vince:~$ passwd -u webdude
passwd: Permission denied.
os-class@vince:~$ sudo !!
sudo passwd -u webdude
passwd: password expiry information changed.
os-class@vince:~$ su webdude
Password:
webdude@vince: /home/os-class$
```

webdude@vince: /home/os-class

```
os-class@vince:~$ sudo nano /etc/pam.d/chsh
os-class@vince:~$ chsh -s /bin/false webdude
You may not change the shell for 'webdude'.
os-class@vince:~$ sudo !!
sudo chsh -s /bin/false webdude
os-class@vince:~$ su webdude
Password:
os-class@vince:~$ su webdude
Password:
os-class@vince:~$ chsh -s /bin/bash webdude
You may not change the shell for 'webdude'.
os-class@vince:~$ sudo !!
sudo chsh -s /bin/bash webdude
os-class@vince:~$ su webdude
Password:
webdude@vince: /home/os-class$
```

Ports your box is listening on?

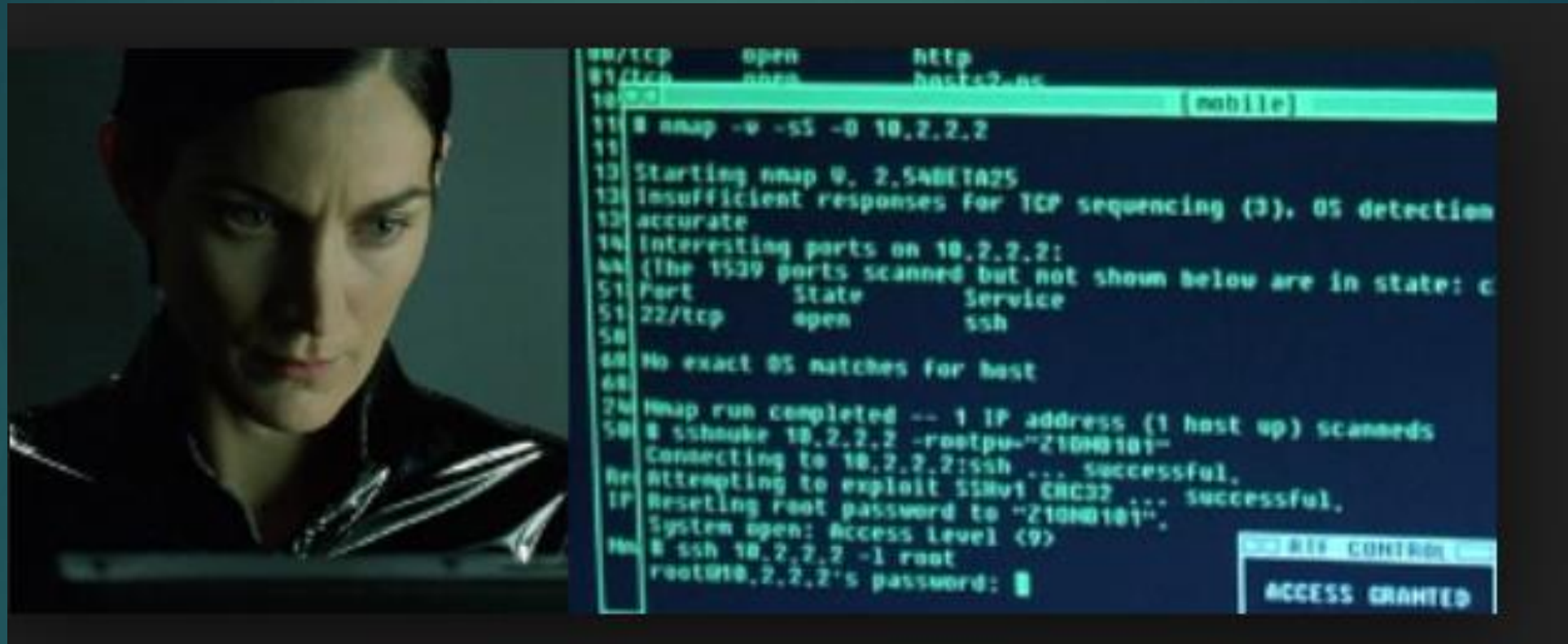
`sudo netstat -tulpn`

```
os-class@vince:~$ sudo netstat -tulpn
Active Internet connections (only servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State       PID/Program name
tcp        0      0 127.0.1.1:53            0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN      839/dnsmasq
udp        0      0 0.0.0.0:47792           0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN      703/avahi-daemon: r
udp        0      0 0.0.0.0:5353            0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN      703/avahi-daemon: r
udp        0      0 0.0.0.0:46911           0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN      839/dnsmasq
udp        0      0 127.0.1.1:53            0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN      839/dnsmasq
udp        0      0 0.0.0.0:68              0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN      828/dhclient
udp        0      0 0.0.0.0:631             0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN      2618/cups-browsed
udp6       0      0 :::5353                 :::*                    LISTEN      703/avahi-daemon: r
udp6       0      0 :::45170                 :::*                    LISTEN      703/avahi-daemon: r
os-class@vince:~$
```


Another Command, `sudo lsof -i`

```
os-class@vince: ~  
os-class@vince:~$ sudo lsof -i  
COMMAND  PID  USER  FD  TYPE  DEVICE  SIZE/OFF  NODE  NAME  
avahi-daemon 745  avahi 12u  IPv4  17348      0t0  UDP  *:mdns  
avahi-daemon 745  avahi 13u  IPv6  17349      0t0  UDP  *:mdns  
avahi-daemon 745  avahi 14u  IPv4  17350      0t0  UDP  *:44294  
avahi-daemon 745  avahi 15u  IPv6  17351      0t0  UDP  *:57155  
cups-browsed 824  root   8u  IPv4  17981      0t0  UDP  *:ipp  
dhclient     840  root   6u  IPv4  18221      0t0  UDP  *:bootpc  
dnsmasq      851  nobody 4u  IPv4  18265      0t0  UDP  :domain  
dnsmasq      851  nobody 5u  IPv4  18266      0t0  TCP  :domain (LISTEN)  
dnsmasq      851  nobody11u  IPv4  18335      0t0  UDP  *:40003  
os-class@vince:~$
```

Don't forget about nmap!



Logs



A Bit About Linux on Logs

- ▶ Linux logs provide a timeline of events for the Linux OS, applications, and system
- ▶ verify useful trouble shooting tool
- ▶ logs are stored in plaintext and found in **/var/log**
- ▶ the next few slides are important logs on debian based systems

/var/log/kern.log

```
/var/log/kern.log:Mar 20 23:39:25 web kernel: [4527986.520828] lol get rekt: IN=eth0 OUT= MAC=00:50:56:99:32:c7:00:50:56:a3:67:1d:
08:00 SRC=128.205.44.172 DST=128.205.44.157 LEN=60 TOS=0x00 PREC=0x00 TTL=64 ID=0 DF PROTO=TCP SPT=443 DPT=36261 WINDOW=28960 RES=
0x00 ACK SYN URGP=0
/var/log/kern.log:Mar 20 23:39:26 web kernel: [4527987.512872] lol get rekt: IN=eth0 OUT= MAC=00:50:56:99:32:c7:00:50:56:a3:67:1d:
08:00 SRC=128.205.44.172 DST=128.205.44.157 LEN=60 TOS=0x00 PREC=0x00 TTL=64 ID=0 DF PROTO=TCP SPT=443 DPT=36263 WINDOW=28960 RES=
0x00 ACK SYN URGP=0
/var/log/kern.log:Mar 20 23:39:29 web kernel: [4527990.521018] lol get rekt: IN=eth0 OUT= MAC=00:50:56:99:32:c7:00:50:56:a3:67:1d:
08:00 SRC=128.205.44.172 DST=128.205.44.157 LEN=60 TOS=0x00 PREC=0x00 TTL=64 ID=0 DF PROTO=TCP SPT=443 DPT=36264 WINDOW=28960 RES=
0x00 ACK SYN URGP=0
/var/log/kern.log:Mar 20 23:39:32 web kernel: [4527992.962732] lol get rekt: IN=eth0 OUT= MAC=01:00:5e:00:00:01:00:04:23:b3:c5:14:
08:00 SRC=128.205.44.129 DST=224.0.0.1 LEN=36 TOS=0x00 PREC=0x00 TTL=1 ID=22704 PROTO=ICMP TYPE=9 CODE=0
^C
root@web:~# iptables -D INPUT 7
root@web:~# iptables ^C
root@web:~# iptables -A INPUT -j LOG --log-prefix "lol get rekt: "
```

<code>/etc/crontab</code>	This is the system-wide crontab file. Commands in this file will be executed at a regular interval (defined in the file). Monitor this file, along with other user's cron. Usually this is a good place to hide any remote shells, or worse.
<code>/etc/cron.d</code> <code>/etc/cron.daily</code> <code>/etc/cron.hourly</code> <code>/etc/cron.weekly</code> <code>/etc/cron.monthly</code>	These are the rest of the directories that store cron information. Be sure to check all these directories for any possible malicious entries.

There are tons of log's for services too. Sometimes a service will generate it's own log file, such as apache.

- /var/log/messages : General message and system related stuff
- /var/log/auth.log : Authentication logs
- /var/log/kern.log : Kernel logs
- /var/log/cron.log : Crond logs (cron job)
- /var/log/maillog : Mail server logs
- /var/log/qmail/ : Qmail log directory (more files inside this directory)
- /var/log/httpd/ : Apache access and error logs directory
- /var/log/lighttpd/ : Lighttpd access and error logs directory
- /var/log/boot.log : System boot log
- /var/log/mysql.log : MySQL database server log file
- /var/log/secure or /var/log/auth.log : Authentication log
- /var/log/utmp or /var/log/wtmp : Login records file
- /var/log/yum.log : Yum command log file.

auth.log

- ▶ this log contains all successful authentication attempts and failed!

What can or should you look for?

- ▶ multiple failed login attempts from a single outside IP
- ▶ login attempts for system users, (cron) or any unknown user
- ▶ any know login attempts to **root** that were not you!


tail -40 /var/log/auth.log

```
os-class@vince:~$ tail -40 /var/log/auth.log
Mar 25 18:00:31 vince userdel[2615]: delete user 'freestuff'
Mar 25 18:00:31 vince userdel[2615]: removed group 'freestuff' owned by 'freestuff'
Mar 25 18:00:31 vince userdel[2615]: removed shadow group 'freestuff' owned by 'freestuff'
Mar 25 18:00:31 vince sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed for user root
Mar 25 18:00:39 vince sudo: os-class : TTY=pts/17 ; PWD=/home/os-class ; USER=root ; COMMAND=/usr/sbin/deluser freestuf
Mar 25 18:00:39 vince sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for user root by (uid=0)
Mar 25 18:00:39 vince sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed for user root
Mar 25 18:00:44 vince sudo: os-class : TTY=pts/17 ; PWD=/home/os-class ; USER=root ; COMMAND=/usr/sbin/deluser nothacker
Mar 25 18:00:44 vince sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for user root by (uid=0)
Mar 25 18:00:44 vince userdel[2629]: delete user 'nothacker'
Mar 25 18:00:44 vince userdel[2629]: removed group 'nothacker' owned by 'nothacker'
Mar 25 18:00:44 vince userdel[2629]: removed shadow group 'nothacker' owned by 'nothacker'
Mar 25 18:00:44 vince sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed for user root
Mar 25 18:04:44 vince sudo: os-class : TTY=pts/17 ; PWD=/home/os-class ; USER=root ; COMMAND=/usr/bin/lsof -i
Mar 25 18:04:44 vince sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for user root by (uid=0)
Mar 25 18:04:44 vince sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed for user root
Mar 25 18:17:01 vince CRON[2691]: pam_unix(cron:session): session opened for user root by (uid=0)
Mar 25 18:17:01 vince CRON[2691]: pam_unix(cron:session): session closed for user root
Mar 25 18:34:14 vince compiz: gkr-pam: unlocked login keyring
Mar 25 18:34:55 vince sudo: os-class : TTY=pts/17 ; PWD=/home/os-class ; USER=root ; COMMAND=/usr/bin/apt-get install sshd
Mar 25 18:34:55 vince sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for user root by (uid=0)
Mar 25 18:34:56 vince sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed for user root
Mar 25 18:34:59 vince sudo: os-class : TTY=pts/17 ; PWD=/home/os-class ; USER=root ; COMMAND=/usr/bin/apt-get install ssh
Mar 25 18:34:59 vince sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for user root by (uid=0)
Mar 25 18:35:27 vince useradd[4421]: new user: name=sshd, UID=121, GID=65534, home=/var/run/sshd, shell=/usr/sbin/nologin
Mar 25 18:35:27 vince usermod[4426]: change user 'sshd' password
Mar 25 18:35:27 vince chage[4431]: changed password expiry for sshd
Mar 25 18:35:29 vince sshd[4512]: Server listening on 0.0.0.0 port 22.
Mar 25 18:35:29 vince sshd[4512]: Server listening on :: port 22.
Mar 25 18:35:34 vince sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session closed for user root
Mar 25 18:35:44 vince sshd[4582]: Accepted password for os-class from 127.0.0.1 port 32940 ssh2
Mar 25 18:35:44 vince sshd[4582]: pam_unix(sshd:session): session opened for user os-class by (uid=0)
Mar 25 18:35:44 vince systemd-logind[747]: New session 2 of user os-class.
Mar 25 18:35:48 vince sshd[4630]: Received disconnect from 127.0.0.1 port 32940:11: disconnected by user
Mar 25 18:35:48 vince sshd[4630]: Disconnected from 127.0.0.1 port 32940
Mar 25 18:35:48 vince sshd[4582]: pam_unix(sshd:session): session closed for user os-class
Mar 25 18:35:48 vince systemd-logind[747]: Removed session 2.
Mar 25 18:36:49 vince pkexec: pam_unix(polkit-1:session): session opened for user root by (uid=1000)
Mar 25 18:36:49 vince pkexec: pam_systemd(polkit-1:session): Cannot create session: Already running in a session
Mar 25 18:36:49 vince pkexec[4716]: os-class: Executing command [USER=root] [TTY=unknown] [CWD=/home/os-class] [COMMAND=/usr
ocked]
os-class@vince:~$
```

Bringing it all together, this is what it is like in the wild...

► https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W8_Kfjo3VjU



- 
- ▶ Was there anything wrong with the web server?
 - ▶ What command did “web dude” use to reboot the webserver?
 - ▶ How did “web dude” access Chip’s computer?
 - ▶ Anything else you noticed?

STUFF I DIDN'T COVER

- ▶ crontabs
- ▶ firewall appliances (UFW, IPTABLES)
- ▶ central logging (Graylog!)
- ▶ host based IDS (OSSEC)
- ▶ IDS in general (Snort)
- ▶ **chmod** and **lsattr** commands
- ▶ ssh keys and securing ssh
- ▶ /etc/shadow
- ▶ /etc/pam.d
- ▶ lot's of Windows stuff):