Linux Host Review

Walkthrough by Basil Wattlecorp Cybersecurity Labs

System Review

We had got access of ssh from the description. ssh user@192.168.56.182 pass - live

It is always a good practice to check if the system has all permission set. If it has it's really easy to get to root. sudo -s

```
user@debian:~$ sudo -s
root@debian:/home/user#
on system purpose, for e
is a web server available

This system is supposed
against it.
```

To know the system information the verion use /etc/debian_version in debian

```
root@debian:/home/user# cat /etc/debian_version
6.0.6
root@debian:/home/user#
System review
```

To know the kernel version uname -a

```
user@debian:~$ cat /etc/debian_version
6.0.6
user@debian:~$ uname -a
Linux debian 2.6.32-5-686 #1 SMP Sun Sep 23 09:49:36 UTC 2012 i686 GNU/Linux
```

To check when thel last kernel upgrade was performed uptime

Time Management

```
Here, we can see that the timezone is configured to UTC:
```

```
user@debian:~$ cat /etc/timezone
Etc/UTC
user@debian:~$ cat /etc/rsyslog.conf
# /etc/rsyslog.conf Configuration file for rsyslog.
#

For more information see
//usr/share/doc/rsyslog-doc/html/rsyslog_conf.html
```

```
To check ntp server status
```

```
root@debian:/home/user# ps -edf | grep ntp
ntp 1253 1 0 10:15 ? 00:00:00 /usr/sbin/ntpd -p /var/run/ntpd.pid -g -u 102:104
root 1266 1253 0 10:15 ? 00:00:00 /usr/sbin/ntpd -p /var/run/ntpd.pid -g -u 102:104
root 1675 1657 0 10:46 pts/0 00:00:00 grep ntp
root@debian:/home/user#
```

Network Review

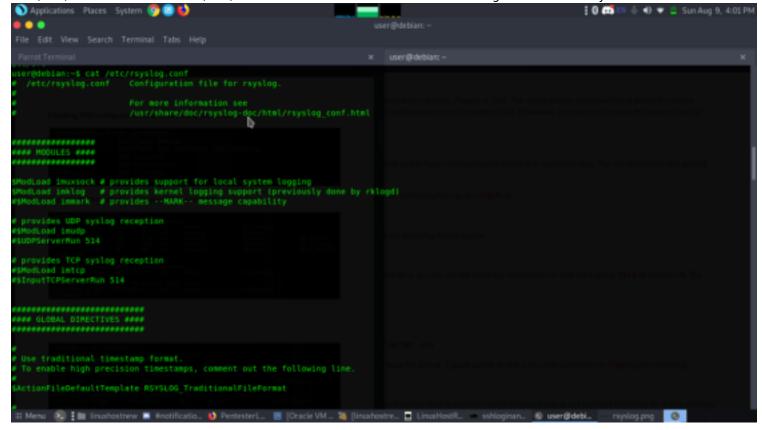
ifconfig -a to see what network interfaces are present;

```
ebian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
user@debian:~$ ifconfig -a
eth0
         Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 08:00:27:4b:41:1a
         inet addr:192.168.56.182 Bcast:192.168.56.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
         inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe4b:411a/64 Scope:Link
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
         RX packets:41133 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:39 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
         RX bytes:2473096 (2.3 MiB) TX bytes:6771 (6.6 KiB)
         Link encap:Local Loopback
lο
         inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
         inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:16436 Metric:1
         RX packets:164 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:164 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
         RX bytes:13300 (12.9 KiB) TX bytes:13300 (12.9 KiB)
```

route -n to get the system routes. If the system does not have the route command installed, netstat -rn can be a suitable substitute.

```
user@debian:~$ rou1
Gernel IP routing table
Destination
               Gateway
                               Genmask
                                               Flags Metric Ref
                                                                   Use Iface
             0.0.0.0
192.168.56.0
                               255.255.255.0
                                                                     0 eth0
user@debian:~$ iptables -L -v
iptables v1.4.8: can't initialize iptables table 'filter': Permission denied (you must be root)
Perhaps iptables or your kernel needs to be upgraded.
user@debian:~$ ps -edf | grep syslog
         1154
                                      00:00:00 /usr/sbin/rsyslogd -c4
root
         1622 1612 0 10:25 pts/0 00:00:00 grep syslog
```

cat /etc/resolv.conf and cat /etc/hosts to know more about the DNS configuration of the system.



Firewall rules

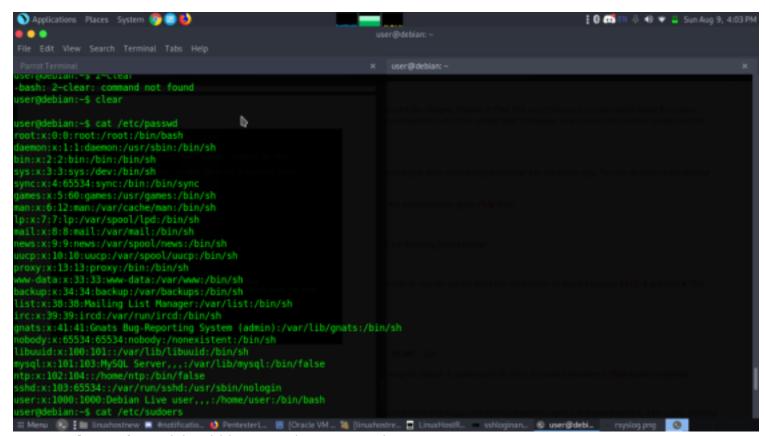
To retrieve firewall rules by iptables

```
hain INPUT (policy DROP 2 packets, 1152 bytes)
pkts bytes target
                                               source
                                                                     destination
 164 13300 ACCEPT
                                               anywhere
                                                                     anywhere
 250 20608 ACCEPT
                                ethθ
                                               anywhere
                                                                     anywhere
         0 ACCEPT
                                ethθ
                                                                                          tcp dpt:www
                                               anywhere
                                                                     anywhere
      1152 ACCEPT
                                                                                          state RELATED, ES
                                                anywhere
                                                                     anywhere
ABLISHED
hain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT θ packets, θ bytes)
pkts bytes target
                      prot opt in
                                                source
                                                                     destination
hain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT 306 packets, 30741 bytes)
pkts bytes target
                      prot opt in
                                                source
```

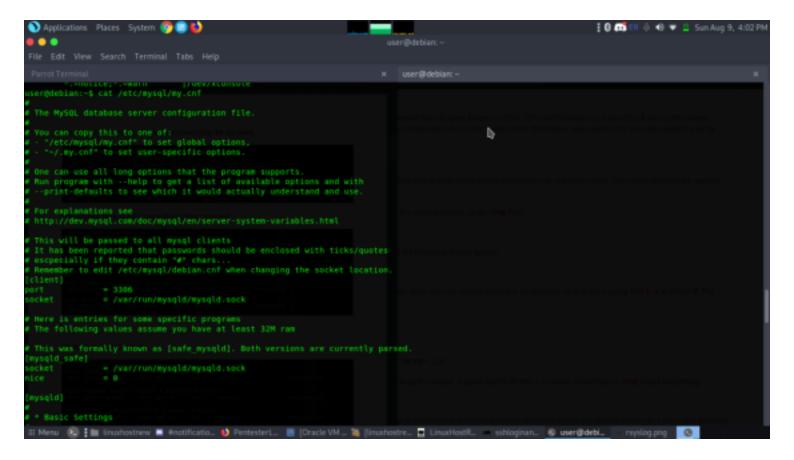
Sensitive Files

It is important to check permission on sensitive files. As a general rule, you want to check:

• that files containing sensitive information (password, private keys) can't be read by any user; cat /etc/passwd

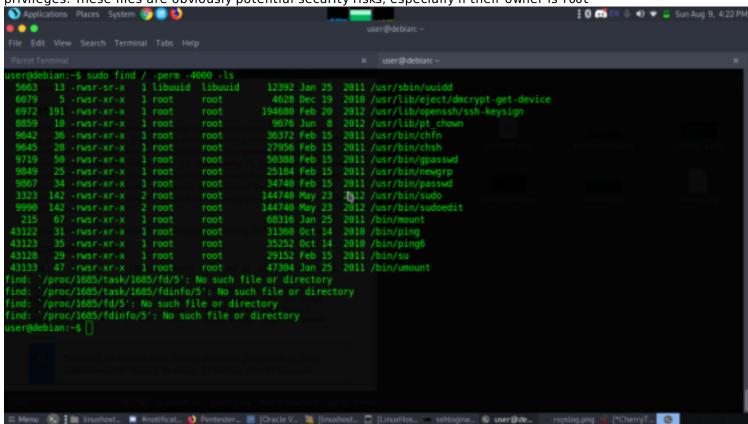


- etc/mysql/my.cnf containing debian-sys-maint's password;
- SSL private keys used by Apache



Setuid

Setuid files are files ran with owner's privileges, as opposed to normal binaries that are run with current user's privileges. These files are obviously potential security risks, especially if their owner is root



Using find, you can retrieve a list of files that are readable and write-able by any users using the following command:

