

# Born2beRoot Defense Checklist

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*Note: If something does not work as expected or is not clearly explained, stop evaluation.  
When you need help with checking something, the student should be able to help you.*

## Preliminary tests

- ☐ Git repo cloned successfully.

## General instructions

- ☐ Git repo contains a signature.txt file.
- ☐ Check the signature against the students “.vdi” file, make sure it’s identical.
- ☐ Clone VM || create a snapshot && open VM.

## Mandatory Part (Questions for the student)

- ☐ *How does a virtual machine work and what is its purpose?*
- ☐ *The basic differences between CentOS and Debian?*
- ☐ *Their choice of operating system?*
- ☐ *If CentOS: what SELinux and DNF are.*
- ☐ *If Debian: the difference between aptitude, apt and what APPArmor is.*
- ☐ During the defense, a script must display all information every 10 minutes. Its operation will be checked in detail later.
- ☐ All explanations are satisfactory (else evaluation stops here).

## Simple setup

- ☐ Ensure that the machine does not have a graphical environment at launch.
- ☐ Connect to VM as a created user (which isn’t a root)
- ☐ Ensure the password follows the required policy (2 days min, 7, 30 days max).  
*sudo chage -l username*
- ☐ Evaluator checks UFW service is started.  
*sudo ufw status* //look for status: active
- ☐ Evaluator checks SSH service is started.  
*sudo systemctl status ssh*
- ☐ Evaluator checks the chosen operating system (Debian or CentOS).  
*lsb\_release -a || cat /etc/os-release*

## **User**

☐ The subject requests that a user with the login of the student being evaluated is present on the virtual machine. Check that it has been added and that it belongs to “sudo” and “user42” groups.

*getent group sudo*

*getent group user42*

## **Password policy check:**

☐ Create new user (e.g. user42).

*sudo adduser new\_username*

☐ Assign a password of your choice, respecting subject rules.

*getent group sudo*

☐ Explanation from student explaining how to implement the password policy.

☐ Normally there should be one or two modified files. If there is any problem, the evaluation stops here.

☐ With the new user, ask the student to create a group named “evaluating” and assign it to the new user.

*sudo groupadd evaluating*

*sudo usermod -aG evaluating your\_new\_username*

☐ Check if the new user belongs to the “evaluating” group.

*getent group evaluating*

☐ Ask the student to explain advantages of the password policy (beyond the fact that it is required for the project)

☐ Ask the student the advantages/disadvantages of the policy implementation.

## **Hostname and partitions**

☐ Check the hostname of the machine is correctly formatted as follows: login42 (login of the student being evaluated).

*hostnamectl*

☐ Modify this hostname by replacing the login with yours, then restart VM.

*sudo hostnamectl set-hostname new\_hostname*

*sudo reboot*

*Note: If on restart, the hostname has not been updated, the evaluation stops here.*

☐ Restore the machine to the original hostname, then restart VM.

*sudo hostnamectl set-hostname new\_hostname*

*sudo reboot*

☐ Ask the student being evaluated how to view the partitions for the VM.

*lsblk*

☐ Compare the output with the example given in the subject (if there are bonuses, refer to the bonus example).

☐ Ask the student for a brief explanation of LVM and how it works.

## **SUDO**

- ☐ Check that the “sudo” program is properly installed on the virtual machine.

***dpkg -l | grep sudo***

- ☐ The student being evaluated shows assigning a new user to the “sudo” group.
- ☐ The subject imposes strict rules for sudo. The student being evaluated must explain the value and operation of sudo using examples of their choice.

***sudo visudo ls***

- ☐ Second step, must show the implementation of the rules imposed by the subject.
- ☐ Verify the “/var/log/sudo/” folder exists and has at least one file. Check the contents of the files in the folder, you should see a history of the commands used with sudo.
- ☐ Run a command via sudo. See if the file(s) in the “/var/log/sudo/” folder have been updated.

## **UFW**

- ☐ Check the “UFW” program is properly installed on the VM and works properly.

***sudo ufw status numbered***

- ☐ Ask the student for a basic explanation of UFW and the value of using it.
- ☐ List the active rules in UFW. A rule must exist for port 4242.
- ☐ Add a new rule to open port 8080. Check that this one has been added by listing the active rules.

***sudo ufw allow 8080***

- ☐ Delete this new rule with the help of the student being evaluated.

***sudo ufw delete 4***

***sudo ufw delete 2***

## **SSH**

- ☐ Check that the SSH service is properly installed on the VM, and is working properly.

***sudo service ssh status***

*//check if its active and port 4242*

- ☐ Ask the student for an explanation of what SSH is and the value of using it. (*answer: secure shell, allows 2 computers to securely talk to each other*)
- ☐ Verify that the SSH service only uses port 4242.
- ☐ Ask the student to help you use SSH in order to log in with the newly created user. To do this, you can use a key or simple password, depending on the student being evaluated.

***ssh new\_user@127.0.0.1 -p 4242***

- ☐ Make sure you cannot use SSH with the “root” user as stated in the subject.

***ssh amusso-g42@127.0.0.1 -p 4242***

*//should come up as permission denied*

### **Script Monitoring (questions for the student)**

- ☐ Ask the student how their script works and see their code for it.

*Script inputted in the monitoring .sh file to display system information*

*cd /usr/local/bin && vim monitoring.sh*

- ☐ What is “cron”?
- ☐ How does the script run every 10 minutes from when the server starts?
- ☐ Once correct functioning of the script is verified, ask the student to make sure the script runs with dynamic values correctly.

*sudo crontab -u root -e (\*\*change 10 value to 1\*\*)*

- ☐ The student being evaluated should make the script stop running when the server has started up, without modifying the script itself. To check this, restart the VM.

*sudo cronstop*

*sudo cronstart*

- ☐ At startup, check if the script still exists in the same place, the rights have remained unchanged and that it has not been modified.

*sudo reboot*

*sudo crontab -u root -e*