

Project 1 Hardening Summary and Checklist

OS Information Generated by David Contreras

Customer	Baker Street Corporation
Hostname	Baker_Street_Linux_Server
OS Version	<u>Ubuntu 22.04.5 LTS</u>
Memory information	total used free shared buff/cache available Mem: 3.7Gi 707Mi 602Mi 26Mi 2.5Gi 2.8Gi
Uptime information	00:04:00 up 21 min, 0 users, load average: 0.04, 0.05, 0.08

Checklist

Completed	Activity	Script(s) used / Tasks completed / Screenshots
	OS backup	sudo tar -cvpzf /baker_street_backup.tar.gzexclude=/baker_street_backup.tar.gzexclude=/procexclude=/tmpexclude=/mntexclude=/sysexclude=/devexclude=/run /



mrs_hudson:!:20069:0:99999:7:::

Unlock any users who are employed.

Unlock: sudo passwd -u toby

Force change on first logon:sudo passwd -e toby

Set temporary password: sudo passwd toby

Check user :sudo chage -l toby

Same for adler. Verify /etc/shadow directory

 Move all the employees who were in the marketing department to a new group called **research**. Create this group if it doesn't exist.

I verified users accounts and no one is in the marketing group. Script to verify users and groups

https://github.com/davconbel/CYBER-PT-EAST-OCTOBER-102124-MTTH-CONS/blob/main/src/main/bash/module4/day2_activity3.sh

Remove marketing group:

sudo groupdel marketing

Check if research group exists:

cat /etc/group | grep research

Create research group:

sudo addgroup research

Added users toby, adler and mycroft to research

	Command used: sudo usermod -aG research <username> moriarty: moriarty : moriarty engineering mycroft: mycroft : mycroft research mrs_hudson: mrs_hudson : mrs_hudson finance sysadmin: sysadmin : sysadmin toby: toby : toby research adler: adler : adler research</username>
Updating and enforcing password policies	Line added to /etc/pam.d/common-password file password requisite pam_pwquality.so retry=2 minlen=8 ucredit=-1 lcredit=0 dcredit=0 ocredit=-1 PAGE password quality for 2 retries, minimum 8 characters, 1 uppercase and 1 special character password requisite pam_pwquality.so retry=2_minlen=8 ucredit=1 lcredit=9 dcredit=9 ocredit=-1
Updating and enforcing sudo permissions	Using sudo visudo @includedir /etc/sudoers.d sherlock ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL watson ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: /var/log/logcleanup.sh mycroft ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: /var/log/logcleanup.sh Before changes sudo -IU output sherlock: Matching Defaults entries for sherlock on Baker_Street_Linux_Server: env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr User sherlock may run the following commands on Baker_Street_Linux_Server: (ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL watson: Matching Defaults entries for watson on Baker_Street_Linux_Server: env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr User watson may run the following commands on Baker_Street_Linux_Server: (ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL moriarty: Matching Defaults entries for moriarty on Baker_Street_Linux_Server: env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr User moriarty may run the following commands on Baker_Street_Linux_Server: (ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL mycroft: User mycroft is not allowed to run sudo on Baker_Street_Linux_Server. nrs_hudson: User mrs_hudson is not allowed to run sudo on Baker_Street_Linux_Server.

After changes sudo -lu output Changes to allowed research group to execute script aincludedir /etc/sudoers.d sherlock ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL watson ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: /var/log/logcleanup.sh mycroft ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: /var/log/logcleanup.sh # Grant group privileges to research &research ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: /tmp/scripts/research_script.sh What sudo privileges look for users. : Matching Defaults entries for sherlock on Baker_Street_Linux_Server: reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\ watson may run the following commands on Baker_Street_Linux_Server: (ALL) NOPASSMD: /var/log/logcleanup.sh arty: User moriarty is not allowed to run sudo on Baker_Street_Linux_Server. oft: Matching Defaults entries for mycroft on Baker_Street_Linux_Server: env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin mycroft may run the following commands on Baker_Street_Linux_Server: (ALL) NOPASSWD: /var/log/logcleanup.sh (ALL) NOPASSWD: /tmp/scripts/research_script.sh hudson: User mrs_hudson is not allowed to run sudo on Baker_Street_Linux_Server. dmin: User sysadmin is not allowed to run sudo on Baker_Street_Linux_Server: **Ratching Defaults entries for toby on Baker Street Linux_Server: env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/ toby may run the following commands on Baker_Street_Linux_Server: ALL, NOPASSMD: /tmp/scripts/research_script.sh : Matching Defaults entries for adler on Baker_Street_Linux_Server: nv_reset, mall_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/usr/bin\:/usr/bin\:/ Validating and 69 Files found using command: $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ updating permissions on files find /home -type f \(-perm -o=r -o -perm -o=w -o and directories -perm -o=x \) Remove world permissions using compound command: find /home -type f \(-perm -o=r -o -perm -o=w -o -perm -o=x \) -exec chmod o-rwx {} \;

Engineering scripts (scripts with the word 'engineering' in the filename):

Only members of the engineering group can view, edit, or execute.

Files listed for engineering case insensitive

Command to update files:

find /home -type f -iname "*engineering*" -exec chown :engineering $\{\}$ \; -exec chmod 770 $\{\}$ \; Results after command:

```
root@black Streat_Linux_Server/home find /home type f .iname "maginering" exacc choin insignmering {} \in exacc choin office or color@black Streat_Linux_Server/home find home type f .iname "maginering" exacc to it {} \in \text{ } \text{
```

 Research scripts: Only members of the research group can view, edit, or execute.

No files found for research

 Finance scripts: Only members of the finance group can view, edit, or execute.

List of files found

```
root@Baker Street Linux Server:/home# find /home -type f -iname "*finance*" -exec ls -lt
-rwxr.x--- I root root 47 Dec 12 07:45 /home/watson/Finance_script.sh script2.sh
-rwxr.x--- 1 root root 47 Dec 12 07:45 /home/watson/Finance_script.sh script1.sh
-rw-r---- 1 root root 0 Dec 12 07:45 /home/watson/Finance_script.sh_3.txt
-rw-r---- 1 root root 0 Dec 12 07:45 /home/moriarty/Finance_script.sh_2.txt
-rw-r---- 1 root root 0 Dec 12 07:45 /home/moriarty/Finance_script.sh 0.txt
-rwxr.x--- 1 root root 48 Dec 12 07:45 /home/mycroft/Finance_script.sh script2.sh
-rwxr.x--- 1 root root 48 Dec 12 07:45 /home/mycroft/Finance_script.sh script1.sh
-rwxr.x--- 1 root root 48 Dec 12 07:45 /home/mycroft/Finance_script.sh script1.sh
```

After change:

Optional: Updating password hashing configuration	To update the password hashing configuration so it can use the latest algorithm sha-512 we need to edit the file /etc/pam.d/common-password. And ensure it has the following line for pam_unix.so. password [success=1 default=ignore] pam_unix.so obscure sha512 # here are the per-package modules (the "Primary" block) password [success=1 default=ignore] pam_unix.so obscure sha51 # here's the fallback if no module succeeds
Auditing and securing SSH	Configure SSH to not allow the ability to: SSH with empty passwords We need to edit sshd_congig file and set the flag PermitEmptyPassword to no Command: sudo nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config # To disable tunneled clear text passwords, change to no here! #PasswordAuthentication yes PermitEmptyPasswords no SSH with the root user We need to edit sshd_congig file and set the flag PermitRootLogin to no Command: sudo nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config #LoginGraceTime 2m PermitRootLogin no StrictModes yes #MaxAuthTries 6 SSH with any other ports besides 22 In the file sshd_config multiple ports are defined.

		Port 2222 Port 2223
		Port 2224 Port 2225
		Protocol 1
		We need to delete entries and only leave Port 22 defined.
		Port 22 Protocol 1
		Now to enable Protocol 2 we just change the line after after Port
		# FOI CCCOMM
		Port 22
		Protocol 2_
		Restart service
		root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/ssh# service ssh restart * Restarting OpenBSD Secure Shell server sshd
	Reviewing and updating system packages	☐ Run apt update to update your package manager to make sure it has the latest version of all packages.
		root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/# vim /ect/ssh/sshd_config bash: vim: command not found root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/# sudo apt-get update Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-InRelease [270 kB] Get:2 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [129 kB] Get:3 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/inverse and64 Packages [1227 kB] Get:3 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/inverse and64 Packages [3527 kB] Get:6 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease [127 kB] Get:7 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease [127 kB] Get:8 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease [127 kB] Get:9 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main and64 Packages [1792 kB] Get:9 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main and64 Packages [1792 kB] Get:10 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/inverse and64 Packages [1792 kB] Get:11 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/restricted and64 Packages [1792 kB] Get:11 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/restricted and64 Packages [1792 kB] Get:13 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main and64 Packages [186 kB] Get:13 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main and64 Packages [1818 kB] Get:16 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main and64 Packages [1818 kB] Get:16 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/ruitverse and64 Packages [363 kB] Get:16 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/ruitverse and64 Packages [363 kB] Get:17 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/ruitverse and64 Packages [363 kB] Get:18 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/ruitverse and64 Packages [363 kB] Get:18 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/ruitverse and64 Packages [363 kB] Get:18 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/ruitverse and64 Packages [364 kB] Get:18 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/ruitverse and64 Packages [364 kB] Get:18 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu.gamy-updates/ruitverse and64 Packages [364 kB] Ge

□ Next, run apt upgrade -y to update all already installed packages to the latest versions.
root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/ssh# sudo apt-get upgrade -y Reading package lists Done Building dependency tree Done Reading state information Done Calculating upgrade Done The following packages will be upgraded: libcephfs2 librados2 2 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded. Need to get 4342 kB of archives. After this operation, 0 B of additional disk space will be used. Get:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main and64 librados2 and64 17.2.7-0ubuntu0.22.04.2 [3594 kB Get:2 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main and64 libcephfs2 and64 17.2.7-0ubuntu0.22.04.2 [748 kB Fetched 4342 kB no 2 (2444 kB/s) debconf: delaying package configuration, since apt-utils is not installed (Reading database 18345 files and directories currently installed.) Preparing to unpack/librados2 17.2.7-0ubuntu0.22.04.2 and64.deb Unpacking librados2 (17.2.7-0ubuntu0.22.04.2) over (17.2.7-0ubuntu0.22.04.1) Preparing to unpack/librados2 17.2.7-0ubuntu0.22.04.2 and64.deb Unpacking librados2 (17.2.7-0ubuntu0.22.04.2) over (17.2.7-0ubuntu0.22.04.1) Setting up librados2 (17.2.7-0ubuntu0.22.04.2) Setting up librados2 (17.2.7-0ubuntu0.22.04.2) Processing triaders for libr-bin (2.35-0ubuntu3.8)
☐ Create a file called package_list.txt, which contains all installed packages.
Run command apt list –installed and redirect the output to file package_list.txt Command: sudo apt listinstalled > ~/package_list.txt
root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/ssh# sudo apt listinstalled > ~/package_list.txt
 □ Identify if any of the following packages are on the list as having these could introduce a security issue: □ telnet □ Rsh-client
Grep the package_list.txt file previously created and grep for telnet and rsh-client
<pre>root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/ssh# grep telnet ~/package_list.txt telnet/jammy,now 0.17-44build1 amd64 [installed] root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/ssh# grep rsh-client ~/package_list.txt rsh-client/jammy,now 0.17-22 amd64 [installed] root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/ssh# []</pre>

	☐ If they are on the list, remove those packages. We have two options; to only remove the package using apt remove, or remove package and configuration files using apt purge. I am going to use the purge option for this packages. root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/ssh# sudo apt purge rsh-client Reading package lists Done Building dependency tree Done Reading state information Done The following packages will be REMOVED: rsh-client* 0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 1 to remove and 0 not upgraded. After this operation, 105 kB disk space will be freed. Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y (Reading database 18336 files and directories currently installed.) Removing rsh-client (0.17-22) update-alternatives: using /usr/bin/scp to provide /usr/bin/rcp (rcp) in auto mode
	We can update the package_list.txt file again. Telnet is considered a security issue because of the lack of encryption and plain text communication.
	Ssh-client is considered a security issue because it is outdated and insecure due to its lack of encryption and weak authentication methods.
	Remove all unnecessary dependencies of those packages with apt autoremove -y. root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/ssh# sudo apt autoremove -y Reading package lists Done Building dependency tree Done Reading state information Done 0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
	☐ Add the following packages:☐ ufw☐ lynis☐ Tripwire
	I am going to installed all 3 packages in a single command. Command: sudo apt install ufw lynis tripwire

	rectigater Street_Linux_Server/etc/shaft sudo apt install of w lyms triputive Reading package lists Done Setting package lists Done Setting up (stables (1.8.7-lubartes)) Do you wish to create/use your site key passohrase durtion installation? (yes/hol.) Do you wish to create/use your site key passohrase durtion installation? (yes/hol.) Toporess: The ufw (Uncomplicated Firewall) package in Ubuntu provides a simple interface for managing firewall rules. It includes several features that can be configured to harden the security of your system. Lynis is a powerful security auditing tool for Unix-based systems, including Linux. It helps assess vulnerabilities, harden system configurations, and ensure compliance with security standards. Tripwire is a powerful file integrity monitoring tool used to enhance system security by detecting unauthorized changes to files and directories. It's widely used for intrusion detection and system auditing.
Disabling unnecessary services	□ Run the command to list out all services. Output this into a file called service_list.txt. Since systemctl is not available in the docker image we need to use the service command. Command: sudo servicestatus-all > ~/service_lists.txt

	root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/ssh# sudo servicestatus-all > ~/service_list.txt [?] hwclock.sh root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/ssh# cat ~/service_list.txt [-] cron [-] dbus [+] mysql Another way will be to list the /etc/init.d directory root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/ssh# ls /etc/init.d cron dbus hwclock.sh mysql nmbd openbsd-inetd postfix procps samba-ad-dc smbd ssh ufw
	☐ Identify if any of the following services are running: ☐ mysql ☐ Samba From the service –status-all command we can see that mysql has the + sign which indicates is running and samba is stopped since it has the - sign
	<pre>root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/ssh# sudo servicestatus-all [-]</pre>
	☐ If any of the above services are running,☐ Stop them☐ Disable them☐ Remove them
	We know the mysql service is running so we can stopped: Command: sudo service mysql stop
	<pre>root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/ssh# sudo service mysql stop * Stopping MySQL database server mysqld root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/ssh# sudo servicestatus-all [-] cron [-] dbus [?] hwclock.sh [-] mysql [+] nmbd</pre>
	To disable the service without using systemctl we use

	sudo update-rc.d <service-name> remove root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/ssh# sudo update-rc.d mysql remove root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/ssh# sudo update-rc.d samba-ad-dc remove Remove samba and mysql-server packages. root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/ssh# sudo apt purge mysql-server Reading package lists Done Reading state information Done The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required: attr dirmngr gnupg gnupg-li0n gnupg-utils gpg gpg-agent gpg-wks-client gpg-wks-server gpgcor libavahi-common3 libboost-lostreams1.74.0 libboost-thread1.74.0 libcephfs2 libcgi-fast-perl</service-name>
Enabling and configuring logging	Access the journald.conf file located /etc/systemd/. root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/systemd# pwd /etc/systemd root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:/etc/systemd# ls journald.conf journald.conf Use nano to edit the following settings in the file. Be sure to uncomment the lines! Set "storage=persistent" Set "systemMaxUse=300M" # # See journald.conf(5) for details. [Journal] Storage=persisten #Compress=yes #Seal=yes #SplitMode=uid #SyncIntervalSec=5m #RateLimitIntervalSec=30s #RateLimitIntervalSec=30s #RateLimitBurst=10000 SystemMaxUse=300M #SystemKeepFree=

	□ To prevent logs from taking up too much space, you will need to configure log rotation. (Use the following guide to assist: https://linux.die.net/man/8/logrotate) □ Edit the file: /etc/logrotate.conf with the following settings: □ Change the log rotation from weekly to daily. □ Rotate out the logs after 7 days. # see "man logrotate" for details # global options do not affect preceding include directives # rotate log files weekly daily # use the adm group by default, since this is the owning group # of /var/log/syslog. su root adm # keep 7 weeks worth of backlogs rotate 7
Scripts created	First script file: #!/bin/bash # Variable for the report output file, choose an output file name REPORT_FILE="system_hardening.txt" touch \$REPORT_FILE # Output the hostname echo "Gathering hostname" echo "Hostname: \$(hostname)" >> \$REPORT_FILE printf "\n" >> \$REPORT_FILE # Output the OS version echo "Gathering OS version" echo "OS Version: \$(uname -a)" >> \$REPORT_FILE printf "\n" >> \$REPORT_FILE

```
echo "Gathering memory information..."
echo "Memory Information: $(free -h)" >>
$REPORT_FILE
printf "\n" >> $REPORT FILE
# Output uptime information
echo "Gathering uptime information..."
echo "Uptime Information: $(uptime)" >>
$REPORT FILE
printf "\n" >> $REPORT FILE
# Backup the OS
echo "Backing up the OS..."
sudo tar -cvpzf /baker street backup.tar.gz
--exclude=/baker street backup.tar.gz
--exclude=/proc --exclude=/tmp --exclude=/mnt
--exclude=/sys --exclude=/dev --exclude=/run / >>
$REPORT_FILE
echo "OS backup completed." >> $REPORT FILE
printf "\n" >> $REPORT_FILE
# Output the sudoers file to the report
echo "Gathering sudoers file..."
echo "Sudoers file:$(getent group sudo)" >>
$REPORT FILE
printf "\n" >> $REPORT FILE
# Script to check for files with world permissions and
update them
echo "Checking for files with world permissions..."
find /home -type f \( -perm -o=r -o -perm -o=w -o
-perm -o=x \) -exec chmod o-rwx {} \;
echo "World permissions have been removed from
any files found." >> $REPORT_FILE
printf "\n" >> $REPORT_FILE
# Find specific files and update their permissions
echo "Updating permissions for specific scripts..."
# Engineering scripts - Only members of the
engineering group
```

echo "Updating permissions for Engineering scripts." find /home -type f -iname "*engineering*" -exec chown :engineering {} \; -exec chmod 770 {} \; echo "Permissions updated for Engineering scripts." >> \$REPORT FILE printf "\n" >> \$REPORT_FILE # Research scripts - Only members of the research group echo "Updating permissions for Research scripts..." find /home -type f -iname "*research*" -exec chown :research {} \; -exec chmod 770 {} \; echo "Permissions updated for Research scripts" >> \$REPORT_FILE printf "\n" >> \$REPORT_FILE # Finance scripts - Only members of the finance group echo "Updating permissions for Finance scripts" # Placeholder for command to update permissions find /home -type f -iname "*finance*" -exec chown :finance $\{\} \ : -exec \ chmod \ 770 \ \{\} \ : \}$ echo "Permissions updated for Finance scripts." >> \$REPORT_FILE printf "\n" >> \$REPORT FILE echo "Script execution completed. Check \$REPORT_FILE for details." It runs root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:~/scripts# ./hardening_script1.sh Gathering hostname... Gathering OS version... Gathering memory information... Gathering uptime information... Backing up the OS... tar: Removing leading `/' from member names tar: Removing leading `/' from hard link targets

Second script file: #!/bin/bash # Variable for the report output file, choose a NEW output file name REPORT_FILE="system_configuration_hardening.txt" # Output the sshd configuration file echo "Gathering details from sshd configuration file" echo "sshd configuration file:\$(cat /etc/ssh/sshd_config)" >> \$REPORT_FILE printf "\n" >> \$REPORT_FILE # Update packages and services echo "Updating packages and services" apt update apt upgrade -y echo "Packages have been updated and upgraded" >> \$REPORT_FILE printf "\n" >> \$REPORT FILE echo "Installed Packages:\$(apt list --installed)" >> \$REPORT_FILE printf "\n" >> \$REPORT FILE echo "Printing out logging configuration data" echo "journald.conf file data: \$(cat /etc/systemd/journald.conf)" >> \$REPORT_FILE printf "\n" >> \$REPORT_FILE echo "logrotate.conf file data:\$(cat /etc/logrotate.conf)" >> \$REPORT FILE printf "\n" >> \$REPORT_FILE echo "Script execution completed. Check \$REPORT_FILE for details."

	root@Baker_Street_Linux_Server:~/scripts# ./hardening_script2.sh Gathering details from sshd configuration file "Updating packages and services" Hit:1 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease Hit:2 http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates InRelease Hit:3 http://sccurity.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports InRelease Hit:4 http://sccurity.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease Reading package lists Done Building dependency tree Done Reading state information Done All packages are up to date. Reading package lists Done Building dependency tree Done Reading state information Done Calculating upgrade Done It runs
Scripts scheduled with cron	Use command contab -e to edit cron file and add the following: # Add hardening script 1 to run at 12 AM on the first day of the month any month any day of the week 0 0 1 * * /root/scripts/hardening_script1.sh # Add hardening script 2 to run at 1 AM every Monday 0 1 * * 1 /root/scripts/hardening_script2.sh # Add hardening script 1 to run at 12 AM on the first day of the month any month any day of the week 0 0 1 * * 1 /root/scripts/hardening_script1.sh # Add hardening script 1 to run at 12 AM on the first day of the month any month any day of the week 0 1 * * 1 /root/scripts/hardening_script1.sh