

# LPI 110.1 - Perform security administration tasks

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ASIX M01-ISO 110 Security

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# Perform security administration tasks

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## Description

### Key concepts:

- ☐ Audit a system to find files with the suid/sgid bit set.
- ☐ Set or change user passwords and password aging information.
- ☐ Being able to use nmap and netstat to discover open ports on a system.
- ☐ Set up limits on user logins, processes and memory usage.
- ☐ Determine which users have logged in to the system or are currently logged in.
- ☐ Basic sudo configuration and usage.

### Commands and files:

- ☐ find
- ☐ passwd
- ☐ fuser
- ☐ lsof
- ☐ nmap
- ☐ chage
- ☐ netstat
- ☐ sudo
- ☐ /etc/sudoers
- ☐ su
- ☐ usermod
- ☐ ulimit
- ☐ who, w, last

## sudo Command

The superuser do sudo utility allows a user to execute a single program or command as the root or another user without knowing their password or remaining logged in as that user, thus improving security. This utility is commonly-used to execute programs that require root privileges.

When sudo asks for a password, it needs the current user's password, and not the root account password.

- /etc/sudoers
- visudo

- sudo command

There are several key advantages of using sudo instead of logging in as root:

- The root password is not exposed to users.
- The amount of time that users spend with root privileges is strictly restricted to the command execution only.
- Users that are executing the commands as root are logged.

The `/etc/sudoers` file should be edited using the `visudo` command as root or by using `sudo` and not a standard text editor. `visudo` is a special editor that validates the syntax of the file before saving the changes.

Type of `/etc/sudoers` entries:

## Aliases

### User\_Alias

Specifies groups of users. Usernames, system groups (prefixed by a percent % sign), and netgroups (prefixed by a plus + sign) can be specified.

### Host\_Alias

Specifies a list of hostname, IP addresses, networks, and netgroups (prefixed with a plus + sign). Netmasks can be also specified. You can exclude particular users with !.

### Runas\_Alias

Similar to user aliases but accepts UIDs instead of username. Better for matching multiple user names and groups having different names but the same UID.

### Cmnd\_Alias

Specifies a list of commands and directories. Specifying a directory will include all files within that directory but no subdirectories.

#### Aliases examples

User_Alias	OPERATORS = user1, user2, user3
Host_Alias	DBNET = 172.16.0.0/255.255.224.0
Runas_Alias	OP = root, operator
Cmnd_Alias	EDITORS = /usr/bin/vim, /usr/bin/nano

## Specification

Specifications define which users can execute which programs

### host

machines where the rules are effective

### as user

run the command as this user

### command

command or commands to run.

/etc/sudoers example

```
OPERATORS ALL=ALL
testuser1 DBNET=(ALL) ALL
testuser2 ALL= EDITORS
```

#### Administrator groups:

In the Red Hat family of distributions the [wheel](#) group is the counterpart to the special administrative [sudo](#) group of Debian systems.

#### Sudoers configuration examples:

```
User_Alias   OPERATORS = user1, user2, user3
Host_Alias   DBNET = 172.16.0.0/255.255.224.0
Runas_Alias  OP = root, operator
Cmnd_Alias   EDITORS = /usr/bin/vim, /usr/bin/nano
```

##### OPERATORS ALL=ALL

Users who are part of the OPERATORS groups can execute any command.  
The first ALL indicates which machines the rule applies to, and the second ALL indicates which commands can be executed.

##### testuser1 DBNET=(ALL) ALL

testuser1 can run any command as any user on any host that is in the DBNET network.

##### testuser2 ALL= EDITORS

testuser2 can run the vim and nano editors as either the root user or any other user on the system.

The sudo command executes the commands allowed by the sudoers file. Options:

- b                Execute the command in background
- u user\_name    Execute the command as the specified user instead of as the root user
- n                Do not prompt the user for their password

```
$ sudo fdisk -l
$ sudo -u pere ls ~
```

#### More sudoers configuration examples:

```
# User privilege specification
root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# Allow members of group sudo to execute any command
%sudo   ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL

# user carol be able to check apache2 status from any host as any user or group,
carol    ALL=(ALL:ALL) /usr/bin/systemctl status apache2
```

```
# save carol the inconvenience of having to provide her password to run the systemctl
# status apache2 command
carol ALL=(ALL:ALL) NOPASSWD: /usr/bin/systemctl status apache2

# restrict your hosts to 192.168.1.7 and enable carol to run systemctl status apache2
# as user mimi
carol 192.168.1.7=(mimi) /usr/bin/systemctl status apache2
```

---

```
# The SERVERS host alias includes an IP address and two hostnames
Host_Alias SERVERS = 192.168.1.7, server1, server2

# the ADMINS user alias - for example - includes user carol, the members of the sudo group
# and those members of the PRIVILEGE_USERS user alias that do not belong
# in the REGULAR_USERS user alias
User_Alias ADMINS = carol, %sudo, PRIVILEGED_USERS, !REGULAR_USERS

# The SERVICES command alias includes a single command with all its subcommands
# - as specified by the asterisk (*)
Cmd_Alias SERVICES = /usr/bin/systemctl *
```

## su command

The superuser `su` command is used to execute a shell with a different user identity. This command is typically used by a regular user to execute a command which otherwise needs root privileges or when the root user wants to execute a command as a regular user. For a regular user to use this command, the password for the other account must be entered.

- `su -`
- `su -l`
- `su` (no user!)
- `su -l -c command`

Su options:

- `or -l`  
Start the new user's login shell and execute the initialization (`.rc`) files providing an environment (i.e., variables, aliases, home directory, etc.) similar to what the user would expect had the user logged in directly.
- `-c command`  
Pass a single command to the shell. As a result, after the `su` command has completed, the user will revert back to their original shell.
- `-m`  
Do not reset the values of environment variables.

If someone with knowledge of the root password needs to execute several commands with root privileges, they would use the `su -` command to switch identities to the root user and acquire the root account environment settings (the `-` option tells the shell to read the user's initialization files) by executing the following command and providing the root user's password.

The main differences between su and sudo are that su switches the current user (possibly to root) and remains that user until the account is exited, whereas sudo runs a single command with root privileges when provided the current user's password.

```
$ su -  
$ su - pere  
$ su - -c fdisk -l
```

## Monitor SetUID / SetGID file

There are different types of UIDs supported by Linux to facilitate user management:

### Real User ID

The ID assigned by the system when a user logs in. All processes which are started by the user account will inherit the user's real user ID. The real user ID can be displayed with the `id -u -r` command.

### Effective User ID

The ID used by the system to determine the level of access the current process has. The `setuid` permission and `su` command, both discussed below, change the effective user ID of a program, providing a means for a user to run a program or access a file as another user without having to log off and log in to another user account. The effective user ID is displayed with the `id` command.

Normally, when a user accesses or executes a file, the user's real UID and GID are used to determine the level of access when executing the procedure.

Execute permissions:

### SetUID

When an executable file (a program) has the SUID (Set User ID, `setuid`) permission, then the owner of the executable file becomes the Effective User ID to determine access and execute the procedure.

### SetGID

When a file has the SGID (Set Group ID, `setgid`) permission, the group owner identity of the file is used as the Effective Group ID to determine file access and execute the procedure.

Files that have the SUID or SGID permission bits set can be used to create **backdoors**, which provide unauthorized access to the system. Diligent monitoring of the files that have these bits set is an important activity for the administrator to perform in order to keep the system secure.

```
$ ls -l /usr/bin/passwd /usr/bin/write
-rwsr-xr-x. 1 root root 37600 Jan 29 2020 /usr/bin/passwd
-rwxr-sr-x. 1 root tty 25248 May 20 2020 /usr/bin/write
```

```
$ ls -l /usr/bin | grep rws
-rwsr-xr-x. 1 root root 62832 Jan 28 2020 at
-rwsr-xr-x. 1 root root 83760 Nov 23 2020 chage
-rws--x--x. 1 root root 37760 May 20 2020 chfn
-rws--x--x. 1 root root 29504 May 20 2020 chsh
-rwsr-xr-x. 1 root root 67352 Jan 28 2020 crontab
-rwsr-xr-x. 1 root root 41752 Jan 28 2020 fusermount
-rwsr-xr-x. 1 root root 92296 Nov 23 2020 gpasswd
-rwsr-xr-x. 1 root root 58560 May 20 2020 mount
-rwsr-xr-x. 1 root root 47584 Nov 23 2020 newgrp
-rwsr-xr-x. 1 root root 37600 Jan 29 2020 passwd
-rwsr-xr-x. 1 root root 32888 Jan 30 2020 pkexec
-rwsr-xr-x. 1 root root 75736 May 20 2020 su
-rwsr-xr-x. 1 root root 41760 May 20 2020 umount

$ ls -l /usr/bin/ | grep r-s
-rwxr-sr-x. 1 root root 37920 May 20 2020 wall
-rwxr-sr-x. 1 root tty 25248 May 20 2020 write
```

```
$ find /usr/bin/ -perm -4000 -ls
2658925 44 -rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 41752 Jan 28 2020 /usr/bin/fusermount
2635512 76 -rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 75736 May 20 2020 /usr/bin/su
2635497 60 -rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 58560 May 20 2020 /usr/bin/mount
2639018 40 -rws--x--x 1 root root 37760 May 20 2020 /usr/bin/chfn
2630604 92 -rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 92296 Nov 23 2020 /usr/bin/gpasswd
2639019 32 -rws--x--x 1 root root 29504 May 20 2020 /usr/bin/chsh
2630894 20 -rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 17120 Apr 6 2021 /usr/bin/vmware-user-suid-wrapper
2635515 44 -rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 41760 May 20 2020 /usr/bin/umount
2650960 188 ---s--x--x 1 root root 191048 Jan 26 2021 /usr/bin/sudo
2637420 40 -rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 37608 Dec 1 2020 /usr/bin/fusermount-glusterfs
2636136 36 -rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 32888 Jan 30 2020 /usr/bin/pkexec
2630607 48 -rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 47584 Nov 23 2020 /usr/bin/newgrp
2639062 64 -rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 62832 Jan 28 2020 /usr/bin/at
2659156 68 -rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 67352 Jan 28 2020 /usr/bin/crontab
2637181 44 -rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 41760 Mar 19 2020 /usr/bin/fusermount3
2657166 40 -rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 37600 Jan 29 2020 /usr/bin/passwd
2658237 84 -rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 83760 Nov 23 2020 /usr/bin/chage

$ find /usr/bin/ -perm -2000 -ls
2635523 28 -rwxr-sr-x 1 root tty 25248 May 20 2020 /usr/bin/write
2658295 40 -rwxr-sr-x 1 root root 37920 May 20 2020 /usr/bin/wall
2650849 48 -rwx--s--x 1 root slocate 46240 Nov 27 2020 /usr/bin/locate

# find / -perm -4000 2> /dev/null -ls > check-perm.log

# find / -perm -type -f -4000 -o -perm -2000 2> /dev/null -ls > check-perm.log

# diff check-perm.log check-perm.old.log
```

```
find /usr/bin -perm -u+s
/usr/bin/fusermount
/usr/bin/su
/usr/bin/mount
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/gpasswd
/usr/bin/chsh
/usr/bin/vmware-user-suid-wrapper
...

# sudo find /usr/bin -perm /6000
/usr/bin/fusermount
/usr/bin/su
/usr/bin/mount
/usr/bin/chfn
/usr/bin/gpasswd
...
```

# Password Policy

Password policy:

- length
- password rules
- change password in the next login
- password aging
- /etc/login.defs

Commands:

```
$ passwd -l user
$ passwd -u user
$ passwd -e user
$ passwd [-x -n -w -i ] user
$ passwd -S user

$ usermod -L user
$ usermod -U user

$ chage -d 0 user
$ chage [-W -I -M -m -E -d ] user
$ chage -l user
```

## Password aging

/etc/login.defs

### PASS\_MAX\_DAYS

Maximum number of days a password is valid. A value of 99999 means “no maximum password age”.

### PASS\_MIN\_DAYS

Minimum number of days a password is valid. A value of 0 means “no minimum password age”.

### PASS\_WARN\_AGE

Number of days before password expiry that a warning message is given

/etc/login.defs

```
#15
$ cat /etc/login.defs
...
# Password aging controls:
#
#     PASS_MAX_DAYS Maximum number of days a password may be used.
#     PASS_MIN_DAYS Minimum number of days allowed between password changes.
#     PASS_MIN_LEN Minimum acceptable password length.
#     PASS_WARN_AGE Number of days warning given before a password expires.
#
PASS_MAX_DAYS 99999
PASS_MIN_DAYS 0
PASS_WARN_AGE 7
...
```



The `chage` command is used to update information related to password expiration. Using this command, the administrator can enforce a password changing and expiry policy for specific user accounts.

- Min days. Min days required to change to password (prevent change)
  - Max days. Max days password is valid (force change periodically)
  - Warning period. Warning message n days before change password date.
  - Inactivity period. Set the inactivity period after passwd maxdays.
  - Expiry date. Set the expiry date of the account (not password)
- 
- Force the user to change password in the next login.
  - Force the user to change password periodically.
  - Prevent the user to revert to old passwd (no allow change password immediately).
  - Set an expiration date.

```
# 16
# passwd -S pere
pere NP 2021-10-31 0 99999 7 -1 (Empty password.)

# chage -l pere
Last password change           : Oct 31, 2021
Password expires               : never
Password inactive              : never
Account expires                : never
Minimum number of days between password change : 0
Maximum number of days between password change : 99999
Number of days of warning before password expires : 7

# chage -W 3 -m 5 -M 90 pere

# chage -l pere
Last password change           : Oct 31, 2021
Password expires               : Jan 29, 2022
Password inactive              : never
Account expires                : never
Minimum number of days between password change : 5
Maximum number of days between password change : 90
Number of days of warning before password expires : 3

# chage -E 2022-01-29 pere

# chage -E $(date -d +180days +%Y-%m-%d) pere

# chage -l pere
Last password change           : Oct 31, 2021
Password expires               : Jan 29, 2022
Password inactive              : never
Account expires                : Apr 29, 2022
Minimum number of days between password change : 5
Maximum number of days between password change : 90
Number of days of warning before password expires : 3
```

## Monitor users and logins

Monitor the current users in the system and the last logins

- `who`

- w
- last (/var/log/wtmp)

The following describes the output of the who command:

- Username
- terminal
- date
- Host

```
$ who
ecanet :0          2021-11-17 16:42 (:0)
root   tty3        2021-11-17 18:03
guest  tty4        2021-11-17 18:03
ecanet tty5        2021-11-17 18:03
```

```
$ w
18:04:10 up 1:22, 4 users, load average: 0.51, 0.69, 0.61
USER  TTY  LOGIN@  IDLE   JCPU   PCPU WHAT
ecanet :0          16:42  ?xdm?  34:25   0.00s /usr/libexec/gdm-x-session
--run-script /usr/bin/gnome-session
root   tty3    18:03   17.00s  0.01s  0.01s -bash
guest  tty4    18:03   33.00s  0.01s  0.01s -bash
ecanet tty5     18:03   26.00s  0.01s  0.01s -bash
```

```
$ last | head -n 15
guest pts/3          ::1          Wed Nov 17 18:06 - 18:06 (00:00)
ecanet tty5          ::1          Wed Nov 17 18:03 still logged in
guest tty4          ::1          Wed Nov 17 18:03 still logged in
root   tty3          ::1          Wed Nov 17 18:03 still logged in
ecanet :0              :0           Wed Nov 17 16:42 still logged in
reboot system boot  5.11.22-100.fc32 Wed Nov 17 16:41 still running
guest pts/2          ::1          Tue Nov 16 17:36 - 17:39 (00:03)
ecanet :0              :0           Mon Nov 15 19:02 - down (1+01:13)
reboot system boot  5.11.22-100.fc32 Mon Nov 15 19:02 - 20:16 (1+01:14)
ecanet :0              :0           Sun Nov 14 12:49 - down (08:58)
reboot system boot  5.11.22-100.fc32 Sun Nov 14 12:47 - 21:47 (08:59)
ecanet :0              :0           Sat Nov 13 08:33 - down (12:47)
reboot system boot  5.11.22-100.fc32 Sat Nov 13 08:32 - 21:20 (12:48)
ecanet :0              :0           Fri Nov 12 15:35 - down (05:32)
reboot system boot  5.11.22-100.fc32 Fri Nov 12 15:35 - 21:08 (05:32)
```

```
# last guest
guest pts/3          ::1          Wed Nov 17 18:42 still logged in
guest pts/3          ::1          Wed Nov 17 18:06 - 18:06 (00:00)
guest tty4          ::1          Wed Nov 17 18:03 still logged in
guest pts/2          ::1          Tue Nov 16 17:36 - 17:39 (00:03)
guest tty2          :1           Wed Apr 7 17:20 - 17:28 (00:08)
guest tty2          :1           Wed Apr 7 17:03 - down (00:06)
wtmp begins Wed Apr 7 17:02:51 2021
```

## Monitor network resources

Check the system for open network resources:

- nmap
- ss / netstat

- lsof | lsof -u user | lsof -i
- fuser

The **nmap** (network mapper) command is an open source tool used by system administrators for auditing networks, security scanning, and finding open ports on host machines. It is capable of scanning a host or the entire subnet to find open TCP and UDP ports. This tool is also used by attackers to find vulnerable ports.

#### Nmap port status

open

Application on the target host is listening for incoming packets on this port

closed

No applications are listening on this port

filtered

The nmap command cannot identify if the port is open or closed because a network-level firewall or similar filter is not allowing probes to this port

unfiltered

The nmap command can probe this port but does not have adequate information to conclude if it is open or closed

#### Nmap options

-sT and -sU To scan for both TCP and UDP ports that may be open

-sP To check which hosts are available on a network

```
$ nmap localhost
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-11-17 18:12 CET
Nmap scan report for localhost (127.0.0.1)
Host is up (0.00014s latency).
Other addresses for localhost (not scanned): ::1
Not shown: 996 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
631/tcp   open  ipp

# nmap -sT -sU example.com

# nmap -sP 192.168.1.3/24

$ nmap -p ssh,80 localhost

$ nmap -p 22-80 localhost

$ nmap 192.168.1.3-20

$ nmap 192.168.1.*

$ nmap 192.168.1.0/24 --exclude 192.168.1.7

$ nmap lms.pue.es
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2021-11-17 18:13 CET
Nmap scan report for lms.pue.es (51.15.184.105)
Host is up (0.67s latency).
rDNS record for 51.15.184.105: siurana.pue.es
Not shown: 994 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
80/tcp    open  http
443/tcp   open  https
2522/tcp  open  windb
```

```
8443/tcp open  https-alt
8888/tcp open  sun-answerbook
```

## List open files

- lsof
- lsof -u user
- lsof -i

```
$ lsof | wc -l
200552

# lsof | head
COMMAND PID    TID TASKCMD      USER   FD      TYPE          DEVICE  SIZE/OFF      NODE
NAME
systemd    1              root cwd        DIR      253,0    4096          2 /
systemd    1              root rtd          DIR      253,0    4096          2 /
systemd    1              root txt        REG      253,0    1730664 /usr/lib/systemd/systemd
systemd    1              root mem        REG      253,0    575147       263579 /etc/selinux/targeted/contexts/files/file_contexts.bin
systemd    1              root mem        REG      253,0    2626607 /usr/lib64/libm-2.31.so
systemd    1              root mem        REG      253,0    171160      2627542 /usr/lib64/libudev.so.1.6.17
systemd    1              root mem        REG      253,0    41096       2627262 /usr/lib64/libffi.so.6.0.2
systemd    1              root mem        REG      253,0    315872      2635339 /usr/lib64/libpcap.so.1.10.0
systemd    1              root mem        REG      253,0    1592736 2627433 /usr/lib64/libunistring.so.2.1.0

# lsof | wc -l
245712

# lsof -u pere

# lsof -u ramon | wc -l
10421
```

```
# lsof -i
COMMAND PID    USER   FD      TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME
avahi-dae 819     avahi   15u     IPv4   32989   0t0    UDP *:mdns
avahi-dae 819     avahi   16u     IPv6   32990   0t0    UDP *:mdns
avahi-dae 819     avahi   17u     IPv4   32991   0t0    UDP *:47479
avahi-dae 819     avahi   18u     IPv6   32992   0t0    UDP *:38971
chronyd858 chrony   6u     IPv4   32801   0t0    UDP localhost:323
chronyd858 chrony   7u     IPv6   32802   0t0    UDP localhost:323
cupsd 952     root    9u     IPv6   36888   0t0    TCP localhost:ipp (LISTEN)
cupsd 952     root    10u    IPv4   36889   0t0    TCP localhost:ipp (LISTEN)
vsftpd 959     root    3u     IPv6   36085   0t0    TCP *:ftp (LISTEN)
httpd 1090    root    4u     IPv6   34303   0t0    TCP *:http (LISTEN)
dnsmasq 1239    dnsmasq 3u     IPv4   40977   0t0    UDP *:bootps
dnsmasq 1239    dnsmasq 5u     IPv4   40980   0t0    UDP mylaptop.edt.org:domain
dnsmasq 1239    dnsmasq 6u     IPv4   40981   0t0    TCP mylaptop.edt.org:domain
(LISTEN)

# lsof -i TCP
COMMAND PID    USER   FD      TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME
cupsd 952     root    9u     IPv6   36888   0t0    TCP localhost:ipp (LISTEN)
cupsd 952     root    10u    IPv4   36889   0t0    TCP localhost:ipp (LISTEN)
vsftpd 959     root    3u     IPv6   36085   0t0    TCP *:ftp (LISTEN)
httpd 1090    root    4u     IPv6   34303   0t0    TCP *:http (LISTEN)
dnsmasq 1239    dnsmasq 6u     IPv4   40981   0t0    TCP mylaptop.edt.org:domain (LISTEN)
...

# lsof -i UDP
COMMAND PID    USER   FD      TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME
avahi-dae 819     avahi   15u     IPv4   32989   0t0    UDP *:mdns
avahi-dae 819     avahi   16u     IPv6   32990   0t0    UDP *:mdns
avahi-dae 819     avahi   17u     IPv4   32991   0t0    UDP *:47479
avahi-dae 819     avahi   18u     IPv6   32992   0t0    UDP *:38971
chronyd858 chrony   6u     IPv4   32801   0t0    UDP localhost:323
...
```

```
# lsof -i TCP:22
```

```

COMMAND  PID    USER    FD    TYPE  DEVICE  SIZE/OFF  NODE NAME
sshd     7955   root    5u     IPv4  135027      0t0    TCP *:ssh (LISTEN)
sshd     7955   root    7u     IPv6  135029      0t0    TCP *:ssh (LISTEN)
ssh      9528   ecanet   5u     IPv6  278408      0t0    TCP localhost:39208->localhost:ssh (ESTABLISHED)
sshd     9529   root     5u     IPv6  279265      0t0    TCP localhost:ssh->localhost:39208 (ESTABLISHED)
sshd     9540   guest    5u     IPv6  279265      0t0    TCP localhost:ssh->localhost:39208 (ESTABLISHED)

# lsof -i @127.0.0.1
COMMAND  PID    USER    FD    TYPE  DEVICE  SIZE/OFF  NODE NAME
chronyd  858   chrony    6u     IPv4   32801      0t0    UDP localhost:323
cupsd    952    root    10u     IPv4   36889      0t0    TCP localhost:ipp (LISTEN)

```

## fuser command

The file user fuser command can also be used to display information about open files and sockets being accessed by processes.

Access codes that might be reported by the fuser command are:

- c The process is using the mount point or a subdirectory as its current directory.
- e The process is an executable file that resides in the mount point structure.
- f The process has an open file from the mount point structure.
- F The process has an open file from the mount point structure that it is writing to.
- r The process is using the mount point as the root directory.
- m The process is a memory-mapped (mmap) file or shared library.

```

# fuser -av .
                USER          PID ACCESS COMMAND
/root:          root      6488 ..c.. bash
                root      7480 ..c.. bash
                root      7505 ..c.. dbus-broker-lau
                root      7506 ..c.. dbus-broker
                root      7508 ..c.. gvfsd

# fuser -av /home/guest
                USER          PID ACCESS COMMAND
/home/guest:    guest      7561 ..c.. bash
                guest      7588 ..c.. dbus-broker-lau
                guest      7589 ..c.. dbus-broker
                guest      7591 ..c.. gvfsd
                guest      9542 ..c.. bash

$ fuser .
/home/guest:    7561c  7588c  7589c  7591c  9542c

```

## Manage user limits

The user limit ulimit command is used to control resources that can be assigned by a user's login shell and child processes spawned from the shell. The system administrator may need to regulate the use of shared resources to prevent one process from using too much of a resource, preventing another process or user from having sufficient access to that resource.

- ulimit
- /etc/security/limits.conf

- /etc/security/limits.d

There can be two types of limits:

#### hard limits

are set by the root user

#### soft limits

can be set by either the root user or a regular user can set their own soft limit.  
The main constraint is that soft limits cannot exceed hard limits.

```
$ ulimit -a
core file size          (blocks, -c) unlimited
data seg size           (kbytes, -d) unlimited
scheduling priority     (-e) 0
file size               (blocks, -f) unlimited
pending signals         (-i) 29720
max locked memory       (kbytes, -l) 64
max memory size         (kbytes, -m) unlimited
open files              (-n) 1024
pipe size               (512 bytes, -p) 8
POSIX message queues    (bytes, -q) 819200
real-time priority      (-r) 0
stack size              (kbytes, -s) 8192
cpu time                (seconds, -t) unlimited
max user processes      (-u) 29720
virtual memory          (kbytes, -v) unlimited
file locks              (-x) unlimited
```

```
# ulimit -Ha
core file size          (blocks, -c) unlimited
data seg size           (kbytes, -d) unlimited
scheduling priority     (-e) 0
file size               (blocks, -f) unlimited
pending signals         (-i) 29720
max locked memory       (kbytes, -l) 64
max memory size         (kbytes, -m) unlimited
open files              (-n) 524288
pipe size               (512 bytes, -p) 8
POSIX message queues    (bytes, -q) 819200
real-time priority      (-r) 0
stack size              (kbytes, -s) unlimited
cpu time                (seconds, -t) unlimited
max user processes      (-u) 29720
virtual memory          (kbytes, -v) unlimited
file locks              (-x) unlimited
```

In the list the short option indicates the option to change the limit:

- S soft limit
- H hard limit
- c Maximum size of core files created
- d Maximum size of the process's data segment
- s Maximum stack size
- u Maximum number of processes available to a single user
- v Maximum virtual memory available to the user's process
- l Maximum size that may be locked into memory

```
[root@mylaptop ~]# ulimit -a | grep core
core file size          (blocks, -c) unlimited
```

```
[root@mylaptop ~]# ulimit -c 0

[root@mylaptop ~]# ulimit -a | grep core
core file size          (blocks, -c) 0

[root@mylaptop ~]# ulimit -c unlimited

[root@mylaptop ~]# ulimit -a | grep core
core file size          (blocks, -c) unlimited

# ulimit -Hr 10

# ulimit -Ha
real-time priority      (-r) 10
...

# ulimit -Hr 0
```

[/etc/security/limits.conf](#) and [/etc/security/limits.d](#) directory

- domain
- type
- item
- value

```
#Each line describes a limit for a user in the form:
#<domain>      <type> <item> <value>
```

```
#<domain> can be:
#   - a user name
#   - a group name, with @group syntax
#   - the wildcard *, for default entry
#   - the wildcard %, can be also used with %group syntax,
#       for maxlogin limit
```

```
#<type> can have the two values:
#   - "soft" for enforcing the soft limits
#   - "hard" for enforcing hard limits
```

```
#<item> can be one of the following:
#   - core - limits the core file size (KB)
#   - data - max data size (KB)
#   - fsize - maximum filesize (KB)
#   - memlock - max locked-in-memory address space (KB)
#   - nofile - max number of open file descriptors
#   - rss - max resident set size (KB)
#   - stack - max stack size (KB)
#   - cpu - max CPU time (MIN)
#   - nproc - max number of processes
#   - as - address space limit (KB)
#   - maxlogins - max number of logins for this user
#   - maxsyslogins - max number of logins on the system
#   - priority - the priority to run user process with
#   - locks - max number of file locks the user can hold
#   - sigpending - max number of pending signals
#   - msgqueue - max memory used by POSIX message queues (bytes)
#   - nice - max nice priority allowed to raise to values: [-20, 19]
#   - rtprio - max realtime priority
```

```
# cat /etc/security/limits.conf
```

#<domain>	<type>	<item>	<value>
#*	soft	core	0
#*	hard	rss	10000
#@student	hard	nproc	20
#@faculty	soft	nproc	20
#@faculty	hard	nproc	50
#ftp	hard	nproc	0
#@student	-	maxlogins	4

## Example Exercises

### [SUID/SGID]

1. Find all files with the SUID (and other permissions) set in /usr/bin.
2. Find all files with either the SUID or the SGID set in /usr/bin.

### [Password Policy]

3. Using chage make password will be valid for 365 days.
4. Using chage make user change password on next login.
5. Set warning period to 7 days and account expiration date to August, 20th 2050.
6. Print user's current password expiry information.

### [network monitor]

7. List all listening *udp* sockets on your machine using netstat.
8. Scan ports 80 through 443 on host A.B.C.D using nmap.
9. Show network files for localhost on port 22 using lsof.
10. Show network files for A.B.C.D on port 22 using lsof.

### [limits]

11. Display soft limits on the maximum RSS:
12. Display all hard limits
13. Set the soft limits on the maximum RSS to 5,000 kilobytes:

### [sudoers]

```
Host_Alias SERVERS = 192.168.1.7, server1, server2
User_Alias REGULAR_USERS = john, mary, alex
User_Alias PRIVILEGED_USERS = mimi, alex
User_Alias ADMINS = carol, %sudo, PRIVILEGED_USERS, !REGULAR_USERS
Cmd_Alias WEB_SERVER_STATUS = /usr/bin/systemctl status apache2

root    ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
ADMINS  SERVERS=WEB_SERVER_STATUS
%sudo   ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
```

14. Can alex check the status of the Apache Web Server on any host? Why?
15. Can Carol?

16. Realitza els exercicis indicats a: [110.1 Perform security administration tasks](#)
17. Realitza els exercicis del Question-Topics 110.1



