# Lab #11: System Integrity Franklin Nuth CSC432 – Computer Information and Security 12 April 2019

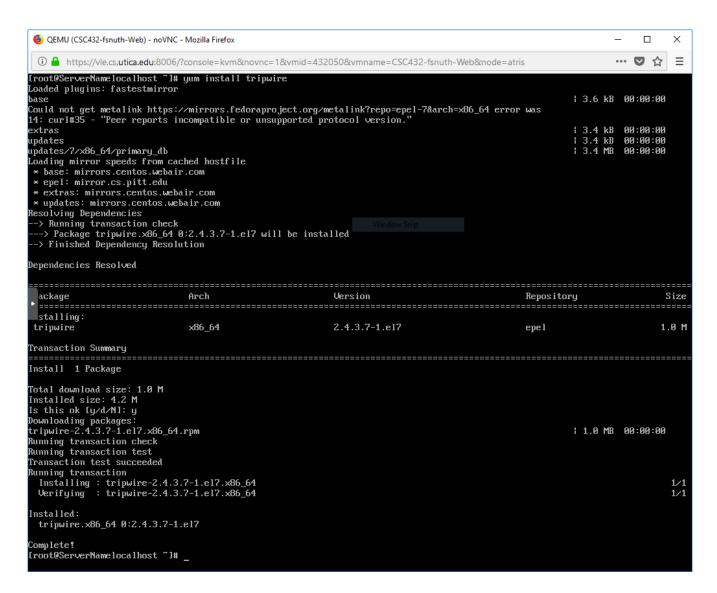
# Abstract

The purpose of Lab 11 is to teach me how to maintain integrity on my network by using the appropriate software for the CentOS7 operating system. I will be installing a system integrity checker called Tripwire so that my web server will be equipped with the tools it needs to scan for modified or added files. I will also set it up in a way so that it can send a message to my college e-mail account whenever I do a manual scan. The software will also be configured in a way that it shall also automatically scan my web server's integrity at a set time daily.

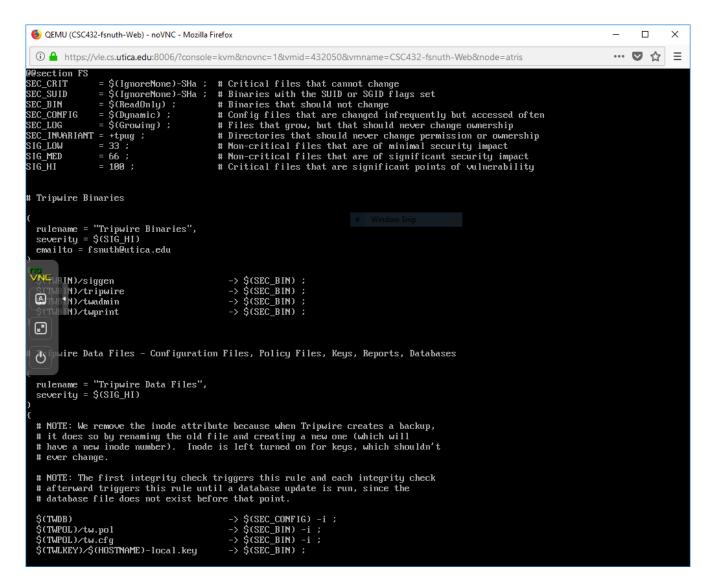
# Introduction

According to my information security class, the three principles of network security is confidentiality, accessibility, and integrity. All the labs I have done in the past are concerned with mostly the first two, since they dealt with minimizing vulnerabilities and making access more easier. In this lab, I will now work towards improving my network integrity by installing a software on my web server called Tripwire. By default, Tripwire is already set to help me out with system integrity when I scan manually on my web server. This lab will help me in automatic e-mail alerts whenever the integrity is compromised, and also help the web server scan itself with the Tripwire service automatically at whatever time I set it.

# **Processes & Screenshots**



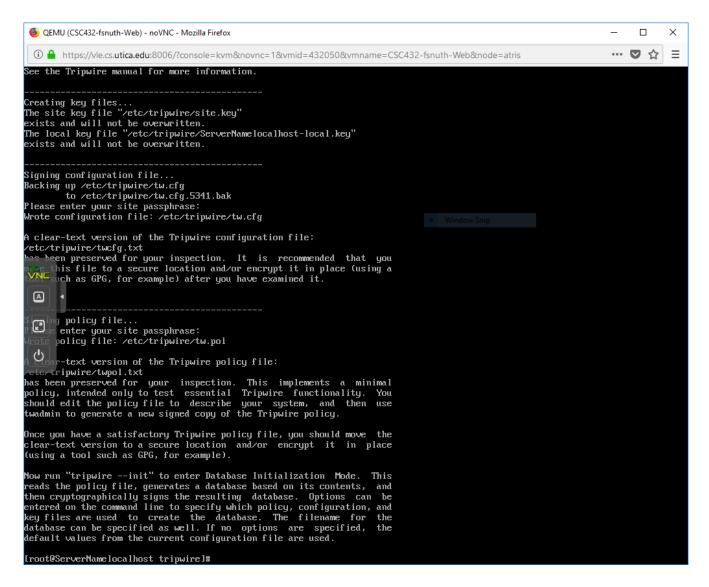
(The first thing we needed to do is install Tripwire along with all the dependencies it might need to run. We do that by going over to our web server and typing 'yum install tripwire'.)



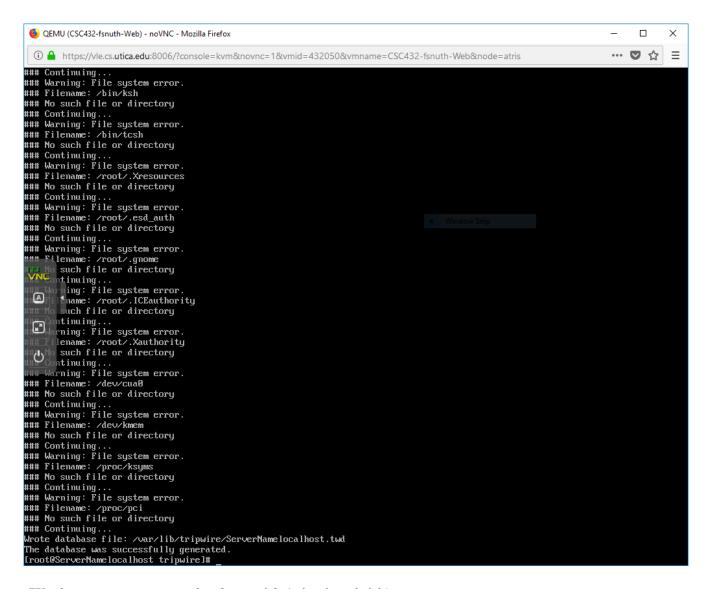
(After installing the Tripwire service and its dependencies, we go on to opening up the configuration file with 'vi /etc/tripwire/twpol.txt'. The 'twpol.txt' file is the policy file of my Tripwire service, and this is where we will soon set up some e-mailing features for our service. In the Tripwire Binaries section above, I entered a line called 'emailto = fsnuth@utica.edu'. This is the syntax that automatically sends fsnuth@utica.edu an emergency email for whenever something in my Tripwire directory has been changed or added.)

```
QEMU (CSC432-fsnuth-Web) - noVNC - Mozilla Firefox
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   ⊕ https://vle.cs.utica.edu:8006/?console=kvm&novnc=1&vmid=432050&vmname=CSC432-fsnuth-Web&node=atris
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        rulename = "Tripwire HQ Connector Data Files",
          severity = $(SIG_HI)
    \ensuremath{\mathtt{\#}} NOTE: Removing the inode attribute because when Tripwire creates % \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) \left( 
               backup it does so by renaming the old file and creating a new one (which will have a new inode number). Leaving inode turned on for
     # keys, which shouldn't ever change.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          -> $(SEC_BIN) -i : # legacy
-> $(SEC_BIN) : # legacy
-> $(SEC_CONFIG) : # legacy
-> $(SEC_CONFIG) : # legacy
         $(TWBIN)/agent.cfg
$(TWLKEY)/authentication.key
$(TWDB)/tasks.dat
          $(TWDB)/schedule.dat
         only accessed directories that should remain static with regards there and group.
   name = "Invariant Directories",
rity = $(SIG_MED)
                                lto = fsnuthQutica.edu
   Ð
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     -> $(SEC_INUARIANT) (recurse = 0);
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     -> $(SEC_INVARIANT) (recurse = 0) ;
-> $(SEC_INVARIANT) (recurse = 0) ;
     /home
     /etc
   File System and Disk Administration Programs.
    rulename = "File System and Disk Administraton Programs", severity = \$(SIG\_HI)
     emailto = fsnuth@utica.edu_
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     -> $(SEC_CRIT) ;
-> $(SEC_CRIT) ;
-> $(SEC_CRIT) ;
     /sbin/accton
     /sbin/badblocks
       ∕sbin/busybox
          INSERT -
```

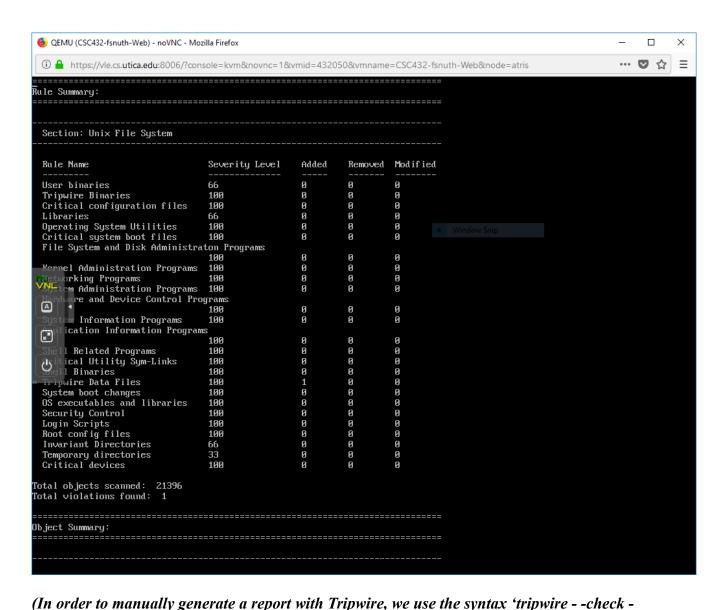
(We scroll down for a bit for the sections 'Commonly accessed directories' and 'File Systems and Disk Administration Program'. We will do the same for what we did with Tripwire Binaries: we will set up alarms here with the same syntax as before. The only difference is that we now set up alarms for both our common directories and disk-related directories.)



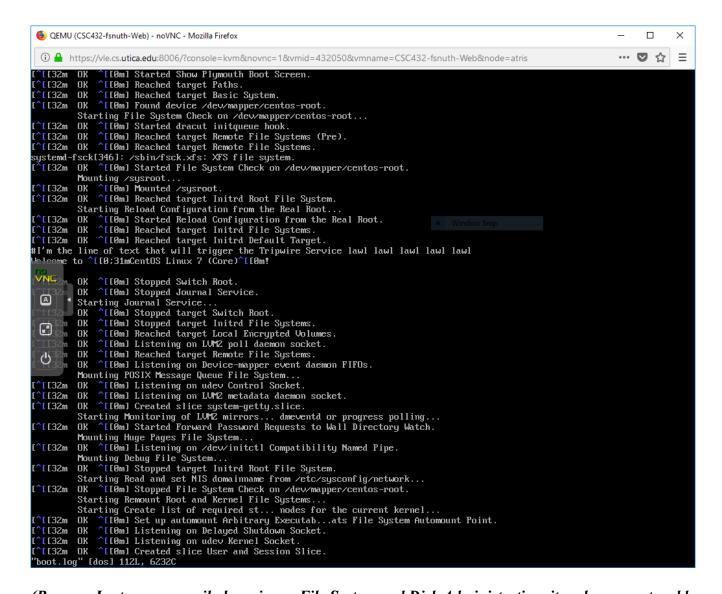
(After saving and writing the Tripwire policy file ('twpol.txt'), we then move on to generate encryption keys with '/usr/sbin/tripwire-setup-keyfiles'. I am then prompted to create my own site passphrase, which I should remember for later if I want to access anything Tripwire-related.)



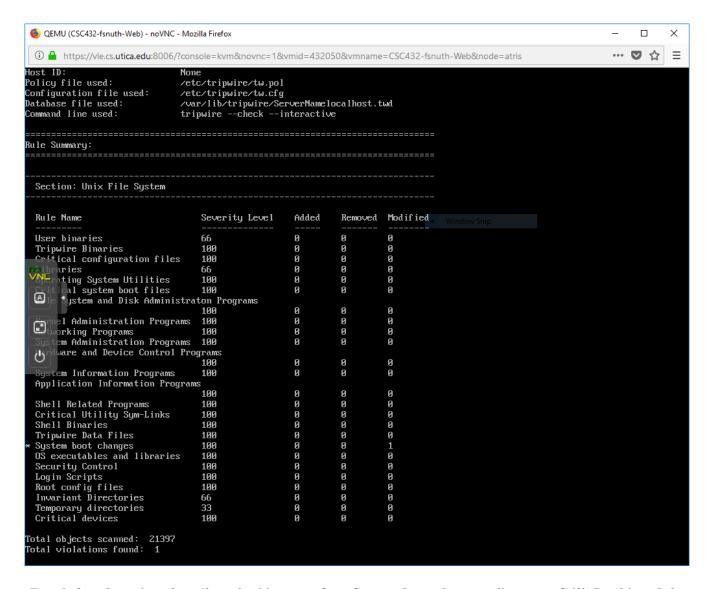
(We then generate a new database with 'tripwire -init'.)



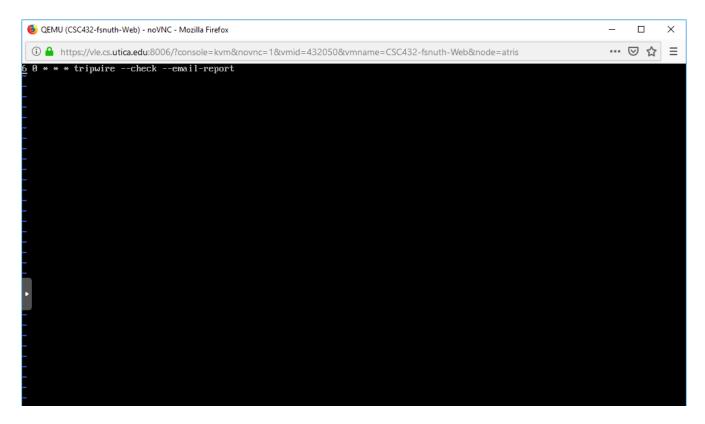
-interactive'. This will pull up a report where anything in my web server has been changed or added.)



(Because I set up an e-mail alarm in my File System and Disk Administration, it makes sense to add an obnoxious comment line or two in a file related to that area. The file that I chose for this one is 'boot.log', which is integral for my web server to boot up for use. Afterwards, I will check a manually generated report to see if Tripwire gets triggered.)

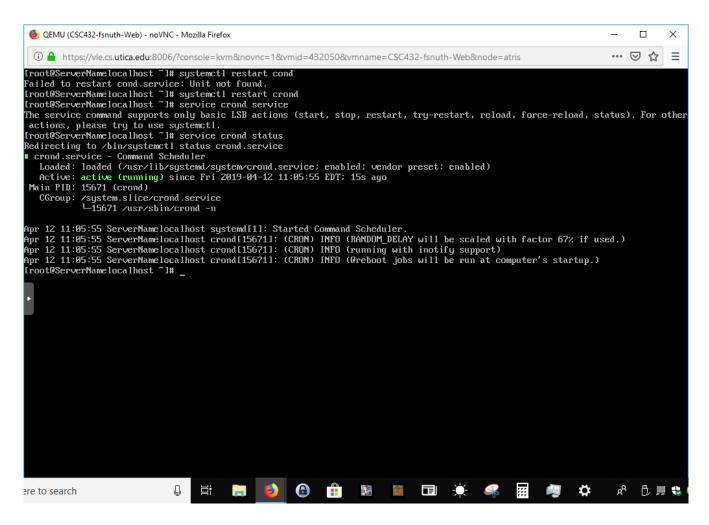


(I ended up learning that 'boot.log' is part of my System boot changes directory. Still, I achieved the feat of triggering the Tripwire system. I can imagine this being useful for serious administration work since Tripwire is even sensitive to new comments in the code, which often does no harm at all. In a productive environment, I would put a high value on all these rules by adding e-mail notifications to all of them. If I am an admin, I would want to know everything that is going on with all these rules.)

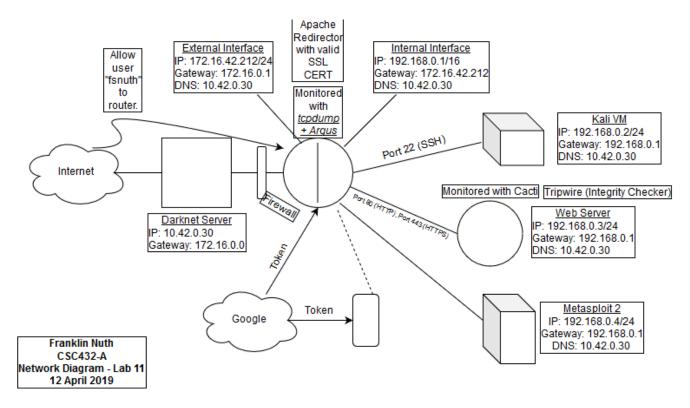


(Setting up the 'cron' service to make an automatic e-mail feature with 'sudo crontab -e -u root'.

This will open up an empty file that 'cron' will run. Above, my syntax is '60 \* \* \* tripwire - -check - -email-report'. This means that every 6am, email me a Tripwire report.)



(Checking to make sure that my 'crond' is running with 'service crond status'. As indicated by the headings, 'crond' is good to go and running what I need it to run.)



(An updated version of my network diagram to represent my current topology at the time or writing this. My web server is fully equipped with the integrity checker 'Tripwire'.)

### **Issues & Resolutions**

My issue with this lab is that my syntax for making adding the e-mail alerts to Tripwire's policy file was wrong. Originally, my syntax was 'emailto = <a href="mailto:fsnuth@utica.edu">fsnuth@utica.edu</a>;'. This was only made apparent to me when I typed 'tripwire –test –email –<a href="mailto:fsnuth@utica.edu">fsnuth@utica.edu</a>, and I did not get the usual test e-mail. I removed the semi-colon at the end, and made sure that my e-mail notifications are working again.

# Conclusion

In this lab, I have set up Tripwire and modified it to my own needs as someone securing their network. I have configured the policy file with e-mail alerts so that I would be notified whenever anything in my network has been changed. I have also created encryption keys and generate databases so that Tripwire can begin doing its work. Now with automatic reporting to my e-mail account, my web

server reports integrity to me like a weather forecaster. Unlike a weather forecast, it is up to me as a network administrator to utilize Tripwire to its fullest potential and make sure that everything in my network stays sunny.

# References

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