

OSCP-OS-562990

3.7.3. Practice - File and Command Monitoring

1. Start your apache2 web service and access it locally while monitoring its access.log file in real-time.

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux terminal window with the command `systemctl start apache2` being executed. The output shows the service starting successfully. To the right, a web browser window displays the Apache2 Debian Default Page, confirming that the web service is operational. Below the terminal window, the `tail -f /var/log/apache2/access.log` command is used to monitor the access log in real-time. The log entries show requests from various browsers (Mozilla, Gecko) to the local IP address 127.0.0.1.

```
(kali@kali)-[~/OSCP_Training]
$ systemctl start apache2
```

Apache2 Debian Default Page

It works!

This is the default welcome page used to test the correct operation of the Apache2 server after installation on Debian systems. If you can read this page, it means that the Apache HTTP server installed at this site is working properly. You should **replace this file** (located at `/var/www/html/index.html`) before continuing to operate your HTTP server.

If you are a normal user of this web site and don't know what this page is about, this probably means that the site is currently unavailable due to maintenance. If the problem persists, please contact the site's administrator.

Configuration Overview

Debian's Apache2 default configuration is different from the upstream default configuration, and split into several files optimized for interaction with Debian tools. The configuration system is **fully documented** in `/usr/share/doc/apache2/README.Debian.gz`. Refer to this for the full documentation. Documentation for the web server itself can be found by accessing the **manual** if the `apache2-doc` package was installed on this server.

The configuration layout for an Apache2 web server installation on Debian systems is as follows:

```
/etc/apache2/
|-- apache2.conf
|   |-- ports.conf
|   |-- mods-enabled
|   |-- *.load
|   |-- *.conf
|   |-- conf-enabled
|   |-- *.conf
|   |-- sites-enabled
|   |-- *.conf
```

- `apache2.conf` is the main configuration file. It puts the pieces together by including all remaining configuration files when starting up the web server.
- `ports.conf` is always included from the main configuration file. It is used to determine the listening ports for incoming connections, and this file can be customized anytime.
- Configuration files in the `mods-enabled/`, `conf-enabled/` and `sites-enabled/` directories contain

2. Use a combination of `watch` and `ps` to monitor the most CPU-intensive processes on your Kali machine in a terminal window; launch different applications to see how the list changes in real time.

The screenshot shows a Kali Linux terminal window with the command `ps aux --sort -%cpu | head -n 10` being executed. The output shows a list of processes sorted by CPU usage. The processes include `java`, `xfce4-screenshooter`, `xorg`, `xfwm`, and `zsh`. The terminal window also shows the output of the `watch` command, which is used to monitor the output of the `ps` command in real-time.

```
Every 2.0s: ps aux --sort -%cpu | head -n 10
```

USER	PID	%CPU	MEM	VSZ	RSS	TTY	STAT	START	TIME	COMMAND
kali	1558	8.6	9.5	36132792	192672	?	Sl	17:45	21:19	/usr/share/code/code --type=renderer --enable-crashpad --enable-crash-reporter=8840897c-ed4a-459c-bc07-beb8f2609b75,no_channel --user-data-dir=/home/kali/.config/Code --
kali	65363	6.2	2.1	547632	43428	?	Sl	21:51	0:00	xfce4-screenshooter
root	616	3.5	6.6	436172	134856	ttty7	Ssl+	17:44	8:49	/usr/lib/xorg/Xorg -seat seat0 -auth /var/run/lightdm/root/:0 -nolisten tcp vt7 --novtswitch
kali	1589	2.5	2.9	17116088	80828	?	Sl	17:45	6:18	/usr/share/code/code --type=renderer --enable-crashpad --enable-crash-reporter=8840897c-ed4a-459c-bc07-beb8f2609b75,no_channel --user-data-dir=/home/kali/.config/Code --
kali	1444	1.9	4.2	21565032	85624	?	Ssl+	17:45	4:45	/usr/share/code/code --enable-crashpad ocp.notes.md
kali	5213	0.9	2.7	25610880	56500	?	Sl	17:57	2:11	/usr/share/code/code --type=renderer --enable-crashpad --enable-crash-reporter=8840897c-ed4a-459c-bc07-beb8f2609b75,no_channel --user-data-dir=/home/kali/.config/Code --
kali	934	0.8	4.0	1239616	82576	?	Sl	17:44	2:10	xfwm
kali	983	0.4	1.5	361112	21372	?	Sl	17:44	1:12	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/xfce4/panel/wrapper-2.0 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/xfce4/panel/plugins/libcpugraph.so 13 16777224 cpugraph CPU Graph Graphical representation of
kali	985	0.3	0.9	344572	19960	?	Sl	17:44	0:47	/usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/xfce4/panel/wrapper-2.0 /usr/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/xfce4/panel/plugins/libgenmon.so 15 16777226 genmon Generic Monitor Show output of a command.

```
Every 2.0s: ps aux --sort -%cpu | head -n 10
```

USER	PID	%CPU	MEM	VSZ	RSS	TTY	STAT	START	TIME	COMMAND
kali	66663	18.0	0.7	4181840	176164	?	Sl	21:54	0:14	java -jar /usr/share/burpsuite/burpsuite.jar
kali	1558	8.5	9.1	36133048	184116	?	Sl	17:45	21:19	/usr/share/code/code --type=renderer --enable-crashpad --enable-crash-reporter=8840897c-ed4a-459c-bc07-beb8f2609b75,no_channel --user-data-dir=/home/kali/.config/Code --
kali	66740	5.3	2.0	482108	41364	?	Sl	21:54	0:00	xfce4-screenshooter
root	616	3.5	7.0	436172	141476	ttty7	Ssl+	17:44	8:49	/usr/lib/xorg/Xorg -seat seat0 -auth /var/run/lightdm/root/:0 -nolisten tcp vt7 --novtswitch
kali	1589	2.5	2.1	17116092	44440	?	Sl	17:45	6:18	/usr/share/code/code --type=renderer --enable-crashpad --enable-crash-reporter=8840897c-ed4a-459c-bc07-beb8f2609b75,no_channel --user-data-dir=/home/kali/.config/Code --
kali	1444	1.9	4.3	21567080	88872	?	Ssl+	17:45	4:46	/usr/share/code/code --enable-crashpad ocp.notes.md
kali	5213	0.9	2.7	25610880	56316	?	Sl	17:57	2:11	/usr/share/code/code --type=renderer --enable-crashpad --enable-crash-reporter=8840897c-ed4a-459c-bc07-beb8f2609b75,no_channel --user-data-dir=/home/kali/.config/Code --
kali	934	0.8	3.9	1239616	78964	?	Sl	17:44	2:12	xfwm
kali	66809	0.7	0.3	13696	7368	pts/1	S+	21:52	0:00	/usr/bin/zsh