

Task 2: Operating System Security Fundamentals (Linux & Windows)

◆ Objective

The objective of this task is to understand operating system-level security, including user access control, file permissions, firewall configuration, process monitoring, service management, and OS hardening best practices using Linux and Windows.

◆ Tools Used

Primary OS: Kali Linux VM

Virtualization Tool: VMWare workstation

Windows Security Tool: Windows Defender Firewall

Commands Used: ls -l, chmod, chown, ufw, ps, systemctl

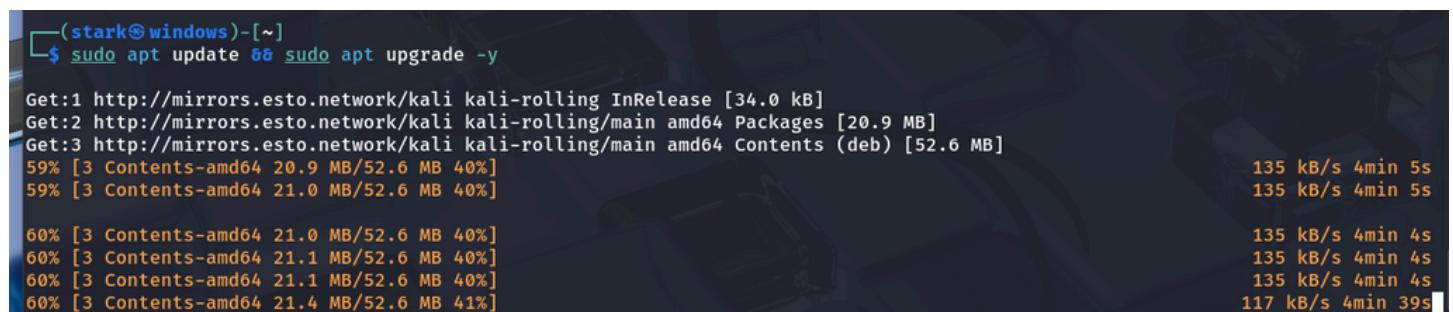
◆ Task Implementation

Installation of Kali Linux Virtual Machine

A Kali Linux virtual machine was installed using VMWare workstation. The system was updated after installation to ensure the latest security patches were applied.

Command used:

```
sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y
```



```
(stark@windows)-[~]
$ sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y
Get:1 http://mirrors.estointernet.in/kali kali-rolling InRelease [34.0 kB]
Get:2 http://mirrors.estointernet.in/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 Packages [20.9 MB]
Get:3 http://mirrors.estointernet.in/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 Contents (deb) [52.6 MB]
59% [3 Contents-amd64 20.9 MB/52.6 MB 40%]                                135 kB/s 4min 5s
59% [3 Contents-amd64 21.0 MB/52.6 MB 40%]                                135 kB/s 4min 5s
60% [3 Contents-amd64 21.0 MB/52.6 MB 40%]                                135 kB/s 4min 4s
60% [3 Contents-amd64 21.1 MB/52.6 MB 40%]                                135 kB/s 4min 4s
60% [3 Contents-amd64 21.1 MB/52.6 MB 40%]                                135 kB/s 4min 4s
60% [3 Contents-amd64 21.4 MB/52.6 MB 41%]                                117 kB/s 4min 39s
```

Kali Linux desktop running inside Vmware

Terminal showing successful update

User Accounts & Access Control

Linux uses user-based access control where each user has specific permissions.

Commands used:

```
whoami
```

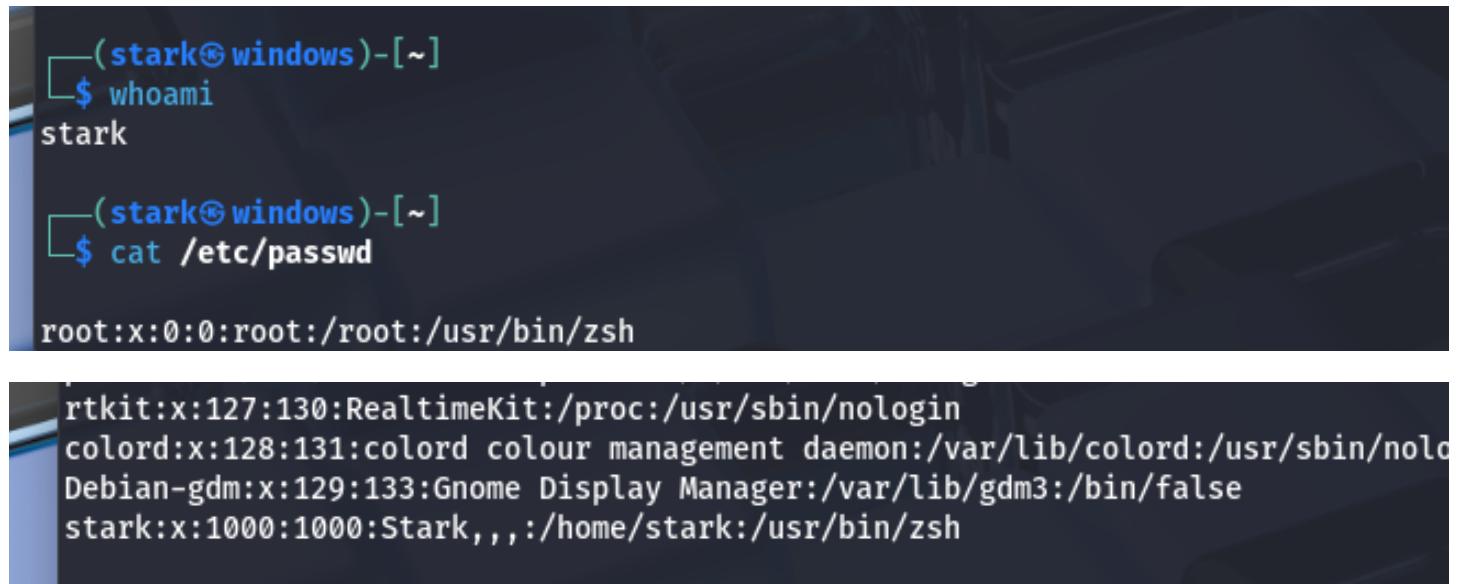
```
cat /etc/passwd
```

```
groups
```

```
root → administrator user
```

```
normal user → limited privileges
```

```
sudo → temporary administrative access
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window with two sessions. The top session is for user 'stark' at 'stark@windows'. It shows the command '\$ whoami' followed by the output 'stark'. The bottom session is for root at 'stark@windows'. It shows the command '\$ cat /etc/passwd' followed by the contents of the file:

```
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/usr/bin/zsh
rtkit:x:127:130:RealtimeKit:/proc:/usr/sbin/nologin
colord:x:128:131:colord colour management daemon:/var/lib/colord:/usr/sbin/nologin
Debian-gdm:x:129:133:Gnome Display Manager:/var/lib/gdm3:/bin/false
stark:x:1000:1000:Stark,,,:/home/stark:/usr/bin/zsh
```

File Permissions in Linux

Linux file permissions control who can read, write, or execute a file.

Commands used:

```
ls -l
```

```
chmod 755 file.txt
```

```
chmod u+x script.sh
```

```
chown user:user file.txt
```

```
(stark@windows)-[~]
$ ls -l
chmod 755 file.txt
total 32
drwxr-xr-x 2 stark stark 4096 Sep 21 10:39 Desktop
drwxr-xr-x 2 stark stark 4096 Sep 21 10:39 Documents
drwxr-xr-x 3 stark stark 4096 Jan  6 00:28 Downloads
-rw xr-xr-x 1 stark stark     0 Jan 17 10:29 file.txt
drwxr-xr-x 2 stark stark 4096 Sep 21 10:39 Music
drwxr-xr-x 2 stark stark 4096 Sep 21 10:39 Pictures
drwxr-xr-x 2 stark stark 4096 Sep 21 10:39 Public
-rwxrw-r-- 1 stark stark     0 Jan 17 10:29 script.sh
drwxr-xr-x 2 stark stark 4096 Sep 21 10:39 Templates
drwxr-xr-x 2 stark stark 4096 Sep 21 10:39 Videos
```

Administrator vs Standard User

Root user: Full system control

Standard user: Restricted access

Best practice: Do not log in as root daily

Linux restricts direct root login to improve security.

Terminal showing denied root login attempt OR explanation note

Firewall Configuration

Linux (UFW)

sudo ufw enable

sudo ufw status

Windows

Windows Defender Firewall enabled via Control Panel

```
(stark@windows)-[~]
$ sudo ufw enable
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup

(stark@windows)-[~]
$ sudo ufw status
status: active
```

ufw status showing active

Windows Defender Firewall ON screen (if using Windows)

Identifying Running Processes & Services

Commands used:

ps aux

```
(stark@windows)-[~]
$ ps aux
USER      PID %CPU %MEM    VSZ   RSS TTY      STAT START   TIME COMMAND
root      1  0.1  0.3  24360 14868 ?      Ss  10:28  0:02 /sbin/init splash
root      2  0.0  0.0     0     0 ?      S  10:28  0:00 [kthreadd]
root      3  0.0  0.0     0     0 ?      S  10:28  0:00 [pool_workqueue_release]
root      4  0.0  0.0     0     0 ?      I< 10:28  0:00 [kworker/R-kvfree_rcu_reclaim]
root      5  0.0  0.0     0     0 ?      I< 10:28  0:00 [kworker/R-rcu_gp]
root      6  0.0  0.0     0     0 ?      I< 10:28  0:00 [kworker/R-sync_wq]
root      7  0.0  0.0     0     0 ?      I< 10:28  0:00 [kworker/R-slub_flushwq]
root      8  0.0  0.0     0     0 ?      I< 10:28  0:00 [kworker/R-netns]
root     10  0.0  0.0     0     0 ?      I< 10:28  0:00 [kworker/0:0H-events_highpri]
```

top

```
top - 10:52:19 up 24 min,  1 user,  load average: 0.82, 0.36, 0.18
Tasks: 300 total,  1 running, 299 sleeping,  0 stopped,  0 zombie
%Cpu(s):  8.1 us, 4.5 sy,  0.0 ni, 86.9 id,  0.2 wa,  0.0 hi,  0.3 si,  0.0 st
Mem: 3883.8 total, 1396.1 free, 1362.0 used, 1428.1 buff/cache
Swap: 4093.0 total, 4093.0 free,     0.0 used. 2521.8 avail Mem

PID USER      PR  NI    VIRT    RES    SHR S %CPU %MEM TIME+ COMMAND
1957 stark    20   0 3897640 308500 124396 S 14.6  7.8 0:58.47 gnome-shell
1767 stark    20   0 319244 80800 53104 S  5.3  2.0 0:20.50 Xorg
2682 stark    20   0 705172 54456 42248 S  2.7  1.4 0:12.50 gnome-terminal-
424 root     -51   0     0     0     0 S  0.3  0.0 0:00.46 irq/16-vmwgfx
1976 stark    20   0 744448 98828 77196 S  0.3  2.5 0:00.44 mutter-x11-fram
2048 stark    20   0 385496 11000 7148 S  0.3  0.3 0:01.99 ibus-daemon
2072 stark    20   0 487360 26108 18792 S  0.3  0.7 0:00.25 gsd-power
2079 stark    20   0 149768 39612 30396 S  0.3  1.0 0:04.19 vmtoolsd
6769 root     0 -20     0     0     0 I  0.3  0.0 0:00.01 kworker/u516:0-ttm
12743 stark   20   0 10424  5680  3632 R  0.3  0.1 0:00.06 top
 1 root     20   0 24360 14868 10772 S  0.0  0.4 0:02.36 systemd
 2 root     20   0     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0 0:00.03 kthreadd
 3 root     20   0     0     0     0 S  0.0  0.0 0:00.00 pool_workqueue_release
 4 root     0 -20     0     0     0 I  0.0  0.0 0:00.00 kworker/R-kvfree_rcu_reclaim
 5 root     0 -20     0     0     0 I  0.0  0.0 0:00.00 kworker/R-rcu_gp
 6 root     0 -20     0     0     0 I  0.0  0.0 0:00.00 kworker/R-sync_wq
```

systemctl list-units --type=service

UNIT	LOAD	ACTIVE	SUB	DESCRIPTION
accounts-daemon.service	loaded	active	running	Accounts Service
colord.service	loaded	active	running	Manage, Install and Generate Color Profiles
console-setup.service	loaded	active	exited	Set console font and keymap
cron.service	loaded	active	running	Regular background program processing daemon
dbus.service	loaded	active	running	D-Bus System Message Bus
fwupd.service	loaded	active	running	Firmware update daemon
gdm.service	loaded	active	running	GNOME Display Manager
haveged.service	loaded	active	running	Entropy Daemon based on the HAVEGE algorithm
ifupdown-pre.service	loaded	active	exited	Helper to synchronize boot up for ifupdown
keyboard-setup.service	loaded	active	exited	Set the console keyboard layout
kmmod-static-nodes.service	loaded	active	exited	Create List of Static Device Nodes
ModemManager.service	loaded	active	running	Modem Manager
networking.service	loaded	active	exited	Raise network interfaces
NetworkManager-wait-online.service	loaded	active	exited	Network Manager Wait Online
NetworkManager.service	loaded	active	running	Network Manager

This helps identify unnecessary or suspicious services.

Disabling Unnecessary Services

Unused services increase attack surface and should be disabled.

Commands used:

```
sudo systemctl stop apache2
```

```
sudo systemctl disable apache2
```

```
(stark@windows)-[~]
$ sudo systemctl stop apache2

(stark@windows)-[~]
$ sudo systemctl disable apache2

Synchronizing state of apache2.service with SysV service script with /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.
Executing: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install disable apache2

(stark@windows)-[~]
$
```

Service stopped/disabled output

OS Hardening Best Practices

Linux Hardening

Use strong passwords

Disable root login

Use sudo

Enable firewall

Keep system updated

Remove unused packages

Restrict file permissions

Monitor logs

Windows Hardening

Enable Windows Defender

Enable Firewall

Use standard user account

Disable unused services

Enable BitLocker (if available)