

# 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: VMare 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 VMare 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.esto.network/kali kali-rolling InRelease [34.0 kB]
Get:2 http://mirrors.esto.network/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 Packages [20.9 MB]
Get:3 http://mirrors.esto.network/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 Vmare

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

```
(stark@windows)-[~]  
$ whoami  
stark  
  
(stark@windows)-[~]  
$ cat /etc/passwd  
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  
-rwxr-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  
-rwxr--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

```
stark@windows: ~  
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  
MiB Mem : 3883.8 total, 1396.1 free, 1362.0 used, 1428.1 buff/cache  
MiB 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

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