

Operating System Security Fundamentals – Kali Linux

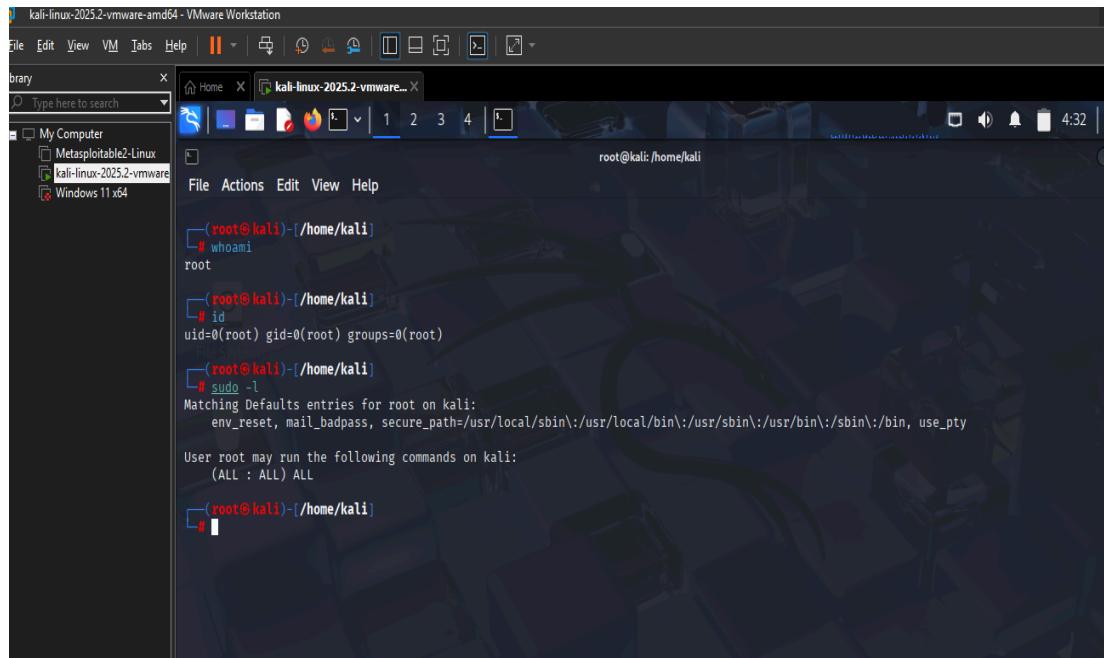
1. User Accounts and Privileges

Kali Linux uses a **non-root user by default**, which improves security.

Observations:

- Normal users have limited permissions.
- Administrative tasks are performed using `sudo`.
- Root user has full system control.

Commands used:



The screenshot shows a terminal window in a VMware Workstation interface. The terminal title is 'root@kali: /home/kali'. The session shows the following commands and output:

```
(root@kali)-[~/home/kali]
# whoami
root

(root@kali)-[~/home/kali]
# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root)

(root@kali)-[~/home/kali]
# sudo -l
Matching Defaults entries for root on kali:
    env_reset, mail_badpass, secure_path=/usr/local/sbin\:/usr/local/bin\:/usr/sbin\:/usr/bin\:/sbin\:/bin, use_pty

User root may run the following commands on kali:
    (ALL : ALL)

(root@kali)-[~/home/kali]
#
```

Using a normal user instead of root reduces the risk of accidental system damage and security breaches.

2. File Permissions in Linux

Linux uses file permissions to control access to files and directories.

Permission Types:

- **Read (r)** – View file contents
- **Write (w)** – Modify file
- **Execute (x)** – Run file

Commands used: ls -l , chmod, chown

Proper file permissions prevent unauthorized access and protect sensitive system files.

3. Firewall Configuration

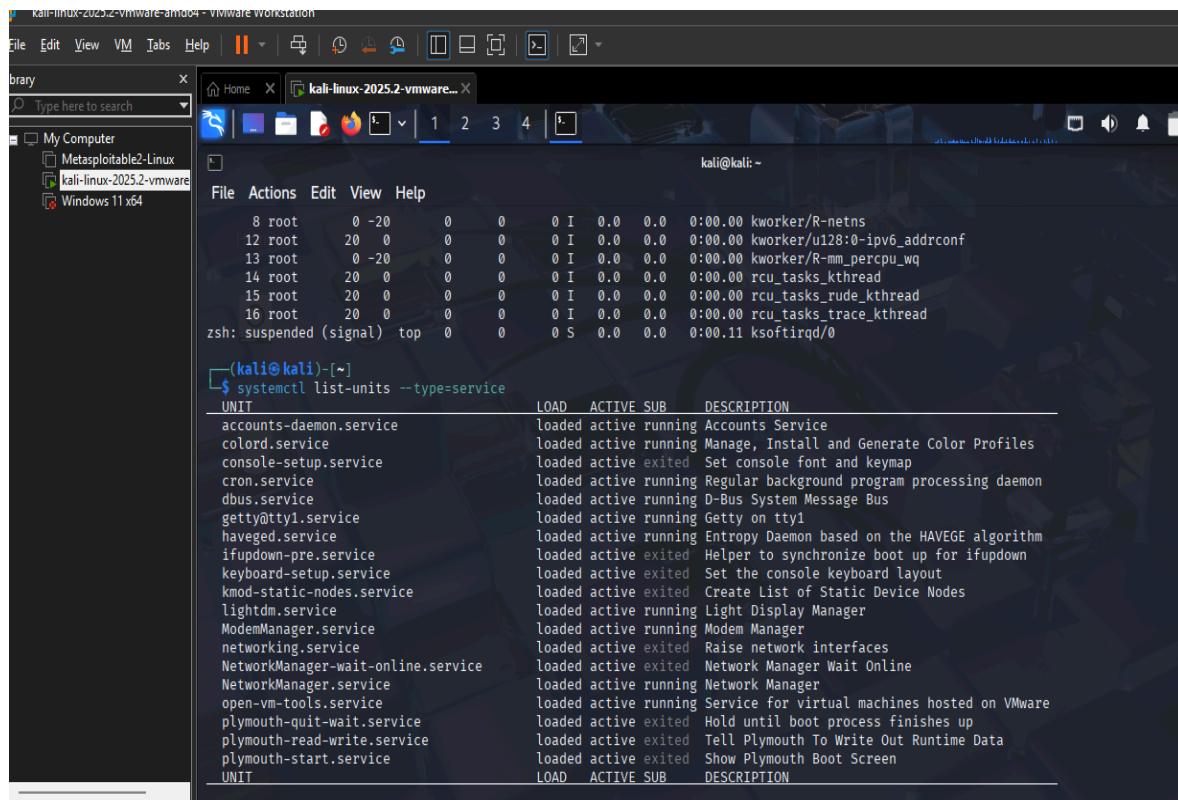
A firewall is used to control incoming and outgoing network traffic.

The firewall helps block unauthorized network connections and reduces exposure to attacks.

4. Running Processes and Services

Active processes and services were reviewed to identify unnecessary services.

Commands used: ps aux, top, systemctl list-units --type=service



The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux desktop. The terminal displays the output of several commands:

```
ps aux | head
zsh: suspended (signal) top 0 0 0 S 0.0 0:00.11 ksoftirqd/0

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ 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
getty@tty1.service loaded active running Getty on tty1
havedged.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
lightdm.service loaded active running Light Display Manager
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
open-vm-tools.service loaded active running Service for virtual machines hosted on VMware
plymouth-quit-wait.service loaded active exited Hold until boot process finishes up
plymouth-read-write.service loaded active exited Tell Plymouth To Write Out Runtime Data
plymouth-start.service loaded active exited Show Plymouth Boot Screen
UNIT          LOAD   ACTIVE SUB   DESCRIPTION
```

5. Disabled Service

sudo systemctl stop bluetooth

sudo systemctl disable Bluetooth

Disabling unused services reduces the attack surface and improves system security.

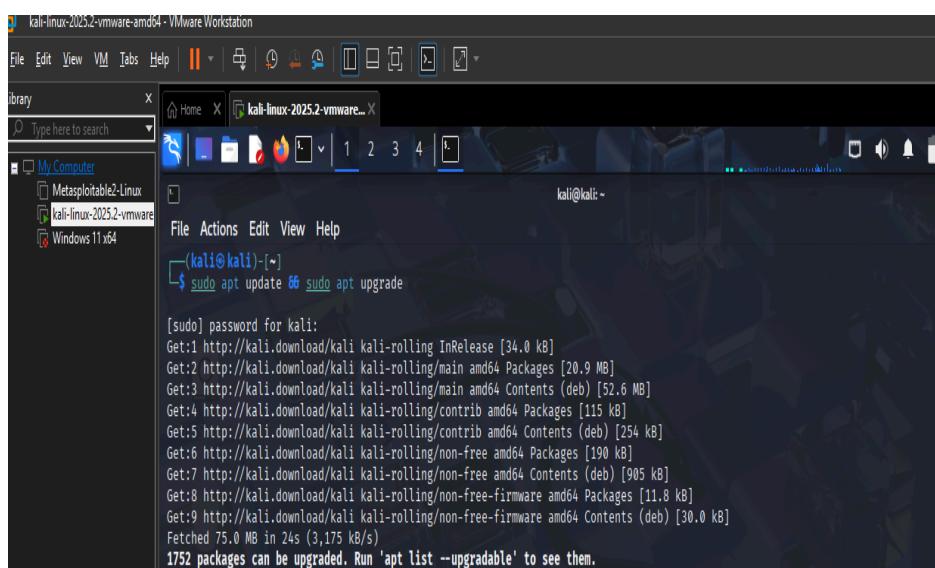
6. OS Hardening Best Practices

The following OS hardening practices were identified and applied:

- Use non-root user accounts
- Apply least privilege principle
- Enable firewall
- Disable unnecessary services
- Keep the system updated
- Use strong passwords
- Regularly monitor system logs

□ OS Security Checklist

Security Control	Status	Remarks
Non-root user enabled	✓	Default Kali setting
sudo access configured	✓	Used for admin tasks
File permissions checked	✓	chmod, chown
Firewall enabled	✓	UFW
Unnecessary services disabled	✓	Bluetooth
System updated	✓	apt update
Least privilege applied	✓	sudo usage



```

kali@kali:~$ sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade

[sudo] password for kali:
Get:1 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling InRelease [34.0 kB]
Get:2 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 Packages [20.9 MB]
Get:3 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 Contents (deb) [52.6 MB]
Get:4 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/contrib amd64 Packages [115 kB]
Get:5 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/contrib amd64 Contents (deb) [254 kB]
Get:6 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/non-free amd64 Packages [190 kB]
Get:7 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/non-free amd64 Contents (deb) [905 kB]
Get:8 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/non-free-firmware amd64 Packages [11.8 kB]
Get:9 http://kali.download/kali kali-rolling/non-free-firmware amd64 Contents (deb) [30.0 kB]
Fetched 75.0 MB in 24s (3,175 kB/s)
1752 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.

```

