

Operating System Security Fundamentals – Kali Linux

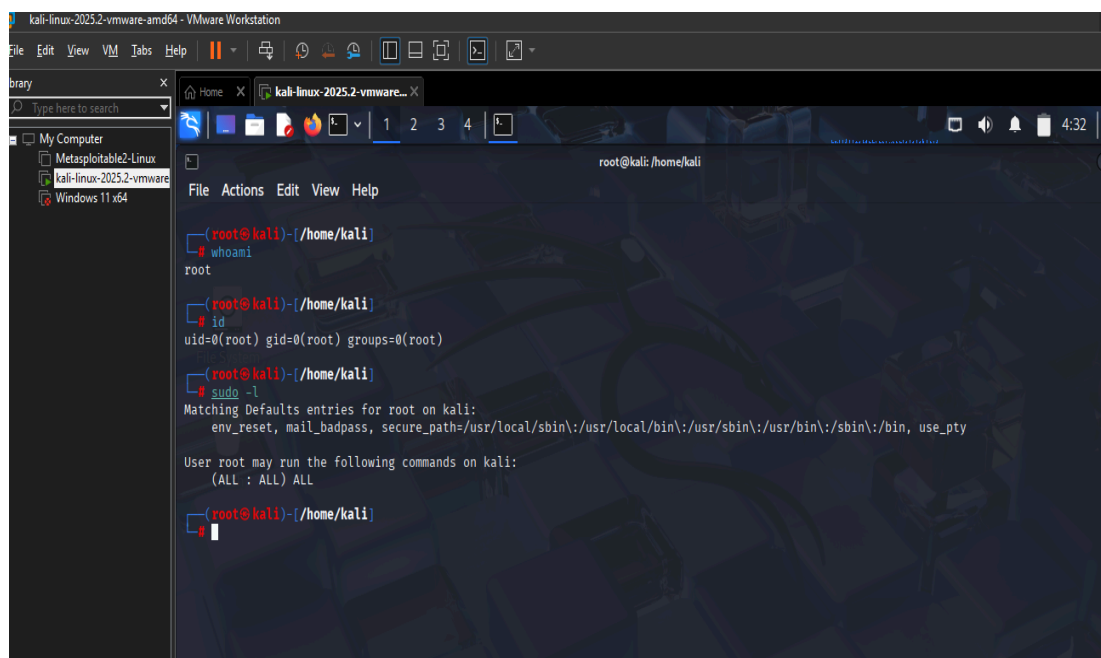
1. User Accounts and Privileges

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:



```
kali-linux-2025.2-vmware-amd64 - VMware Workstation
File Edit View VM Tabs Help
My Computer
  Metasploitable2-Linux
  kali-linux-2025.2-vmware
  Windows 11 x64
root@kali: /home/kali
File Actions Edit View Help
(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) 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

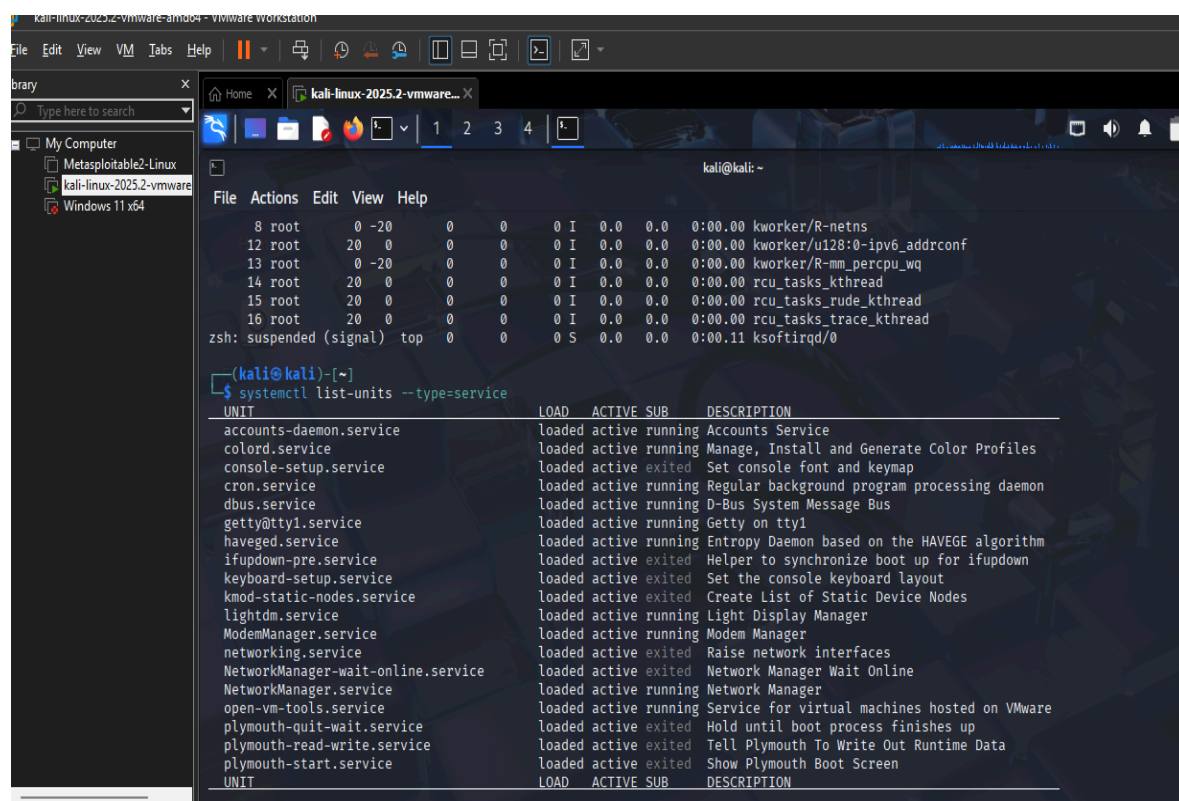
A firewall is used to control incoming and outgoing network traffic.

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 Kali Linux terminal window. The top part displays the output of the 'top' command, showing system processes like kworker/R-netns, kworker/u128:0-ipv6_addrconf, kworker/R-mm_percpu_wq, rcu_tasks_kthread, rcu_tasks_rude_kthread, rcu_tasks_trace_kthread, and ksoftirqd/0. The bottom part shows the output of the 'systemctl list-units --type=service' command, listing various system services and their status.

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
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
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] 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.

kali@kali:~$ sudo apt upgrade
[sudo] password for kali:

```

