## Career Simulation 1: The Permissions Problem Report

The Problem: a configuration file was not operating within defined parameters.

<u>The Solution</u>: Lvl1 SOCA located file, modified file, made a backup in home directory, and verified solution.

<u>Recommendations</u>: edit/correct file to reflect appropriate user permissions, implement and utilize Principle of Least Privilege for all files and systems, and, as dictated by security protocols, create a copy/backup in another directory.

<u>Further Guidelines</u>: use programs to monitor file integrity, update and enact technical policies and security measures.

The configuration<sup>1</sup> of a particular file was found to inhibit the ability to view logs<sup>2</sup> within a directory. A Level 1 SOC Analyst, under supervision of a Level 2 SOC Analyst, remedied the issue and offered recommendations for improved security measures. This report outlines the steps taken to correct the problem, visual explanations of procedures and jargon, and guidance to ensure proper authorizations are in place, as well as, how to mitigate similar recurrences.

The attached screen captures outline steps taken by the LvI1 SOCA:

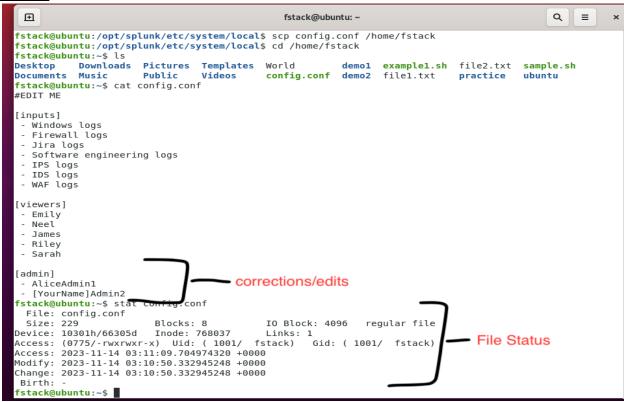
- 1. Located the file.
- Checked the MD5 hash to establish a "before" checksum.
- 3. Accessed the file to make corrections.
- Rechecked the MD5 hash for "after" checksum.
- 5. Created a backup/copy in a higher level directory.
- Modifications to the file.
- 7. Verifying file status and date stamps.

#### Slide 1

```
Q ≡
                                                                 fstack@ubuntu: ~
fstack@ubuntu:/opt/splunk$ tree
                                                              Locating file
        system
              - local
└─ config.conf
3 directories, 1 file
fstack@ubuntu:/opt/splunk$ cd etc/system/local
fstack@ubuntu:/opt/splunk/etc/system/local$ ls -l
 rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 185 Sep 29 2022 config.conf
 stack@ubunte./opt/splank/stc/system/local$ md5sum config.conf _MD5 hash before edit
c70754d9c7bab08a8c441f99c37f27eb config.conf
f5tackedbahts./opt/splank/et/system/local$ nano config.conf
f5tackedbahts./opt/splank/et/system/local$ md5sum config.conf
f5tackedbahts.opt/splank/etc/system/local$ md5sum config.conf
cblabe0df85b32fd2f03ea08a6c8fbff onfig.conf
f5tackedbahts./opt/splank/etc/system/local$ pwd MD5 hash after editing
/opt/splunk/etc/system/local
 stack@ubuntu:/opt/splunk/etc/system/local$ scp config.conf /home/fstack
fstack@ubuntu:/opt/splunk/etc/system/local$ cd /home/fstack
fstack@ubuntu:~$ ls
Desktop Downloads Pictures Templates World
Documents Music Public Videos config
fstack@ubuntu:~$ cat config.conf
                                                                               demo1 example1.sh file2.txt sample.sh
                                                            config.conf demo2 file1.txt
                                                                                                         practice
                                                                                                                          ubuntu
                                                                            Made back up of file
#EDIT ME
[inputsl
  Windows loas
 - Firewall logs
   Jira logs
   Software engineering logs
 - IPS logs
- IDS logs
    WAF logs
[viewers]
```

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### Slide 2



The program, md5sum, calculates and verifies file integrity of 128 bit MD5 hashes, using Message-Digest Algorithm 5, in situations that are <u>not</u> security related. For security related reasons, use one of six hash functions, that computes checksums of various lengths (224, 256, 384, or 512 bits), in the SHA-2 hashes family. At a later date (TBD), a Lvl2 SOCA will conduct a brief pertaining to the utilization and management of those six functions.

### Summary

A file configuration issue was found within the Splunk directory. A Level 2 SOC Analyst established a Secure Shell (SSH) connection to Splunk server for Lvl 1 SOCA to investigate, remedy the issue, and verify correction. File was edited to add the correct permissions. Future issues can be avoided by establishing appropriate permission levels, backups for sensitive files, updating security policies, and monitoring files.

<sup>1</sup>A configuration file, often shortened to config file, defines the parameters, options, settings and preferences applied to operating systems, infrastructure devices, and applications.

<sup>2</sup>Linux logs (named after ships logs) live in /var/log and are a record of events that happen on the computer, exactly what events depend on the log file.