

Strengthening & Protecting Linux Servers: Top Ways to Harden Your Boxes

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whoiam

Work for @hurricanelabs doing vulnerability management and other stuff.

Yes, I purposely titled this slide as “whoiam” instead of “whoami” just to bother you.



I Love Linux.

#1 Linux Thing A Day

Objectives

Let's go over some security concepts to help you set up your servers!

Use this information to make a routine and checklist.



10 Things

1. Restrict Access by IP

- Before any user can log in, they must send you their IP address so you can add it to a whitelist.
- **Exceptions:**
 - If the IP will change so much that it's not worth constantly updating (you'll have to accept risk).
 - There are too many users!
- But...maybe you can automate it!
- IPtables or UFW (Uncomplicated FireWall) would work.
(<https://help.ubuntu.com/community/UFW>)

UFW Demo

🙏 Ask the Demo Deities to please let this work 🙏

help.ubuntu.com/community/UFW

2. Data Integrity

- The integrity of your data (making sure it goes unchanged) is extremely important! Not all compromises involve loss of data.
- OSSEC (ossec.net) will notify you of any changes to files
 - e-mail
 - SIEM
- OSSEC is open source, free, and has a variety of other uses (it is a host-based Intrusion Detection System).

3. Open Ports

- Don't leave any ports open unnecessarily!
- Be sure to check and be aware of what is using which ports and why




```
user@roxyd1:~$ sudo netstat -a
```

```
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
```

Proto	Recv-Q	Send-Q	Local Address	Foreign Address	State
tcp	0	0	*:ssh	*:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	316	172.31.39.159:ssh	172.56.7.173:64697	ESTABLISHED
tcp	0	0	172.31.39.159:48970	52.94.225.236:https	ESTABLISHED
tcp6	0	0	:::ssh	:::*	LISTEN
tcp6	0	0	:::31297	:::*	LISTEN
udp	0	0	*:bootpc	*:*	

```
Active UNIX domain sockets (servers and established)
```

Proto	RefCnt	Flags	Type	State	I-Node	Path
unix	2	[]	DGRAM		17685	/run/user/1001/systemd/notify
unix	2	[ACC]	STREAM	LISTENING	17686	/run/user/1001/systemd/private
unix	2	[ACC]	SEQPACKET	LISTENING	9119	/run/udev/control
unix	2	[ACC]	STREAM	LISTENING	13186	/var/lib/lxd/unix.socket
unix	2	[ACC]	STREAM	LISTENING	13180	/run/acpid.socket
unix	2	[ACC]	STREAM	LISTENING	13181	/var/run/dbus/system_bus_socket
unix	2	[ACC]	STREAM	LISTENING	13189	/run/snapd.socket
unix	2	[ACC]	STREAM	LISTENING	13190	/run/snapd-snap.socket
unix	2	[ACC]	STREAM	LISTENING	13191	/run/uidd/request
unix	2	[ACC]	STREAM	LISTENING	13278	@ISCSIADM_ABSTRACT_NAMESPACE
unix	3	[]	DGRAM		8749	/run/systemd/notify


```
user@roxyd1:~$ sudo netstat -atup
```

```
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
```

Proto	Recv-Q	Send-Q	Local Address	Foreign Address	State	PID/Program name
tcp	0	0	*:ssh	*:*	LISTEN	1152/sshd
tcp	0	0	172.31.39.159:ssh	172.56.7.173:64697	ESTABLISHED	1568/sshd: user [pr
tcp	0	0	172.31.39.159:55592	52.94.233.158:https	ESTABLISHED	1145/amazon-ssm-age
tcp	0	332	172.31.39.159:ssh	172.56.7.173:40588	ESTABLISHED	1887/sshd: user [pr
tcp6	0	0	:::ssh	:::*	LISTEN	1152/sshd
tcp6	0	0	:::31297	:::*	LISTEN	1142/node
udp	0	0	*:bootpc	*:*		971/dhclient


```
user@roxyd1:~$ sudo lsof -i
```

COMMAND	PID	USER	FD	TYPE	DEVICE	SIZE/OFF	NODE	NAME
dhclient	971	root	6u	IPv4	12644	0t0	UDP	*:bootpc
node	1142	root	10u	IPv6	16320	0t0	TCP	*:31297 (LISTEN)
amazon-ss	1145	root	8u	IPv4	19278	0t0	TCP	172.31.39.159:48984->52.94.225.236:https (ESTABLISHED)
amazon-ss	1145	root	10u	IPv4	19275	0t0	TCP	172.31.39.159:56874->52.94.233.129:https (ESTABLISHED)
sshd	1152	root	3u	IPv4	14227	0t0	TCP	*:ssh (LISTEN)
sshd	1152	root	4u	IPv6	14229	0t0	TCP	*:ssh (LISTEN)
sshd	1568	root	3u	IPv4	17513	0t0	TCP	172.31.39.159:ssh->172.56.7.173:64697 (ESTABLISHED)
sshd	1629	user	3u	IPv4	17513	0t0	TCP	172.31.39.159:ssh->172.56.7.173:64697 (ESTABLISHED)

4. SSH Configuration

Don't use the default port - and do remember what it is.

Restrict user access by putting them in a special directory. (<https://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/debian-ubuntu-restricting-ssh-user-session-to-a-directory-chrooted-jail/>)

SSH Config Demo

🙏 Ask the Demo Deities to please let this work 🙏

5. Logins

- Be aware of who is logging in.
- Just because everything seems okay, don't assume!
- lastlog
- You can use OSSEC rules to notify you of suspicious login activity.



6. Updates

Schedule updates and restarts.

Use CRON.

Don't rely on yourself to remember
(I'm extremely guilty of this one).

7. Logging

If there's no logs then...there's no indication of compromise.

You need to know what happened when incidents occur.

Open Source: ELK stack; greylog

Splunk - there's a free version and you can follow the guide on Hurricane Labs' blog post:

“From Zero to Splunk...”

8. Backup Schedule

- If data is not available, it is not secure. Keep a backup of data on another server or on a device stored separately.
- Schedule it!

9. Permissions

- Least privilege required.
- Audit users and permissions at least quarterly.
- OSSEC can alert you to changes.
- Document how you want things to happen on the server and make it available to all users.
- Even the BEST sysadmins make mistakes. Encourage them to use the documentation.

10. Passwords

- Make a password policy!
- PAM



Bye!

Get into a routine.

Experiment with different routines.

Document and share!

Q&A Time

List of all my www things:

roxyd.github.io

Email me!

roxy@hurricanelabs.com

