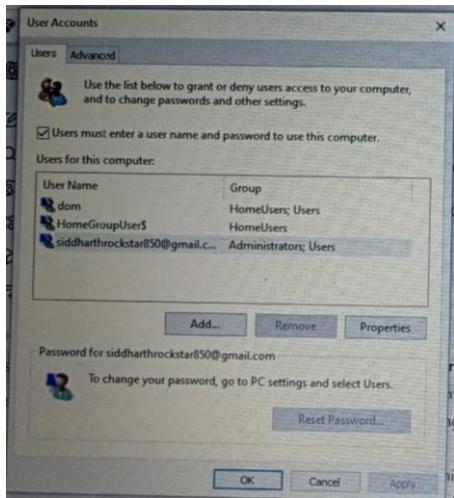
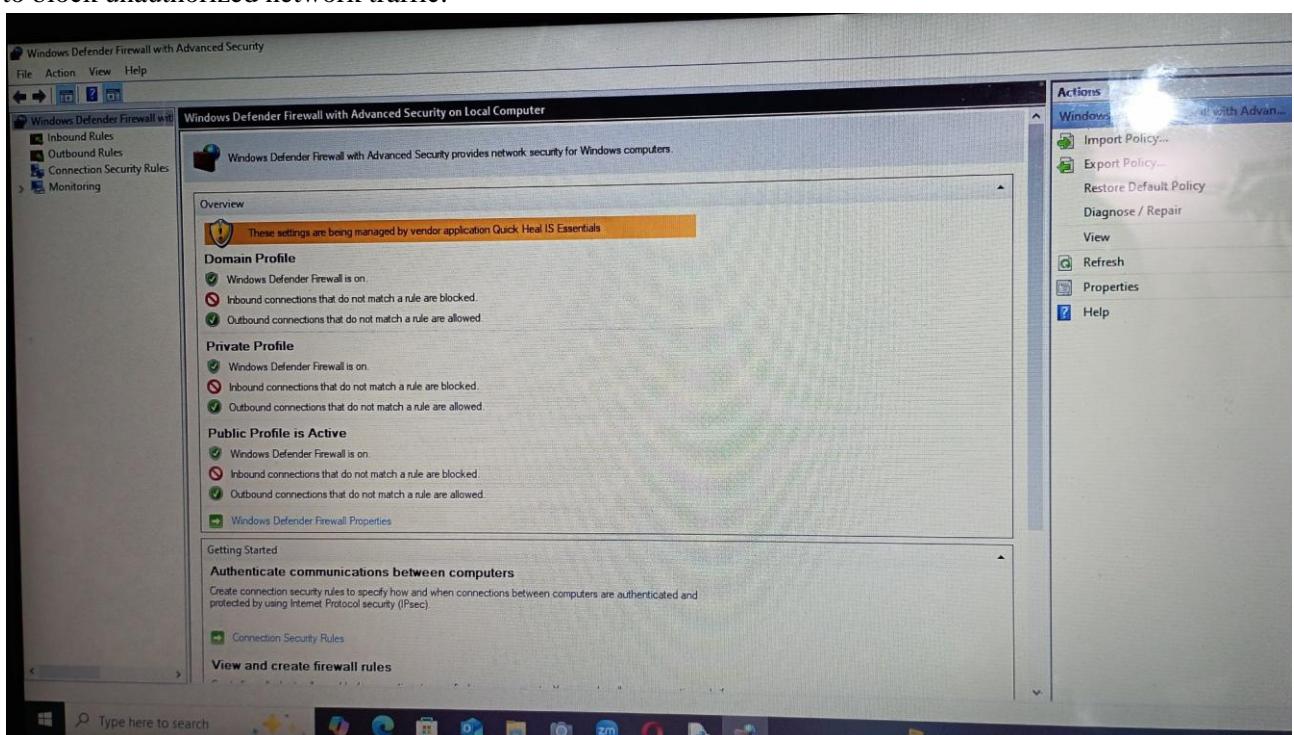


## Task 2: Operating System Security Fundamentals (Linux & Windows)

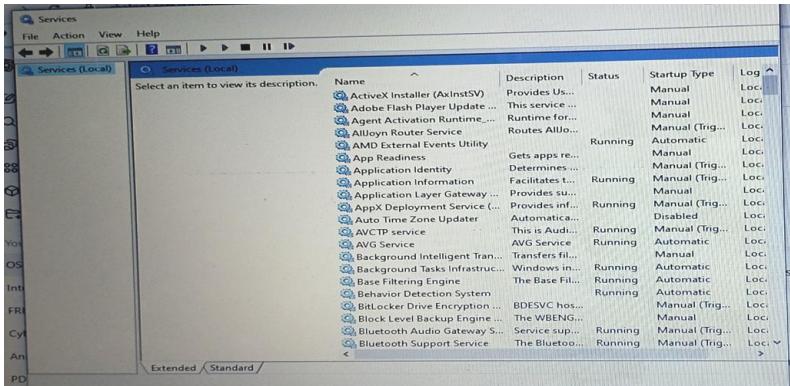
1. OS Environment Windows operating system security settings were used to understand OS-level security controls such as firewall, user accounts, and access control mechanisms.
2. User Accounts and Access Control User accounts and permissions were explored to understand access control mechanisms. Administrator and standard user roles were identified.



3. File Permissions (Linux – Theoretical) In Linux, file permissions are managed using `ls -l` to view permissions, `chmod` to modify permissions, and `chown` to change ownership.
4. Administrator vs Standard User Administrator users have full system privileges, while standard users have limited access. Using standard users improves security.
5. Firewall Configuration Windows Defender Firewall was enabled for Domain, Private, and Public profiles to block unauthorized network traffic.



6. Running Processes and Services Running processes and services were identified using Task Manager and Services Manager.



7. Disabling Unnecessary Services Unnecessary services increase attack surface and should be disabled if not required.

8. OS Hardening Practices OS hardening includes firewall usage, least privilege, regular updates, strong passwords, and monitoring processes