

# Services

UBNetDef, Spring 2022  
Week 9

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# Learning Goals

- Explore the applications of remote and local services
- Initially configured a MySQL database
- Initialize MediaWiki setup
- Utilize application layer network protocols
- Learn how to use network reconnaissance tools

# Client vs Server

- Client

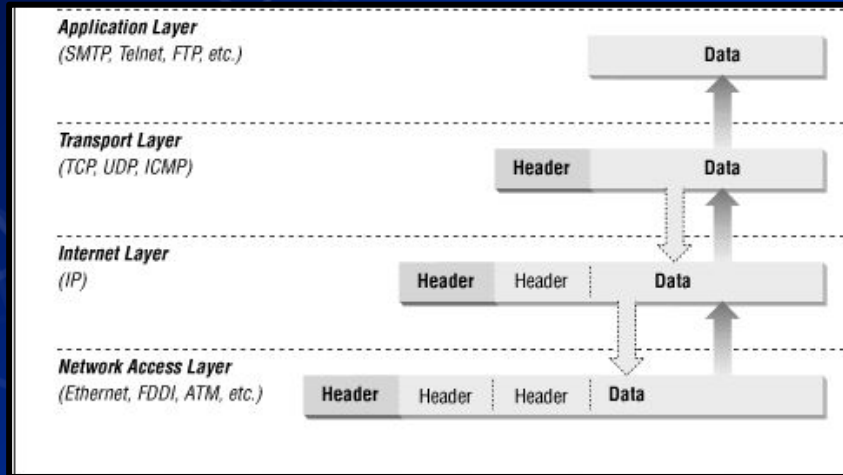
- Runs a bunch of services for a limited amount of users
- Ex: Win10Client, UbuntuClient

- Server

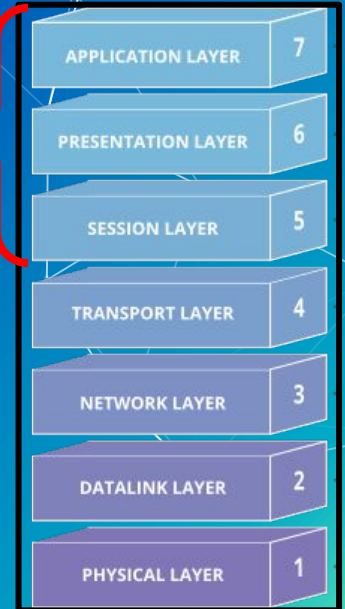
- Runs a limited amount of services for a larger number of users
- Ex: ServerAD (Active Directory), ServerGUI (IIS), UbuntuWebServer (Apache)

# Application Layer

- Specifies shared protocols for communication between devices



**"Application Layer"**



# Protocols

- Protocol
  - Set of rules or procedures for transmitting data between devices
- Most protocols have “standard” ports
- What are some protocols you have used in this class?

# Types of Protocols

- Domain Name System (DNS)
- Email:
  - Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)
  - Post Office Protocol (POP3)
- Remote access:
  - Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)
  - Secure Shell (SSH)
- File Transfer:
  - File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
  - Secure Copy Protocol (SCP)
- Web:
  - Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
  - Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS)

Port #	Protocol
21	FTP Control
20	FTP Data
23	Telnet
25	SMTP
53	DNS
80	HTTP
110	POP3
143	IMAP
443	HTTPS



# Web

- Web Servers process incoming requests from clients to web over protocols
  - Web resources are identified by a **U**niform **R**esource **L**ocator (URL)
- Common protocols
  - **H**yper**T**ext **T**ransfer **P**rotocol (HTTP)
    - Unencrypted communication
    - Port 80
  - **H**yper**T**ext **T**ransfer **P**rotocol **S**ecure (HTTPS)
    - Encrypted communication
    - Client is able to authenticate the server
    - Port 443

# How we get to our website

- Website: <https://ubnetdef.org/>
- Get an IP address, gateway, etc.
- Resolve "ubnetdef.org" to an IP address
- Send an HTTP GET request to 128.205.44.157 asking for host ubnetdef.org and path "/"
- Note that the above steps are simplified: a lot more happens



# Recall SSH

- SSH is a remote access protocol for encrypted client-server connection.
- Access is provided to the shell through a command line interface.
- The common port for SSH is 22.

```
sysadmin@ubuntu-client:~$ ssh admin@10.1.1.1
Password for admin@pfSense.home.arpa:
VirtualBox Virtual Machine - Netgate Device ID: 1b4ee00425120773dac8

*** Welcome to pfSense 2.6.0-RELEASE (amd64) on pfSense ***

WAN (wan)      -> em0      -> v4: 192.168.1.1/24
LAN (lan)      -> em1      -> v4: 10.1.1.1/24

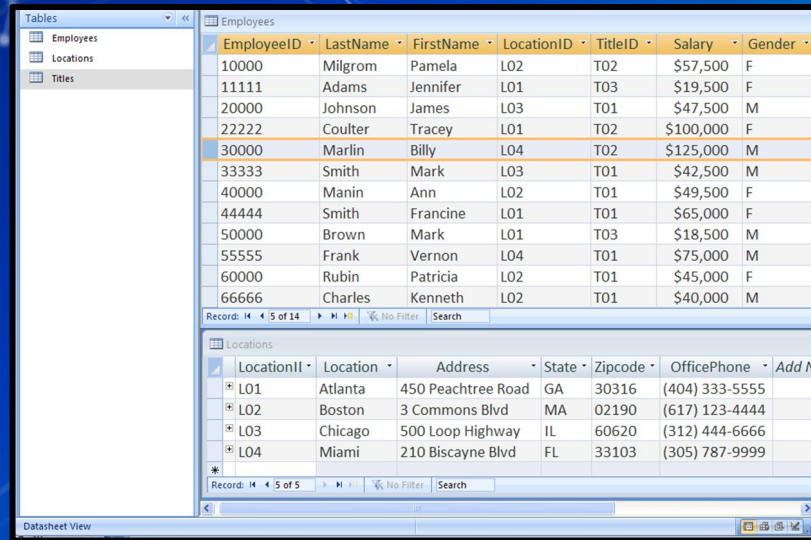
0) Logout (SSH only)          9) pfTop
1) Assign Interfaces          10) Filter Logs
2) Set interface(s) IP address 11) Restart webConfigurator
3) Reset webConfigurator password 12) PHP shell + pfSense tools
4) Reset to factory defaults    13) Update from console
5) Reboot system              14) Disable Secure Shell (sshd)
6) Halt system                15) Restore recent configuration
7) Ping host                  16) Restart PHP-FPM
8) Shell

Enter an option: 8

[2.6.0-RELEASE][admin@pfSense.home.arpa]/root: whoami
root
[2.6.0-RELEASE][admin@pfSense.home.arpa]/root: █
```

# Why databases?

- Collection of data that allows access, retrieval and use of that data
  - Phone book, filing cabinet
  - SQLite, MySQL, Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, Microsoft Access, MariaDB
- Store structured data in tables made of fields (columns) and records (rows)



The screenshot shows a database application interface with two tables displayed in a datasheet view. The 'Employees' table is at the top, and the 'Locations' table is at the bottom. Both tables have columns for ID, Name, Location, Title, Salary, and Gender (for Employees) or Location ID, Location, Address, State, Zipcode, and OfficePhone (for Locations). The 'Employees' table has 14 records, and the 'Locations' table has 5 records.

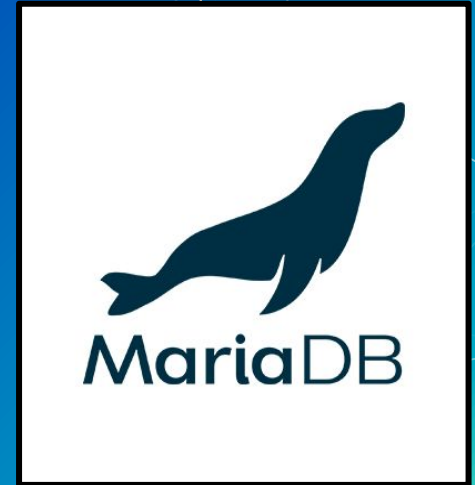
EmployeeID	LastName	FirstName	LocationID	TitleID	Salary	Gender
10000	Milgrom	Pamela	L02	T02	\$57,500	F
11111	Adams	Jennifer	L01	T03	\$19,500	F
20000	Johnson	James	L03	T01	\$47,500	M
22222	Coulter	Tracey	L01	T02	\$100,000	F
30000	Marlin	Billy	L04	T02	\$125,000	M
33333	Smith	Mark	L03	T01	\$42,500	M
40000	Manin	Ann	L02	T01	\$49,500	F
44444	Smith	Francine	L01	T01	\$65,000	F
50000	Brown	Mark	L01	T03	\$18,500	M
55555	Frank	Vernon	L04	T01	\$75,000	M
60000	Rubin	Patricia	L02	T01	\$45,000	F
66666	Charles	Kenneth	L02	T01	\$40,000	M

LocationID	Location	Address	State	Zipcode	OfficePhone	Add N
L01	Atlanta	450 Peachtree Road	GA	30316	(404) 333-5555	
L02	Boston	3 Commons Blvd	MA	02190	(617) 123-4444	
L03	Chicago	500 Loop Highway	IL	60620	(312) 444-6666	
L04	Miami	210 Biscayne Blvd	FL	33103	(305) 787-9999	

# MariaDB

- Database client and server software
- Relational database management system (DBMS)
- Used as a backend database for many web applications.
  - MediaWiki
  - WordPress
  - Wiki.js



# In Class Demo

Using MariaDB

# MariaDB Demo

- ⬡ Command Line Interface (CLI)
- ⬡ Logging in
  - ⬡ `sudo mysql -u root -p`
- ⬡ List all available databases
  - ⬡ `SHOW DATABASES;`
- ⬡ Interact with specific database
  - ⬡ `USE <DATABASE NAME>;`
- ⬡ Show all available tables
  - ⬡ `SHOW TABLES;`
- ⬡ Show all values in a table
  - ⬡ `SELECT * FROM <TABLE NAME>;`



**QUESTIONS?**



# In Class Activity

RockyDBServer Setup

# RockyDBServer Setup

- ⬡ Database Setup on [RockyDBServer](#):
  - ⬡ Use netstat to check if SQL is running, It's on port 3306
    - `ss -tlp`
  - ⬡ Check the Status of MariaDB
    - `sudo systemctl status mariadb`
  - ⬡ Start the MariaDB Service if necessary
    - `sudo systemctl start mariadb`
  - ⬡ Enable the Service for Automatic Start
    - `sudo systemctl enable mariadb`
  - ⬡ Verify that MariaDB is enabled and running
    - `sudo systemctl status mariadb`

# RockyDBServer Setup

Database Setup on [RockyDBServer](#):

- ⬡ Improve the security of MariaDB
  - ⬢ `mysql_secure_installation`
- ⬡ Verify that MariaDB is listening on the correct port
  - ⬢ `ss -tlp`
- ⬡ Verify that the Public Zone is currently active on your RockyDBServer firewall
  - ⬢ `sudo firewall-cmd --get-active-zones`
- ⬡ Permanently whitelist the port in the “public” zone in your RockyDBServer Firewall
  - ⬢ `sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=public --add-port=3306/tcp`
- ⬡ Reload the firewall
  - ⬢ `sudo firewall-cmd --reload`

# Break

Please return in 10 minutes

# What is a Wiki?

- Web resource curated by its own audience using a web browser.
- Service requirements of a wiki
  - Web server
  - Database server



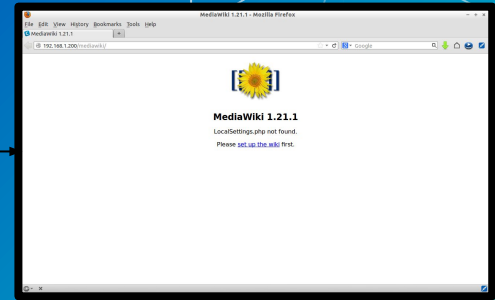
Database

Serves:  
Database Info



Web Server

Serves:  
Dynamic Webpage



Client

# In Class Activity

Web Server Setup



# Web Server Setup

Web Server Setup on **UbuntuWebServer**:

- ⬢ Move to tmp directory
  - ⬢ `cd /tmp`
- ⬢ Use **wget** to download **MediaWiki**
  - ⬢ `wget https://releases.wikimedia.org/mediawiki/1.36/mediawiki-1.36.2.tar.gz`
- ⬢ Extract the archive
  - ⬢ `tar -xvzf /tmp/mediawiki-1.36.2.tar.gz`
- ⬢ Make a mediawiki directory
  - ⬢ `sudo mkdir /var/lib/mediawiki`
- ⬢ Move the contents of the extracted mediawiki to `var/lib/mediawiki`
  - ⬢ `sudo mv mediawiki-1.36.2/* /var/lib/mediawiki`

# Recall Services And Processes

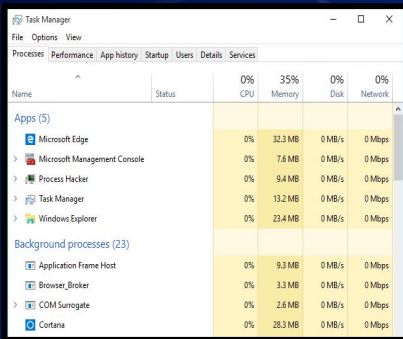
- Services and Processes

- Common processes are instances of a program
  - Often initiated and terminated by user action
  - notepad.exe, mspaint.exe, Rocket League
- Active services are persistent processes
  - Often run in the background
  - Xbox Live Game Service, Windows Update manager
- Services are known to the OS whether they are running or not

- Typically manage things that make the system work

# How can I see my machine's processes?

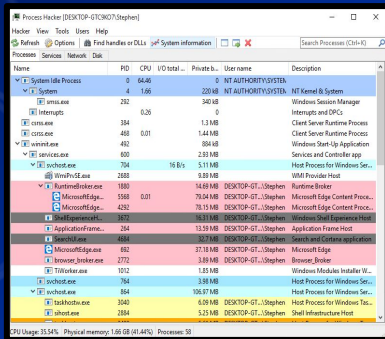
## ■ Process Managers:



Windows Task Manager interface showing running applications and background processes. The 'Background processes' section is expanded, listing 23 processes with their status, CPU usage, memory usage, and disk/network activity.

Name	Status	0% CPU	35% Memory	0% Disk	0% Network
Microsoft Edge		0%	32.3 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Microsoft Management Console		0%	7.6 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Process Hacker		0%	9.4 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Task Manager		0%	13.2 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Windows Explorer		0%	23.4 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Background processes (23)					
Application Frame Host		0%	9.3 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Browser_Broker		0%	3.3 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
COM Surrogate		0%	2.6 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Cortana		0%	28.3 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps

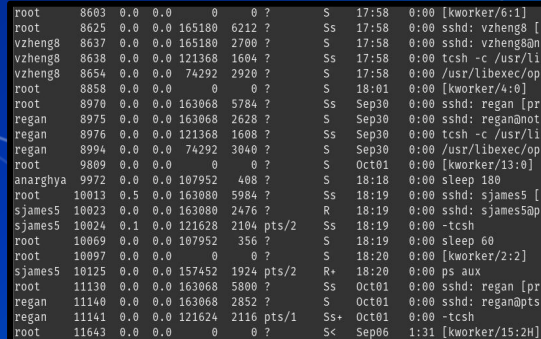
Windows  
Built-in



Process Hacker interface showing detailed system processes. The 'System Idle Process' is selected, showing its PID (0), PPID (0), CPU usage (0%), and memory usage (0 MB). The 'System' process is also visible, showing its PID (4), PPID (0), CPU usage (0%), and memory usage (220 MB).

Name	PID	PPID	CPU	Private	User name	Description
System Idle Process	0	0	0.00	0	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	System Idle Process
System	4	0	0.00	220 MB	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	System
smss.exe	292	0	0.00	340 KB		Windows Session Manager
svchost.exe	384	0	0.00	1.3 MB		Client Server Runtime Process
csrss.exe	488	0	0.00	1.44 MB		Client Server Runtime Process
svchost.exe	492	0	0.00	884 KB		Windows Start-Up Application
svchost.exe	800	0	0.00	2.03 MB		Service and Controller app
svchost.exe	704	0	0.00	5.11 MB		Host Process for Windows Ser...
Wininit.exe	3888	0	0.00	3.89 MB		Windows Provider Host
RuntimeBroker.exe	1580	0	0.00	14.69 MB	DESKTOP-GT...Stephen	Runtime Broker
MicrosoftEdge.exe	598	0	0.00	70.64 MB	DESKTOP-GT...Stephen	Microsoft Edge Content Process
MicrosoftEdge.exe	432	0	0.00	78.15 MB	DESKTOP-GT...Stephen	Microsoft Edge Content Process
svchost.exe	3012	0	0.00	16.93 MB	DESKTOP-GT...Stephen	Windows Start-Up Application
ApplicationFrameHost.exe	354	0	0.00	13.59 MB	DESKTOP-GT...Stephen	Application Frame Host
svchost.exe	448	0	0.00	32.91 MB	DESKTOP-GT...Stephen	Search and Content application
MicrosoftEdge.exe	881	0	0.00	37.18 MB	DESKTOP-GT...Stephen	Microsoft Edge
Browser_Broker.exe	2772	0	0.00	3.89 MB	DESKTOP-GT...Stephen	Browser_Broker
svchost.exe	764	0	0.00	3.88 MB		Host Process for Windows Ser...
TaskHost.exe	1012	0	0.00	1.83 MB		Windows Modules Installer W...
svchost.exe	764	0	0.00	105.67 MB		Host Process for Windows Ser...
TaskHost.exe	3840	0	0.00	6.09 MB	DESKTOP-GT...Stephen	Host Process for Windows Task...
svchost.exe	2884	0	0.00	5.23 MB	DESKTOP-GT...Stephen	Shell Infrastructure Host

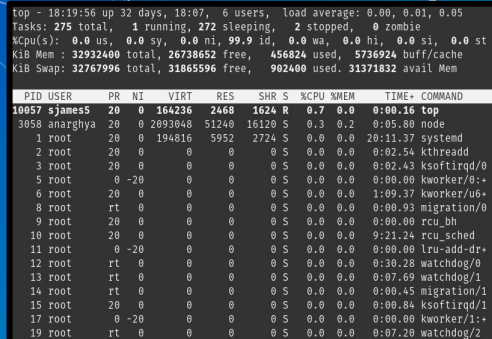
Process  
Hacker



\$ps -aux command output showing system processes. The output lists the PID, USER, CPU, MEM, VSZ, RSS, T, S, and COMMAND for each process. The 'root' user is shown for all processes.

PID	USER	CPU	MEM	VSZ	RSS	T	S	COMMAND
8603	root	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	17:58 0:00 [kworker/6:1]
8625	root	0.0	0.0	165180	6212	?	Ss	17:58 0:00 sshd: vzheng8 [
8637	vzheng8	0.0	0.0	165180	2700	?	Ss	17:58 0:00 sshd: vzheng8an
8638	vzheng8	0.0	0.0	121368	1604	?	Ss	17:58 0:00 tcsh -c /usr/li
8654	vzheng8	0.0	0.0	74292	2920	?	S	17:58 0:00 /usr/libexec/op
8858	root	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	18:01 0:00 [kworker/4:0]
8970	root	0.0	0.0	163068	5784	?	Ss	Sep30 0:00 sshd: regan [pr
8975	regan	0.0	0.0	163068	2628	?	Ss	Sep30 0:00 sshd: regan@not
8976	regan	0.0	0.0	121368	1608	?	Ss	Sep30 0:00 tcsh -c /usr/li
8994	regan	0.0	0.0	74292	3040	?	S	Sep30 0:00 /usr/libexec/op
9809	root	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	Oct01 0:00 [kworker/13:0]
9972	anarghya	0.0	0.0	107952	408	?	S	18:18 0:00 sleep 180
10013	root	0.5	0.0	163080	5984	?	Ss	18:19 0:00 sshd: sjames5 [
10023	sjames5	0.0	0.0	163080	2476	?	R	18:19 0:00 sshd: sjames5@p
10024	sjames5	0.1	0.0	121628	2104	pts/2	Ss	18:19 0:00 -tcsh
10069	root	0.0	0.0	107952	356	?	Ss	18:19 0:00 sleep 60
10097	root	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S	18:20 0:00 [kworker/2:2]
10125	sjames5	0.0	0.0	157452	1924	pts/2	R+	18:20 0:00 ps aux
11130	root	0.0	0.0	163068	5800	?	Ss	Oct01 0:00 sshd: regan [pr
11140	regan	0.0	0.0	163068	2852	?	S	Oct01 0:00 sshd: regan@pts
11141	regan	0.0	0.0	121624	2116	pts/1	Ss+	Oct01 0:00 -tcsh
11643	root	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	S<	Sep06 1:31 [kworker/15:2H]

\$ps -aux



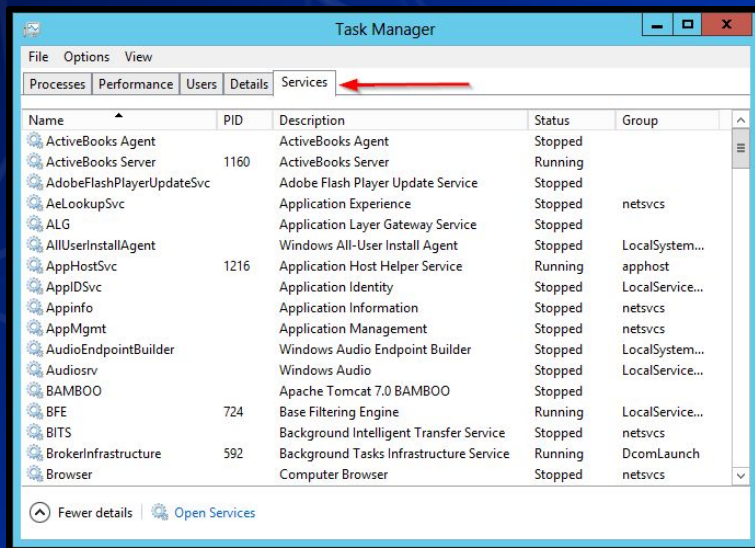
\$top command output showing system statistics and running processes. The output includes system uptime, load average, tasks, memory usage, and a list of running processes with their PID, USER, PR, NI, VIRT, RES, SHR, S, CPU, MEM, TIME+, and COMMAND.

PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR	S	CPU	MEM	TIME+	COMMAND
10037	sjames5	20	0	164236	2468	1524	T	0.7	0.0	0:00.15	top
3058	anarghya	20	0	2093048	51240	16120	S	0.3	0.2	0:05.08	node
1	root	20	0	194816	5952	2724	S	0.0	0.0	20:11.37	systemd
2	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:02.54	kthreadd
3	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:02.43	ksofirqd/0
5	root	0	-20	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/0:+
6	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	1:09.37	kworker/u6+
8	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.93	migration/0
9	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	rcu_bh
10	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:21.24	rcu_sched
11	root	0	-20	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	lru-add-dr+
12	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:30.28	watchdog/0
13	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:07.69	watchdog/1
14	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.45	migration/1
15	root	20	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.84	ksofirqd/1
17	root	0	-20	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:00.00	kworker/1:+
19	root	rt	0	0	0	0	S	0.0	0.0	0:07.20	watchdog/2

\$top

# How do we see our machine's services?

- Service managers
- How else can we find services?



```
UNIT FILE                                STATE                                VENDOR PRESET
proc-sys-fs-binfmt_misc.automount      static                              enabled
-.mount                                 generated                           enabled
boot-efi.mount                          generated                           enabled
dev-hugepages.mount                    static                              enabled
dev-mqueue.mount                       static                              enabled
proc-sys-fs-binfmt_misc.mount           disabled                            enabled
run-vmblock\x2dfuse.mount              enabled                             enabled
snap-core18-2128.mount                 enabled                             enabled
snap-gnome\x2d3\x2d34\x2d1804-72.mount enabled                             enabled
snap-gtk\x2dcommon\x2dthemes-1515.mount enabled                             enabled
snap-snap\x2dstore-547.mount            enabled                             enabled
snap-snapd-12704.mount                 enabled                             enabled
sys-fs-fuse-connections.mount           static                              enabled
sys-kernel-config.mount                static                              enabled
sys-kernel-debug.mount                 static                              enabled
sys-kernel-tracing.mount               static                              enabled
acpid.path                             enabled                             enabled
apport-autoreport.path                 enabled                             enabled
cups.path                              enabled                             enabled
systemd-ask-password-console.path      static                              enabled
systemd-ask-password-plymouth.path     static                              enabled
systemd-ask-password-wall.path         static                              enabled
lines 1-23
```

# Sneaky Services

- Network scans can expose ports that are open and closed.
- Open ports show which services may be running
  - ss
  - netstat
- Tools for network reconnaissance (Cyber Kill Chain)
  - **nmap**/zenmap
  - OpenVAS
  - Nikto



# In Class Activity

NMAP Activity



# NMAP Activity

- ⬡ Use [UbuntuClient](#) to scan [AdminNet](#)
  - ⬡ Install nmap
    - `sudo apt install nmap`
  - ⬡ Read the man pages for nmap
    - `man nmap`
  - ⬡ Use nmap to scan an entire subnet
    - `nmap 10.42.<X>.0/24`
  - ⬡ What did you notice about the results?



# NMAP Activity

- Use `OutsideDevice` to scan your `ServerNet`
- `nmap 10.43.<X>.0/24`
- What did you notice about the results?

011

010

# NMAP Activity

- ⬡ Use `pfctl -d` to disable the firewall
- ⬡ Use `OutsideDevice` to scan `ServerNet`
  - ⬡ `nmap 10.43.<X>.0/24`
  - ⬡ What did you notice about the results?



# Logs

- Examples of some logs are:
  - File system journals
  - Security logs
  - System logs
  - Application logs
    - e.g., `tail -f /var/log/apache2/access.log`
- Why are logs important?

**QUESTIONS?**

# Summary and Wrap-up

Today's achievements:

- Explored the applications of remote and local services
- Initially configured a MySQL database
- Initialized MediaWiki setup
- Utilized application layer network protocols
- Learned how to use network reconnaissance tools