Лабораторная работа №6

Дисциплина: Информационная безопасность

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Цели и задачи работы



Развить навыки администрирования ОС Linux. Получить первое практическое знакомство с технологией SELinux. Проверить работу SELinx на практике совместно с веб-сервером Apache.

- 1. Подготовить лабораторный стенд;
- 2. Запустить Apache в системе;
- 3. Создать небольшой веб-сервер;
- 4. Посмотреть различные варианты настроек сервера и изучить реакции на изменение этих настроек.

Выполнение лабораторной работы

Войдите в систему с полученными учётными данными и убедитесь, что SELinux работает в режиме enforcing политики targeted с помощью команды sestatus.

sestatus

```
[vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~1$ sestatus
SELinux status:
                                 enabled
SELinuxfs mount:
                                 /sys/fs/selinux
SELinux root directory:
                                 /etc/selinux
Loaded policy name:
                                 targeted
Current mode:
                                 enforcing
Mode from config file:
                                 enforcing
Policy MLS status:
                                 enabled
Policy deny unknown status:
                                 allowed
Max kernel policy version:
                                 31
```

Рис. 1: Проверим SELinux

Обратимся с помощью браузера к веб-серверу, запущенному на компьютере, и убедимся, что последний работает

sudo systemctl start httpd service httpd status

```
[vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~1$ sudo systemct] start httpd
[vemanaeva@vemanaeva -15 service httpd status
Redirecting to /hin/systemetl status bitted service
httpd service . The Anache HTTB Server
      Loaded: Loaded (/usr/lib/system/system/httpd service: disabled; wender preset; disabled)
       Active: active (running) since CO 2023-10-14 14:38:31 MSK; 2s ago
           Docs: man:httpd(B)
                           nan:apachectl(8)
  Main PID: 3617 (httpd)
       Status: "Processing requests..."
          Tasks: 6
       CGroup: /system.slice/httpd.service
                              -3617 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
                              -3621 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
                              -3622 (usr/ship/httpd -DEDBESBOSMD
                              -3623 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
                              -3624 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
                              -3625 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
DKT 14 14:38:31 vemanaeva.localdomain systemd[1]: Starting The Apache HTTP Server...
DAN 14 14:308:31 vemanaeva localdomain systems[j]: stafting the space nirr server...

Ext 14 14:38:31 vemanaeva localdomain straig 363[7]: Ambers 15 the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... this messame has a space of the 'ServerName' dire... the 'Serve
DKT 14 14:38:31 vemanaeva.localdomain systemd[1]: Started The Apache HTTP Server.
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
(veranaeva@veranaeva =15
```

Рис. 2: Проверяем

Найдём веб-сервер **Apache** в списке процессов и определим его контекст безопасности

```
ps auxZ | grep httpd
ps -eZ | grep httpd
```

```
[vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~]$ ps auxZ | grep httpd
system u:system r:httpd t:s0
                               root
                                         3617 0.3 0.2 230444 5224 7
                                                                                         0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -DEOREGROUND
system u:system r:httpd t:s0
                                              0.0 0.1 232528 3160 ?
                                                                                        0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
                               apache
                                         3621
system u:system r:httpd t:s0
                               apache
                                              0.0 0.1 232528 3160 ?
                                                                                         0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -DEOREGROUND
system u:system r:httpd t:s0
                               apache
                                              0.0 0.1 232528 3160 ?
                                                                                         0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
                                         3624 0.0 0.1 232528 3160 ?
                                                                                         0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -DFOREGROUND
system u:system r:httpd t:s0
                               apache
system u:system r:httpd t:s0
                                                                            S
                               anache
                                         3625 0.0 0.1 232528 3160 7
                                                                                  14:38
                                                                                        0:00 /usr/sbin/httpd -DEOREGROUND
unconfined u:unconfined r:unconfined t:s0-s0:c0.c1023 vemanae+ 3661 0.0 0.0 112832 972 pts/0 R+ 14:38 0:00 grep --color=auto httpd
[vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~1$ ps -eZ | grep httpd
system u:system r:httpd t:s0
                                3617 7
                                              00:00:00 httpd
system u:system r:httpd t:s0
                                3621 ?
                                              00:00:00 httpd
                                3622 ?
system u:system r:httpd t:s0
                                              00:00:00 httpd
system u:system r:httpd t:s0
                                3623 ?
                                              00:00:00 httpd
system u:system r:httpd t:s0
                                3624 2
                                              00:00:00 httpd
system u:system r:httpd t:s0
                                3625 ?
                                              00:00:00 httpd
```

Рис. 3: Контекст безопасности

Посмотрим текущее состояние переключателей SELinux для Apache

sestatus -bigrep httpd

```
[vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~]$ sestatus -b httpd
SELinux status:
                                enabled
SELinuxfs mount:
                                /svs/fs/selinux
SELinux root directory:
                                /etc/selinux
Loaded policy name:
                                tarneted
Current mode:
                                enforcing
Mode from config file:
                                enforcing
                                enabled
Policy MLS status:
Policy deny unknown status:
                                allowed
Max kernel policy version:
Policy booleans:
abrt anon write
                                            off
abrt handle event
                                            off
abrt upload watch anon write
                                            on
antivirus can scan system
                                            off
antivirus use iit
                                            off
auditadm exec content
                                            on
authlogin nsswitch use ldap
authlogin radius
                                            off
authlogin yubikey
                                            off
awstats purge apache log files
                                            off
boinc execmem
                                            on
cdrecord read content
                                            off
cluster can network connect
                                            off
cluster manage all files
                                            off
                                            off
cluster use execmem
                                            off
cobbler anon write
                                            off
cobbler can network connect
                                            off
cobbler use cifs
cobbler use nfs
                                            nff
collectd tcp network connect
                                            off
condor top network connect
                                            off
conman can network
                                            off
conman use nfs
                                            off
container connect any
                                            off
cron can relabel
                                            off
                                            off
cron system croniob use shares
cron userdomain transition
                                            on
                                            off
cups execmem
cvs read shadow
                                            off
daemons dump core
                                            off
daemons enable cluster mode
                                            nff
daemons use ton wrapper
                                            nff
                                            off
daemons use ttv
```

Определим тип файлов и поддиректорий, находящихся в директории /var/www

ls -lZ /var/www

```
[vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~]$ ls -lZ /var/www
drwxr-xr-x. root root system_u:object_r:httpd_sys_script_exec_t:s0 cgi-bin
drwxr-xr-x. root root system_u:object_r:httpd_sys_content_t:s0 html
[vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~]$
```

Рис. 5: Типы поддиректорий и файлов в директории /var/www

Определим тип файлов, находящихся в директории /var/www/html

```
ls -lZ /var/www/html
```

```
[vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~]$ ls -lZ /var/www/html
[vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~]$ ■
```

Рис. 6: Тип файлов в директории /var/www/html

Определим круг пользователей, которым разрешено создание файлов в директории /var/www/html (только суперпользователь)

ls -l /var/www

Рис. 7: Определим права на файл

Создадим от имени суперпользователя html-файл /var/www/html/test.html

```
sudo nano /var/www/html/test.html
<html>
<body>test</body>
</hmtl>
```

```
GNU nano 2.3.1
                                                                    Файл: /var/www/html/test.html
<html>
<body>test</body>
</hmtl>
```

Проверим контекст созданного файла.

ls -Z /var/www/html/test.html

```
[vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~]$ ls -Z /var/www/html/test.html -rw-r--r-- root root unconfined_u:object_r:httpd_sys_content_t:s0 /var/www/html/test.html
```

Рис. 9: Определим контекст

Обратимся к файлу через веб-сервер, введя в браузере адрес "http://127.0.0.1/test.html". Убедимся, что файл был успешно отображён.

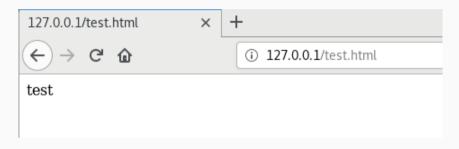


Рис. 10: http://127.0.0.1/test.html

Измените контекст файла /var/www/html/test.html c httpd_sys_content_t на любой другой, к которому процесс httpd не должен иметь доступа

```
sudo chcon -t samba_share_t /var/www/html/test.html
ls -Z /var/www/html/test.html
```

```
[vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~]$ sudo chcon -t samba_share_t /var/www/html/test.html
[vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~]$ ls -Z /var/www/html/test.html
-rw-r--r--. root root unconfined_u:object_r:samba_share_t:s0 /var/www/html/test.html
[vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~]$ ■
```

Рис. 11: Изменяем контекст файла

Попробуем ещё раз получить доступ к файлу через веб-сервер, введя в браузере адрес "http://127.0.0.1/test.html". И получаем сообщение об ошибке Forbidden.



Forbidden

You don't have permission to access /test.html on this server.

Рис. 12: http://127.0.0.1/test.html

Проанализируем ситуацию. Просмотрим log-файлы веб-сервера Apache.

ls -l /var/www/html/test.html tail /var/log/messages

```
vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~]$ sudo tail /var/log/messages
Bct 14 14:54:83 vemanaeva dbus[783]: [system] Activating service name='org.fedoraproject.Setroubleshootd' (using servicehelper)
Oct 14 14:54:84 vemanaeva dbus[783]: [system] Successfully activated service 'org.fedoraproject.Setroubleshootd
Dct 14 14:54:84 vemanaeva setroubleshoot: failed to retrieve rpm info for /var/wow/html/test.html
bct 14 14:54:84 verangeva setroubleshoot: SELinux is preventing httpd from getattr access on the file /var/new/html/test.html. For complete SELinux messages run: sealert -1 9855aefb-a7c6-4206-bcd5-73265f5aa3be
 If you want to fix the label, #012/war/war/hal/test that default he bited sw content t. #012/war/war/hal/test that hall default he bited sw content t. #012/war/war/hal/test that hall default he bited sw content that hall the bited sw content the bited sw content that hall the bited sw content the bited sw content that hall the bited sw content the b
 Ext you want to list the Labet. #012/var/www/nst/test.nusk default Labet Should be https://content_t.#012/men you can run restorecom. The access access access have been scopped oue to insuring ent persons to lacess a period directory in which case try to change the following commissions to lacess a period in the case try to change the following commissions will access a period period for the case try to change the following commissions will access a period period for the case try to change the following confidence will access a period for the case try to change the following confidence will be accessed to the case try to change the following confidence will be accessed to the case try to change the following confidence will be accessed to the case try to change the following confidence will be accessed to the case try to change the following confidence will be accessed to the case try to change the following confidence will be accessed to the case try to change the following confidence will be accessed to the case try to change the following confidence will be accessed to the case try to change the following confidence will be accessed to the case try to change the following confidence will be accessed to the case try to the case try to change the following confidence will be accessed to the case try to change the case try to the case t
content t '/var/now/html/test.html /e012# restorecon ·v '/var/now/ht
 allowed netative access on the test big file by default effect this areas for now by execution of
Blog ausearch or 'httpd' - raw | audit2allow -M my-httpd@0120 sempdule -i my-httpd.pn@012
Det 14 14:54:16 verangeva dhus[783]: [system] Artivating service names ora fedoranchiect Setroubleshootd' (using servicehelner)
 Dot 14 14:54:17 vesanaeva dhus[783]: [system] Successfully activated service 'ora federancaiect Setroubleshootd
Dct 14 14:54:17 vemanaeva setroubleshoot: failed to retrieve rpm info for /var/www/html/test.html
bct 14 14154:17 vesanaeva setroubleshoot; SELLinux is preventing httpd from getattr access on the file /var/www/html/test.html. For complete SELinux messages run; sealert -1 9855aefb-a7c6-4206-bcd5-73265f5aa3be
If you want to fix the label, #012/var/www/html/test.html default label should be httpd sys content t.#012Then you can run restorecon. The access attempt may have been stopped due to insufficient permissions to
 access a parent directory in which case try to change the following command accordingly #01200#012# /sbin/restorecon v /var/www/html/test.html#012#012#**** Plugin public content (7.83 confidence) suggests
 content t '/var/www/html/test.html'#012# restorecon v '/var/www/html/test.html'#012#012#1 you believe that httpd should be
 allowed partety access on the test him file by default dillary this access for one by appropriate a local policy module to allow this access dillary this access for one by appropriate a local policy module to allow this access dillary this access for one by appropriate a local policy module to allow this access dillary this access for one by appropriate a local policy module to allow this access dillary this access for one by appropriate a local policy module to allow this access dillary this access for one by appropriate a local policy module to allow this access dillary this access for one by appropriate a local policy module to allow this access dillary this access for one by appropriate a local policy module to allow this access dillary this access for one by appropriate a local policy module to allow this access dillary this access are not appropriate a local policy module to allow this access dillary this access dillary this access are not appropriate a local policy module to allow this access dillary this access are not access and the policy module to allow this access dillary this access are not access and the policy module to allow this access are not access and the policy module to allow this access are not access and the policy module to allow this access are not access and the policy module to allow the access are not access and the policy module to allow the access are not access and the policy module to allow the access are not access.
812# ausearch -c 'httpd' --raw | audit2allow -M my-httpd#812# semodule -i my-httpd.pp#812
```

Рис. 13: log-файлы

Выполним команду semanage port -a -t http_port_t -p tcp 81. После этого проверим список портов. Убедимся, что порт 81 появился в списке.

```
sudo semanage port -a -t http_port_t --proto tcp 81
semanage port -l | grep http_port_t

[vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~]$ sudo semanage port -a -t http_port_t --proto tcp 81
ValueError: Порт tcp/81 уже определен
```

```
ValueError: Порт tcp/81 уже определен
[vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~]$ ^C
[vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~]$ semanage port -l | grep http_port_t
ValueError: Политика SELinux не задана, или нет доступа к хранилищу.
[vemanaeva@vemanaeva ~]$ sudo semanage port -l | grep http_port_t
http_port_t tcp 80, 81, 443, 488, 8008, 8009, 8443, 9000
pegasus http_port_t

tcp 5988
```

Рис. 14: Список портов

Вернём контекст httpd_sys_content__t к файлу /var/www/html/test.html.

После этого попробуем получить доступ к файлу через веб-сервер, введя в браузере адрес http://127.0.0.1:81/test.html.

chcon -t httpd_sys_content_t /var/www/html/test.html

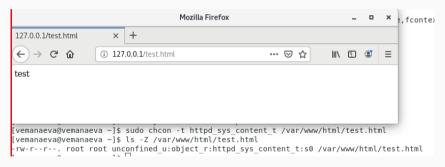


Рис. 15: http://127.0.0.1:81/test.html

Выводы по проделанной работе

Вывод

В результате выполнения работы мы развили навыки администрирования ОС Linux, получили первое практическое знакомство с технологией SELinux и проверили работу SELinx на практике совместно с веб-сервером **Apache**.

Были записаны скринкасты выполнения и защиты лабораторной работы.