Ubuntu Security

Unit 8

Learning Objectives

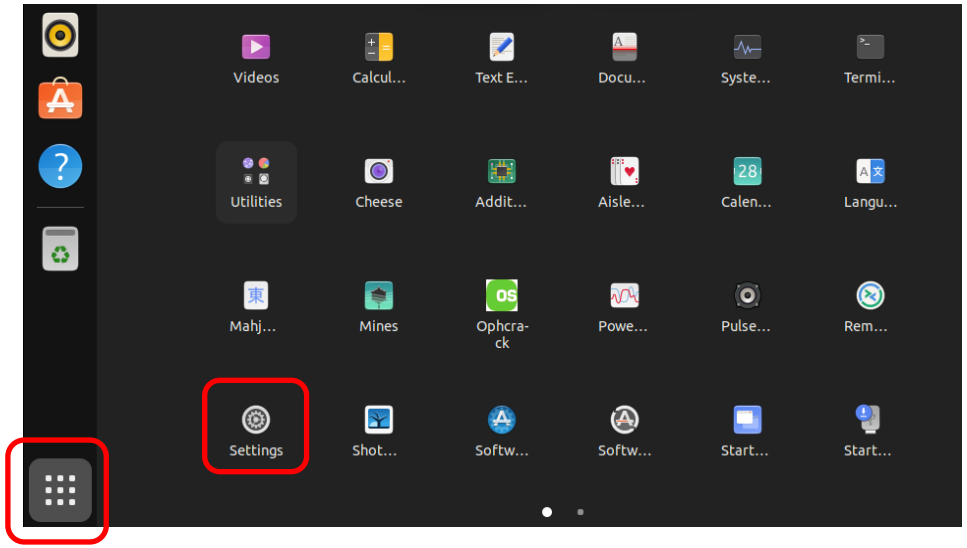
- Basic GUI Security
  - Account management
  - Updates
  - Firewall
- Basic Command Line Security
  - Account settings
  - Group configuration
  - Authentication and the PAM file
- Advanced Ubuntu Security
  - System and Audit logging

Basic GUI Security

Section 1

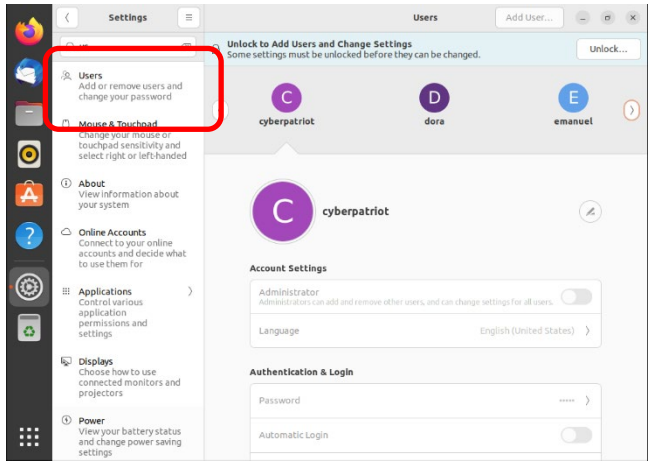
Basic Linux Security

- This unit will show you how to make many of the same security settings you made on Windows in Units 7 and 8
  - Linux has many of the same vulnerabilities, so the fixes are similar
- Linux does not have a Control Panel like in Windows
- The Show Applications menu offers limited security tools
- Click the Show Applications button in the menu bar
- Select Settings



User Accounts Overview

1.



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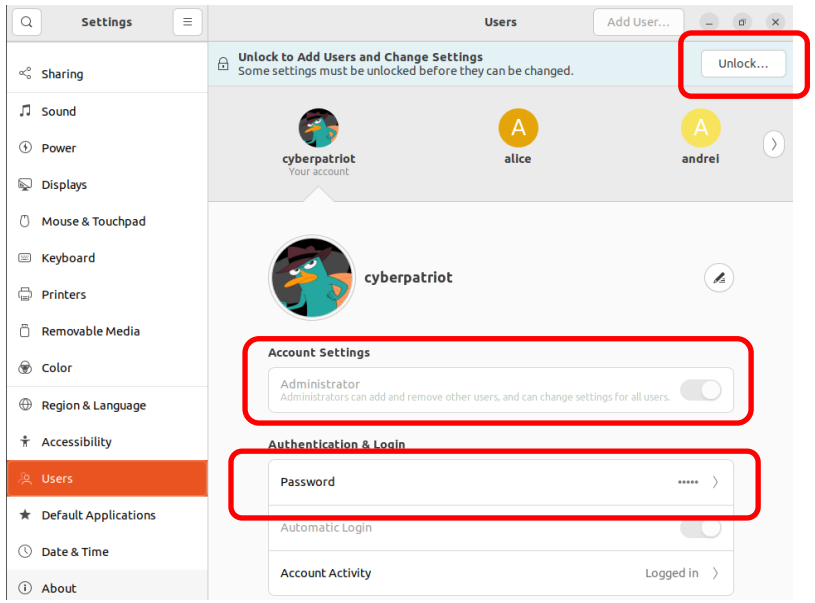
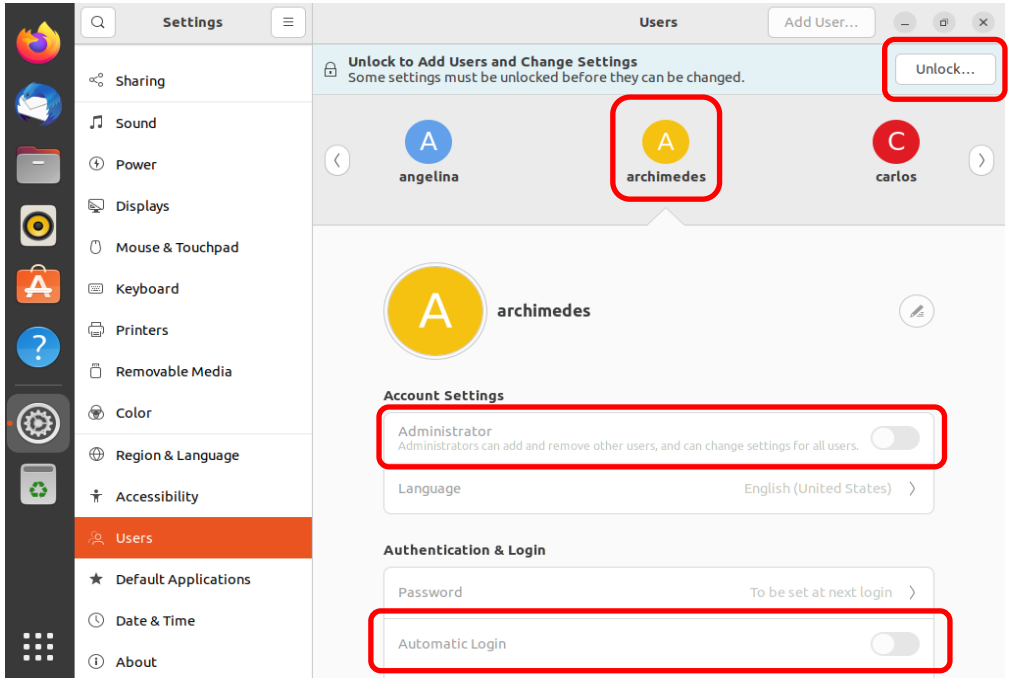


1. Search and click Users in the Settings window
2. As in Windows, it is important to restrict root (Admin) privileges and password protect all accounts
   - A. To make account management changes, you must enact root permissions by clicking Unlock and authenticate yourself by entering your password
   - B. Switch users from Administrator to Standard User by clicking next to Account Settings
   - C. Change passwords by clicking the Password option

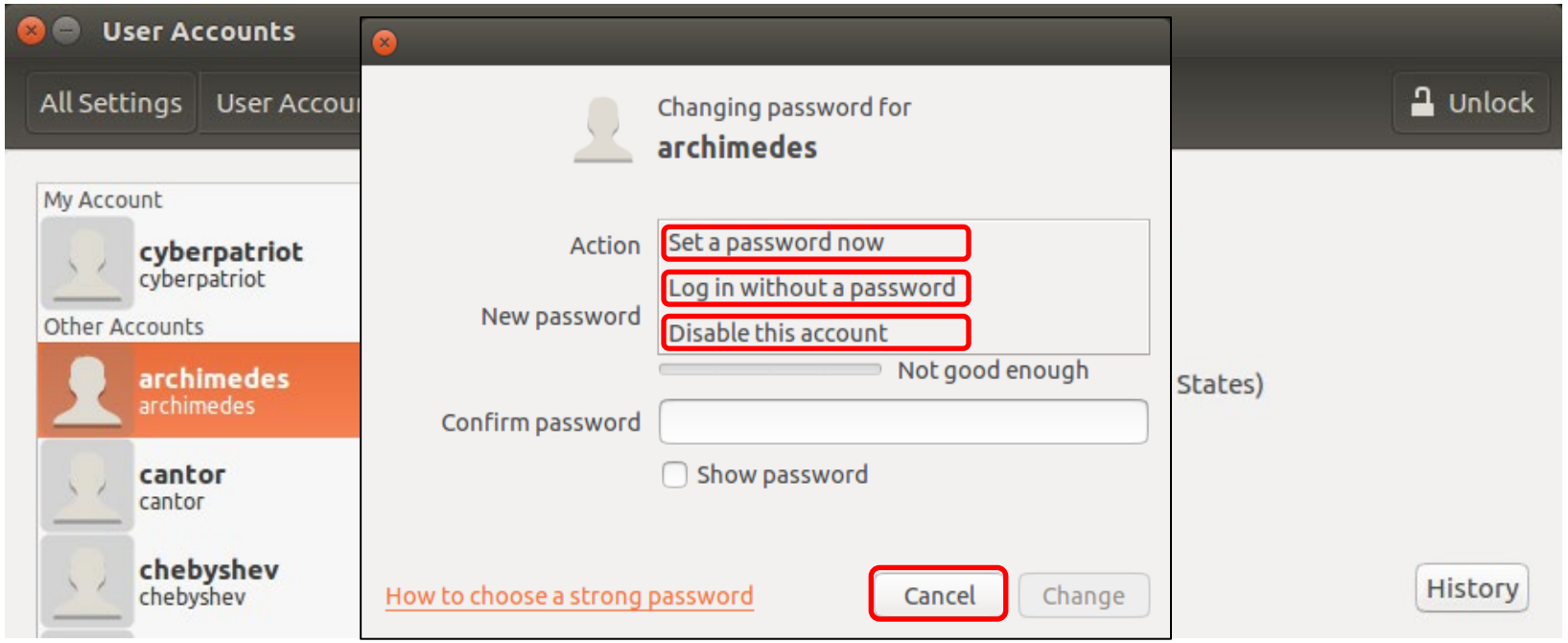
User Accounts – Account Type

- Select the user **archimedes**
- To make changes, click **Unlock** and authenticate
- Keep **Automatic Login** set to off
- The user account type can be changed by clicking the field under **Account Settings**



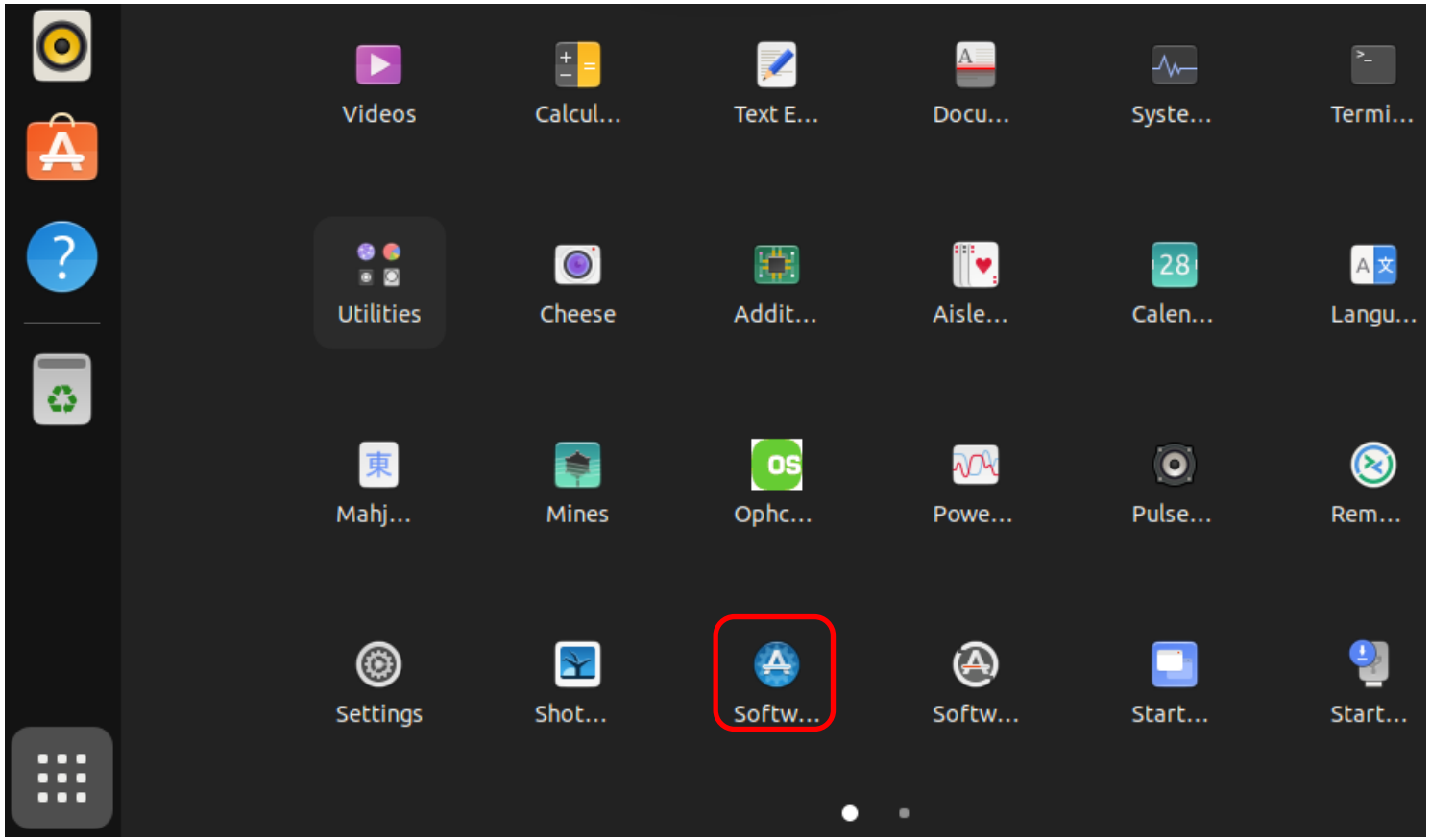
User Account -- Passwords

- Click the field next to **Password**
  - **Set a password now** allows you to change a user's password
  - Do not select **Log in without a password**
  - The third option allows you to disable or enable an account
- Press **Cancel** to return to the **User Accounts** windows



Configuring Updates

- Click **Software & Updates** in the Show Applications window

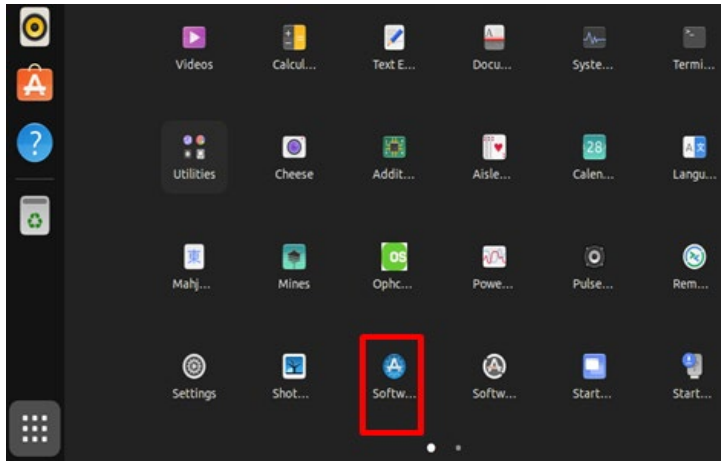


Installing Updates Overview

- The open-source community regularly develops improvements and patches for Ubuntu
- You should install these updates regularly

1. Click the Ubuntu button in the menu bar and search for Update Manager
2. Click Settings on the Update Manager Screen
3. To set automatic updates, go to the Updates Tab and make sure “Automatically check for updates” is set to “Daily”
4. After applying the changes, install any available updates from the main Update Manager window

1.



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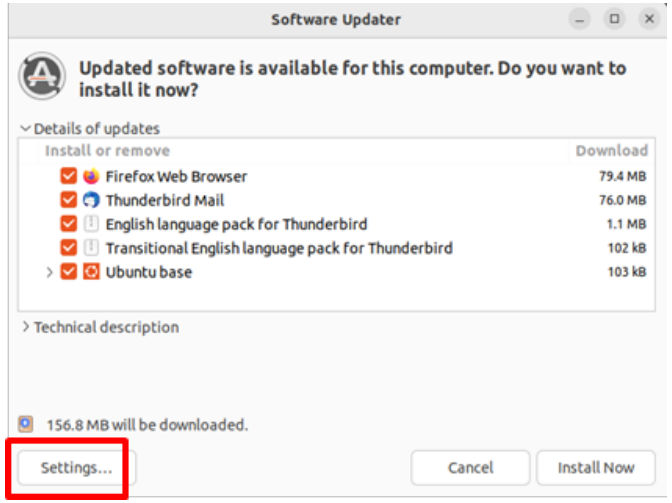

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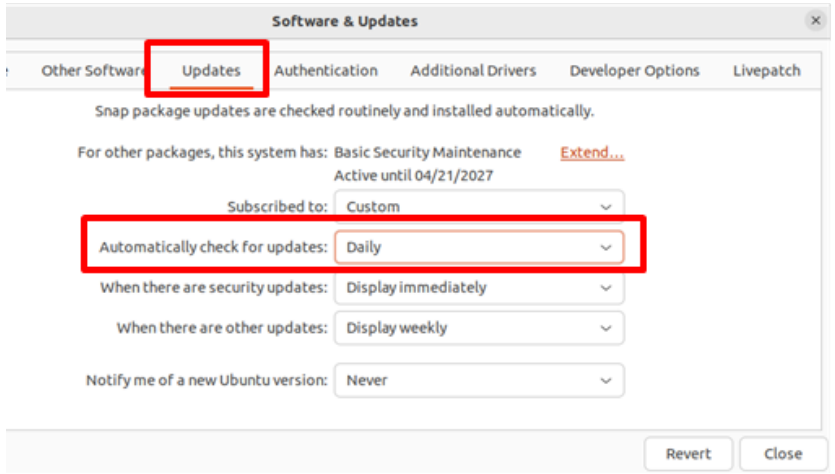

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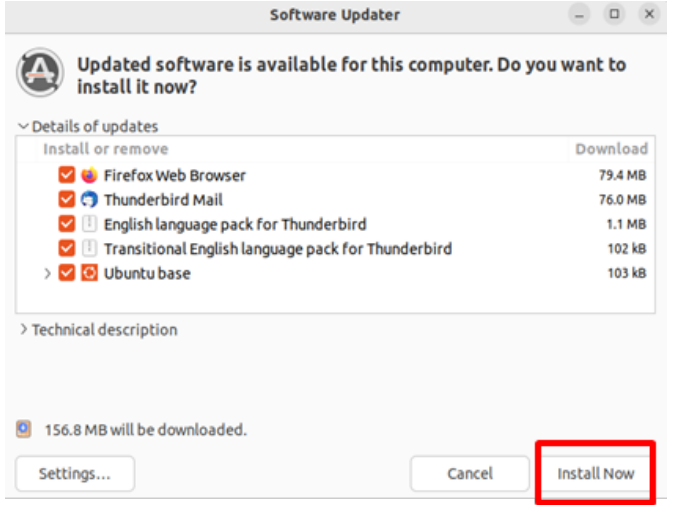
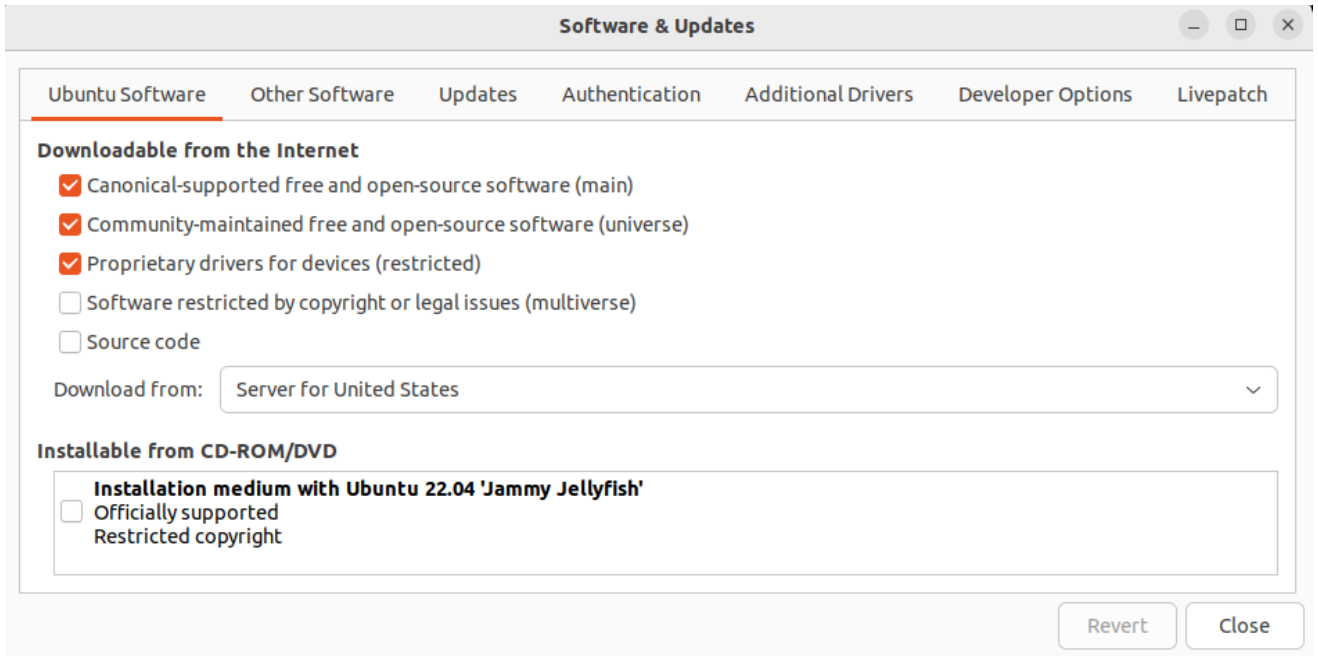


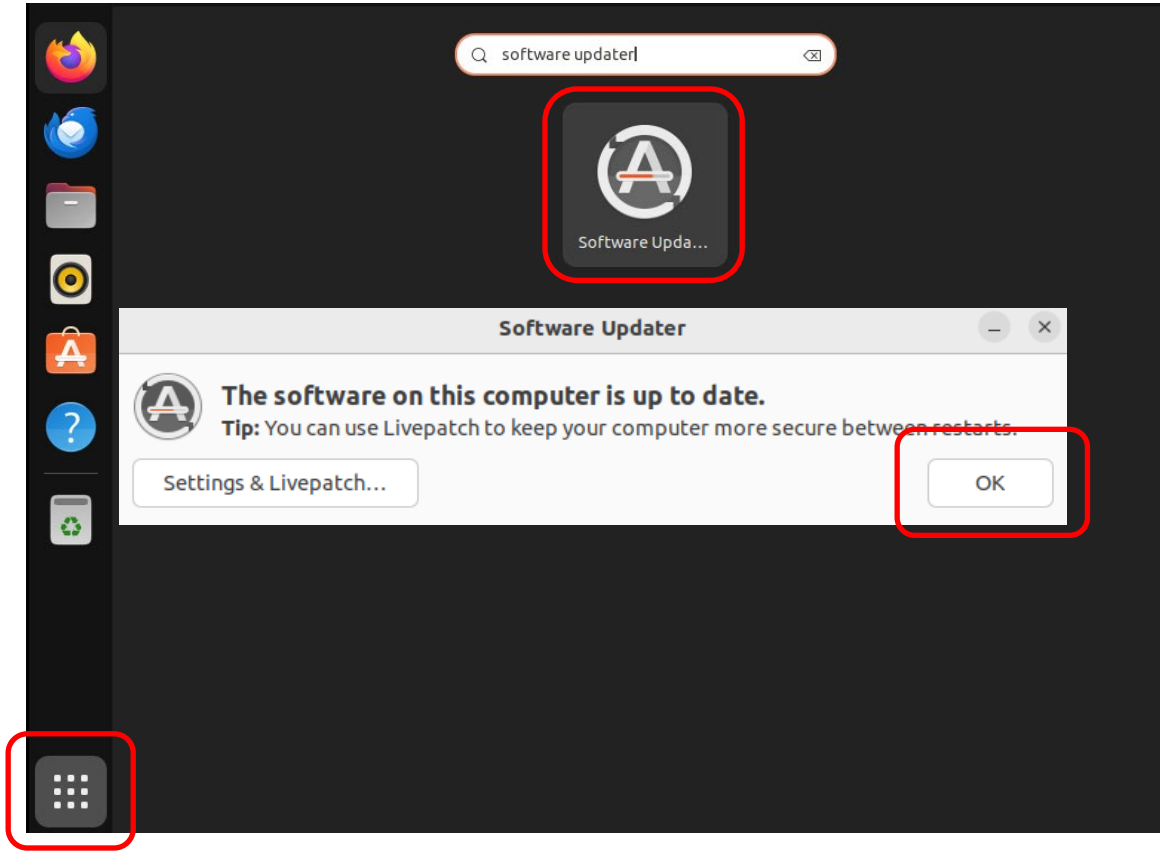
Update Policy

- Three Important Tabs
  - Ubuntu Software
  - Other Software
  - Updates



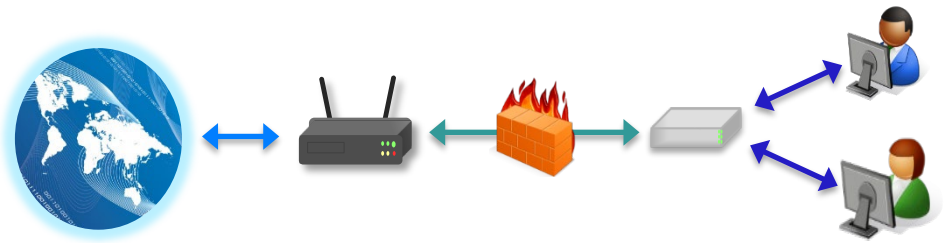
Installing Updates

- Click the Show Applications button in the left-hand menu and search for Software Updater



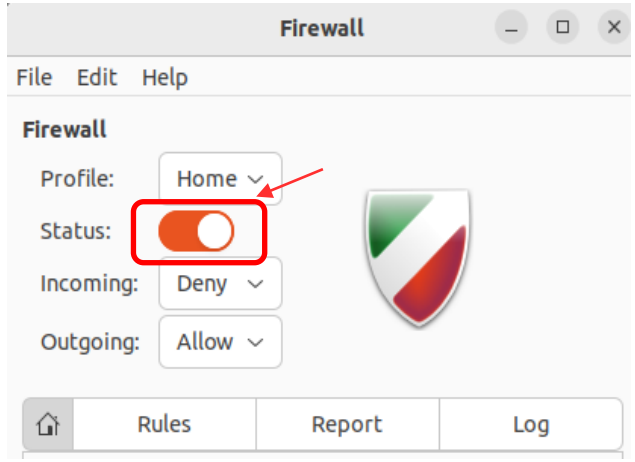
Enabling the Firewall

- Enable the Ubuntu Built-in Firewall (UFW) to prevent unauthorized access to the computer
  - The UFW is deactivated by default
- By default, UFW is only accessible by command line
- You can download Gufw, a graphical firewall interface, from the Software Center and use it to make changes to the UFW in the GUI
  - You might need to install Ubuntu updates before installing Gufw

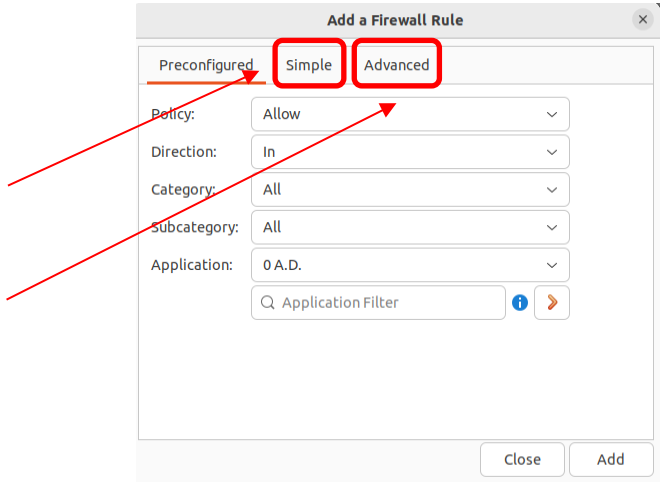


Using Gufw

- After downloading Gufw from the Software Center, click the Show Applications in your menu bar → Search → Firewall Configuration
- Click the Unlock button on the Gufw window → Enact root permissions by authenticating → Turn Firewall Status On
- The default (and recommended) rules governing traffic are to Deny all incoming traffic and Allow all outgoing traffic
- The Reject option is the same as Deny, but also sends a notification to the sender that connection has been blocked



- The Preconfigured rule panel allows incoming and/or outgoing traffic to be controlled for certain applications or services
  - Similar to the Windows Firewall Exceptions list
  - Open entire ports by clicking the Simple or Advanced tabs

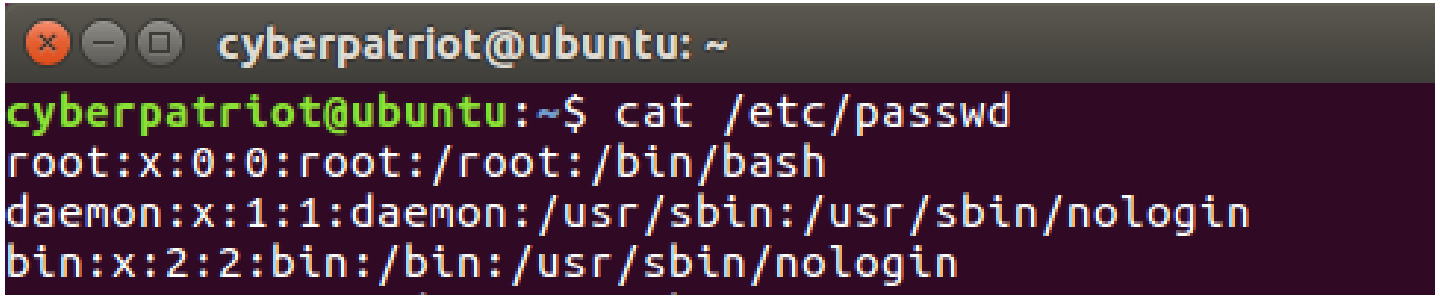


Basic Command Line Security

Section 2

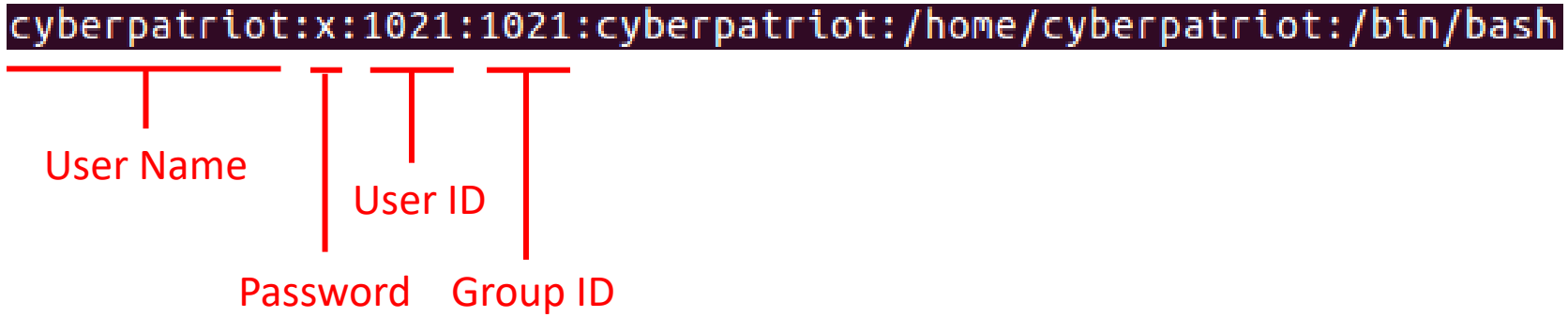
The Password file

- /etc/passwd
  - Usually does not contain passwords (anymore)
  - Contains user information
- Type `cat /etc/passwd`



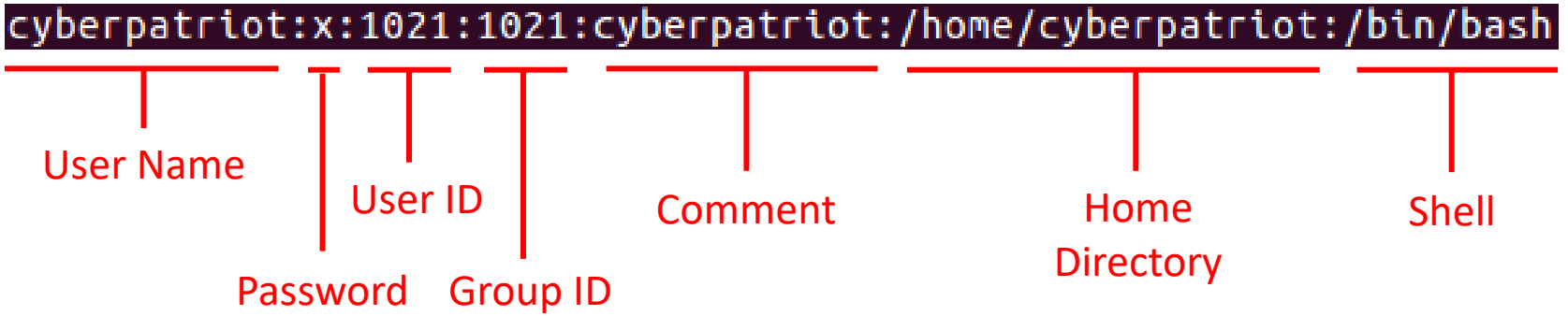
- Type `man 5 passwd` to view the manual for the password file
  - When you are done, press `q` to quit

The Password File



- User Name
  - The name associated with this user account
  - This is primarily used by humans to identify a user account
- Password
  - x denotes password is stored in shadow file
- User ID – Numerical user ID, or “UID”
  - The OS internally identifies users using their UID not Username
- Group ID – Numerical primary group ID, or “GID”

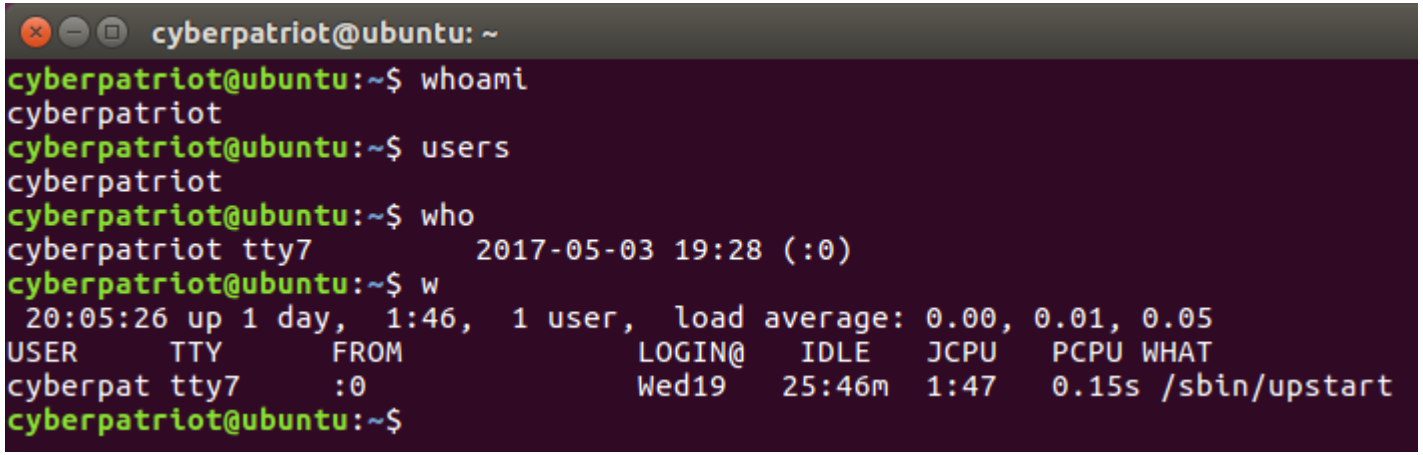
The Password File



- Comment
  - Typically used to store the users “real name”
- Home Directory
  - The current working directory when this user log in
- Shell
  - The shell (or command) that gets executed when you log in
  - How this user interacts with the computer when logging in on the command line

Listing Users

- Try running the following commands in the terminal:
  - whoami
    - Prints your current username
  - users
    - Prints the user names of users currently logged in to the current host
  - who
    - Prints information about users who are currently logged in
  - w
    - Displays information about the users currently on the machine, and their processes

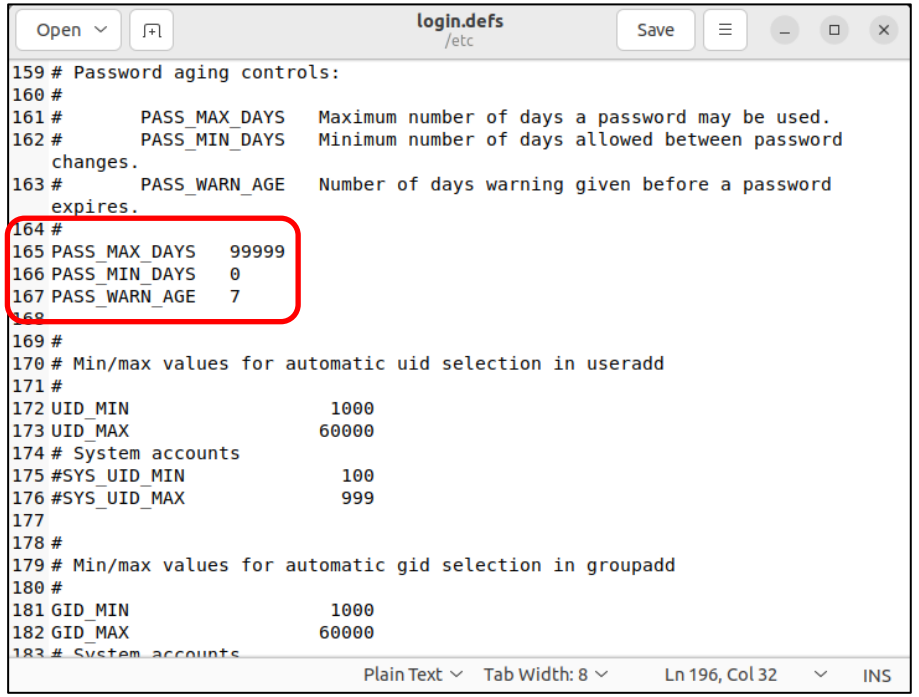


The gedit Command

- Gedit is one of many text editor commands in Ubuntu
  - Syntax: gedit [filepath]
  - Unlike with other text editors, using gedit will cause a second window to pop-up where you can easily change the text of a file
  - This command will allow you to edit security policy files
- You need to enact root permissions before using gedit to edit files that cannot be accessed by standard users (e.g. system and security files)
- When using gedit for the first time, go to Edit → Preferences → Uncheck "Create a backup copy of files" to avoid saving issues
- Try using gedit by opening Terminal and entering gedit hello2.txt
  - You will not be prompted to authenticate because this is a public file

Using gedit to Edit Password History

- Type gedit /etc/login.defs
- This is a much longer file. To easily find the section to edit, type Ctrl+F and then “PASS_MAX_AGE”
- Modify the following variables to the same recommended settings used in Windows:
  - Maximum Password Duration:
    - PASS_MAX_DAYS 90
  - Minimum Password Duration:
    - PASS_MIN_DAYS 1
  - Days Before Expiration to Warn Users to Change Their Password:
    - PASS_WARN_AGE 7
- Save the file and close it

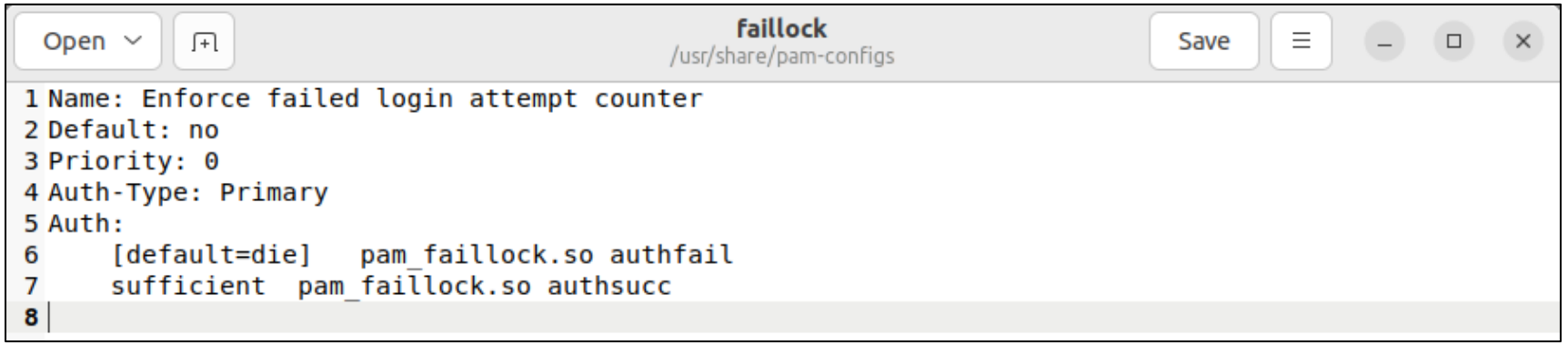


Using gedit to Set Account Policy

- In a terminal, type sudo touch /usr/share/pam-configs/faillock
- This creates the file that will set the account policy
- To edit, type gedit /usr/share/pam-configs/faillock
- In the file type the following text:

```
Name: Enforce failed login attempt counter
Default: no
Priority: 0
Auth-Type: Primary
Auth:
    [default=die]   pam_faillock.so authfail
    sufficient  pam_faillock.so authsucc
```

- Save the file when you are finished editing.

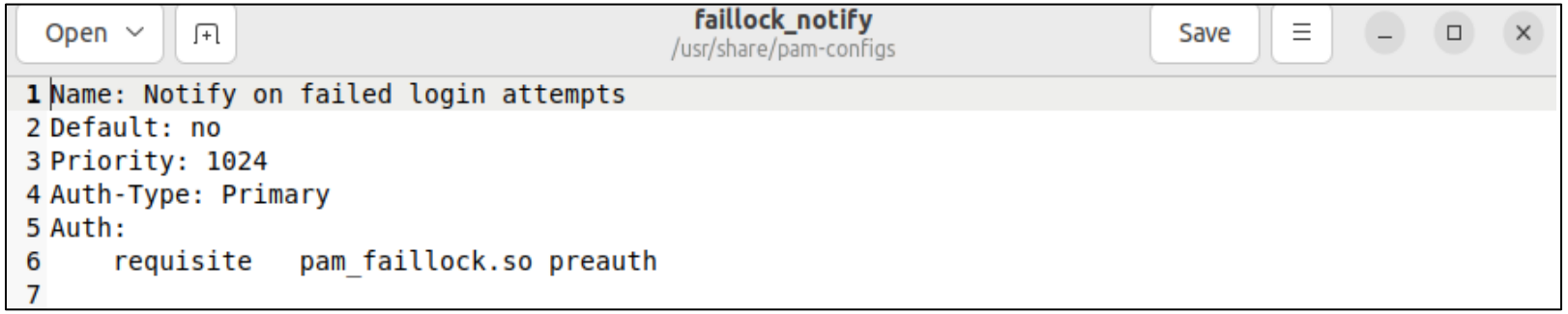


Using gedit to Set Account Policy

- Next, in a terminal type sudo touch /usr/share/pam-configs/faillock_notify
- To edit, type gedit /usr/share/pam-configs/faillock_notify
- In the file, type the following text:

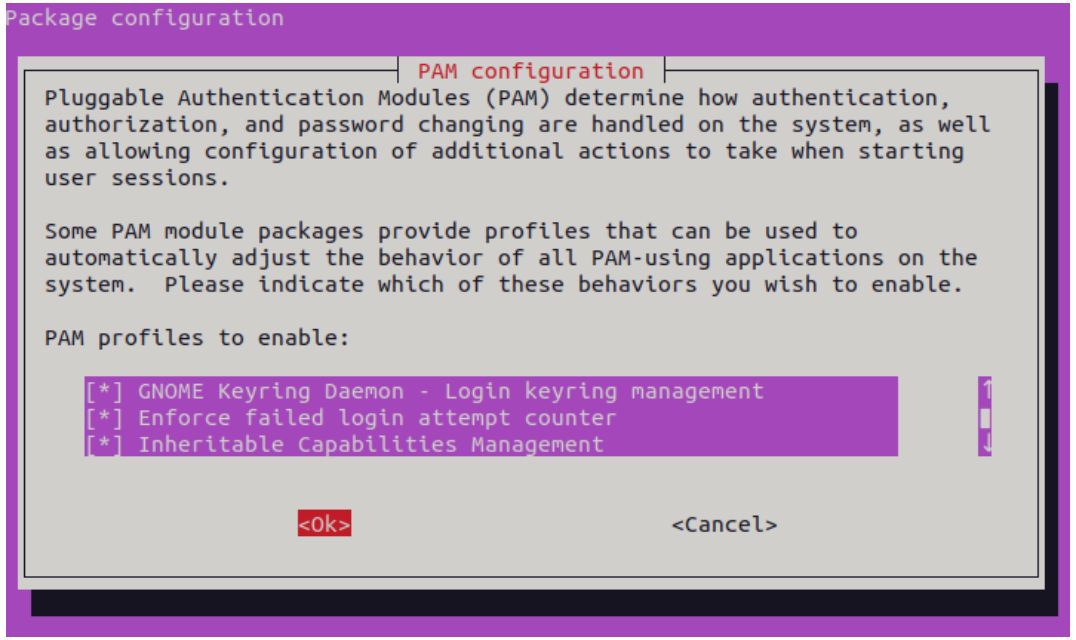
```
Name: Notify on failed login attempts
Default: no
Priority: 1024
Auth-Type: Primary
Auth:
    requisite   pam_faillock.so preauth
```

- Save the file when you are finished editing



Using gedit to Set Account Policy

- In a terminal, type sudo pam-auth-update
- Select, with the spacebar, Notify on failed login attempts, and Enforce failed login attempt counter, and then select <Ok>.



Advanced Ubuntu Security

Section 3

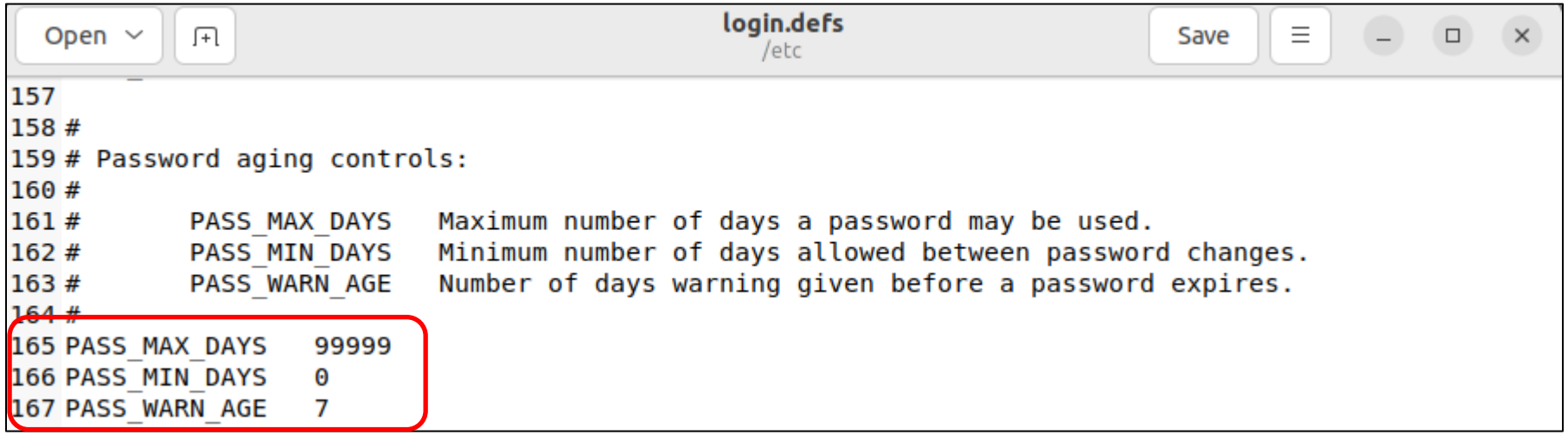
Password Age Policy

- In a terminal, type `sudo gedit /etc/login.defs`

Maximum Password Duration: `PASS_MAX_DAYS 90`

Minimum Password Duration: `PASS_MIN_DAYS 1`

Password Warning Before Expiration: `PASS_WARN_AGE 7`



The chmod Command

- Chmod allows you to change file permissions

- Syntax: `chmod [u,g or o][+ or -][r,w, or x] [filepath]`
  - Do not put spaces between the three fields after “chmod”
- Example:
  1. Type `chmod o-r hello2.txt`
  2. Type `ls -l hello2.txt`
  3. If your permissions originally matched those on the last slide, you should see hello2.txt’s new file permissions as shown below

```
cyberpatriot@ubuntu:~$ ls -l hello2.txt
-rw-rw---- 1 cyberpatriot cybercamp 57 May 29 09:34 hello.txt
```

Groups

- Work very similarly to Windows
  - Root permissions are required

1. To list all groups:

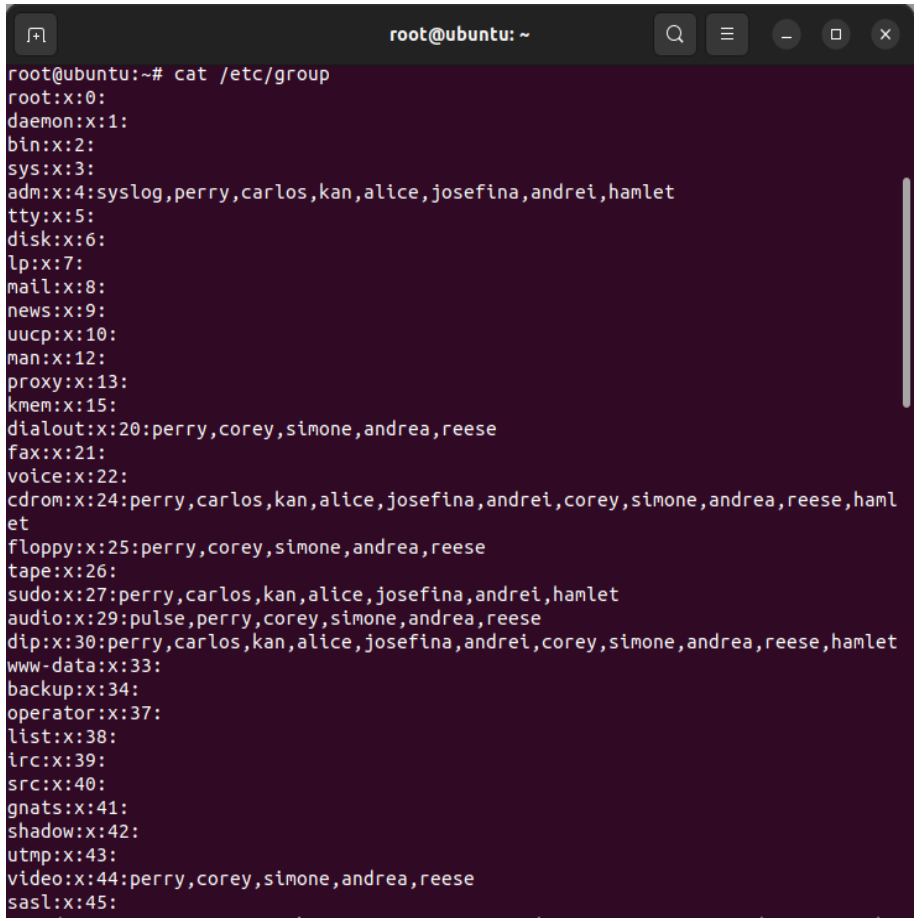
```
cat /etc/group
```

2. To add a group:

```
addgroup [groupname]
```

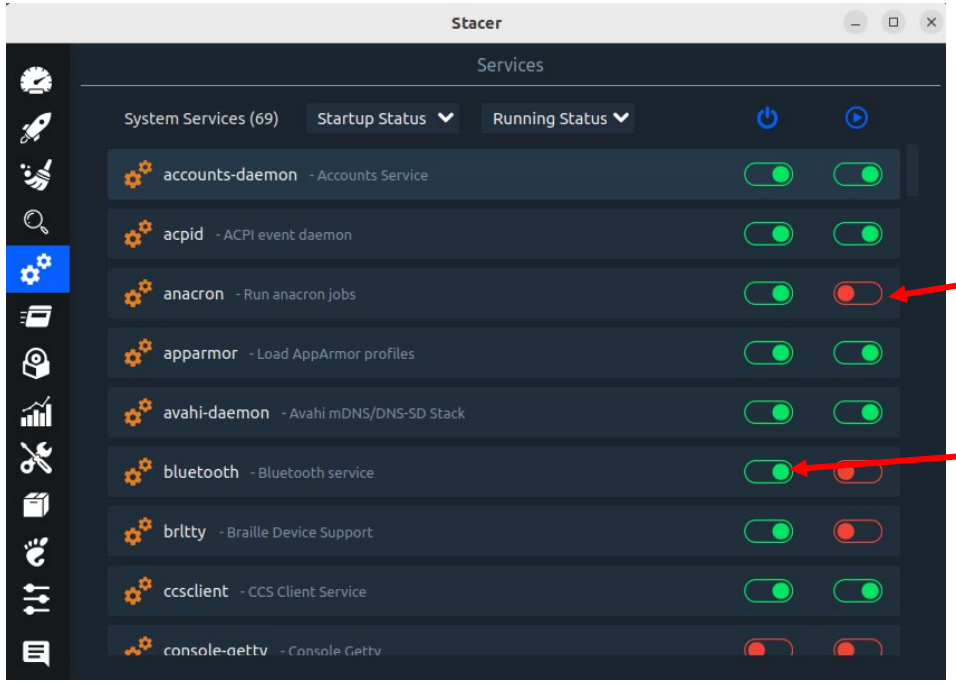
3. To add a user to a group:

```
adduser [username] [groupname]
```



Services

- Can be viewed and managed in the Graphical User Interface
- To install, type **apt-get install stacer**
- After installing, type **stacer** to run
- On the left sidebar, select the 4th option **Services**



Select the toggle to set a Service to automatically run on startup

Select the toggle to start or stop the service