Beginning System Administration DeCal

Week 9 - Security

November 10, 2008



A compromised server daemon

- Imagine the scenario in which Apache is compromised
 - What parts of the filesystem are accessible by Aapche?
 - Writable and executable files and locations can be exploited
 - Local user accounts might be compromised
- What is the solution to this?

User Privilege Separation

- Apache runs as user apache or www-data
 - Must grant user access to your data
 - On compromise, apache has access to user data
- Apache runs as each user
 - suExec, cgiwrap
 - Apache temporarily becomes the user to access user files
 - Performance Consideratiosn excessive forking, no caching

Auditing Log Files

- /var/log
 - auth.log login attempts
 - daemon.log server daemon messages
 - user.log user action logs
- Auditting Tools
 - logcheck automatically sends emails with important data
 - webalizer graphical analysis of apache logs

Software Pataches

- Software is not perfect
- In the wild
 - Hackers continually discover security holes and produce exploits for them
 - Security companies provides security advisaries and proof of concepts
- Patches provided by Software Vendors
 - Sysadmins must monitor advisories and test patches before deployment
 - Package management makes patching easy
 - Newsgroups and mailing lists



Scripting

- Tasks become repetitive
- Scripts cleanup.sh #!/bin/bash rm *.tmp *aux
- and run as..../cleanup.sh

Cron

- Execute scripts at specific times or intervals
- Specify times and the command
- crontab -e, crontab -l

Access retrictions

- Restrict what users can do with logins
 - No logins change shell to /bin/false
 - Command restrictions
 - scponly can only use sftp and scp
 - Public Key Authentication

Public Key Authentication

- ssh-keygen to generate a public/private key pair
- Keep private key safe and distribute public key to remove servers in authorized_keys file
- Restrictions
 - From="ocf.berkeley.edu", command="uptime"
 - No-port-forwarding, no-X11-forwarding, etc