

Unix System Administration

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A few more shell tricks

- In addition to '!!' and !cmd
- Make an error and can't backspace?
 - First option: set terminal to erase on backspace
 - `% stty erase <hit backspace key>`
 - All successive backspaces will properly erase
 - Second option: erase the input buffer
 - `<ctrl>-u`
 - Even works on mis-typed passwords!
 - Third option: erase a single character
 - `<ctrl>-h`
- There are plenty more, but we'll get them slowly

SSH Brute Force Attacks

- They happen all the time, everywhere
 - Type and amount varies, but they are all similar
- Taken from the machine `foible`:
 - Jan 18 10:56:01 foible syslogd 1.4.1#18ubuntu6: restart.
 - First log message generated
 - Jan 19 14:43:43 foible sshd[4413]: Failed password for root from 218.145.53.18 port 50821 ssh2
- First attempt to login as root about ~28 hrs later
 - But the brute force didn't start here!

SSH Brute Force Attacks (cont)

- All servers are scanned first for open port 22
 - Port 22 is the standard port for SSH
 - `/etc/services` lists port names/numbers from the IANA
- A simple telnet test will do
 - `% telnet trunkmonkey 22`
 - `Jan 23 22:39:41 localhost sshd[4245]: Did not receive identification string from 127.0.0.1`
- This is a good sign that an attack is coming
 - Unfortunately, many times the scanning machine is not the one that will brute-force you!

What Happens When They Get In?

- Usually panic sets in
 - Like happened this week!
- Remember the 'bob' account from lab 00?
 - Those pesky Romanians are at it again (no joke!)
- From an email yesterday at 3:15pm:
Hostile sshd attacks and DoS are
originating from
trunkmonkey.cs.colorado.edu
[128.138.242.247].
- Why do they want to get into the machine?

Your Arsenal of Tools

- Logs! - But you have to understand them
- Command piping
 - Send `stdout` of one program to another's `stdin`
- `grep` – Find matching patterns in text
- `last` – See who last logged in
 - And the date and their IP address
- `find` – Find files owned by a user
- `lsof` – LiSt Open Files
 - Everything in unix/linux is a file!!

System Logging – syslogd

- Most things end up in a file in `/var/log`
- Any program can generate a syslog entry
 - Scripts, compiled programs, etc
- Each entry contains five parts
 - Date program name, facility, priority, message
- Facility is the subsystem that produced the message
 - auth, kern, cron, mail, daemon, local0-local7, and quite a few more

System Logging – syslogd (cont)

- Priority specifies the severity of the message
 - Eight ascending levels: **emerg** through **debug**
- Different log files for different services
 - syslogd configured via `/etc/syslog.conf`
- Specifies file locations to log messages
 - Most generic location to look:
`/var/log/messages`
- Granularity of types of messages to log
 - e.g. Log all *facility* `authpriv` messages to
`/var/log/auth.log`

System Logging (cont)

- Log files are rotated (times can vary)
 - Script run through `cron` rotates most logs
 - Sometimes multiple – `logrotate`, `sysklogd`
- Old logs receive a trailing number
 - `messages.0`, `auth.log.0`
- Watch out for setting debug in logs!
 - Can easily run out of disk space
 - Very bad things happen at that point
 - Programs fail
 - You miss out on important logging!

Kernel Logging - klogd

- Kernel logging daemon
- Logs most everything that happens in the kernel
 - Loading of kernel modules
 - Probing and loading of hardware at runtime
- All kernel messages readable with the `dmesg`
 - Easier to read with `% dmesg | less`
- `syslogd` captures kernel messages to a log file
 - Can check for exact location in `/etc/syslog.conf`
 - Not all distributions catch kernel log by default!

Command Piping

- Redirecting STDOUT of one program to STDIN of another
- Gives you the ability to chain many commands together to accomplish a task
- Create a ghost image and store it remotely:
 - ```
% dd if=/dev/sda | gzip | ssh user@rhost cat - > myharddrive.gz
```
- Put the image back onto hard drive:
  - ```
% ssh user@rhost cat myharddrive.gz | gzip -d | dd of=/dev/sda
```

grep – Global Regular Expression Print

- Print lines containing specific pattern
 - Usage: `% grep [OPTIONS] <pattern> [file]`
- Options: ignore case (-i), recursive (-r), invert match (-v)
- Useful for a large number of things
 - grep through the system log to find messages
 - sift output of another program by piping to grep
 - `last | grep bob`
- Pattern is a regular expression
- `egrep` allows for extended expressions

Simple Regular Expressions

- Matching patterns within a string
- . (period) stands for any single character
- * (star) 0 or more of the preceding character
- [AB] matches either A or B, [A-Z] matches A to Z
- ^ signifies beginning-of-line, \$ signifies end-of-line
- ? signifies zero or one of the preceding item
- Able to put these together to form pattern matches
 - Note: Regular expressions by themselves are case sensitive!

find – Find files in many ways

- Works recursively in subdirectories
 - Can limit max depth traversed
- Find using many constraints
 - File modification/change/access time
 - User/group id
 - Name (duh)
 - With specific permissions or size
 - Types - We'll look at types later during filesystems
- Usage is initially cryptic
 - `% find <directory> <filters>`

lsof – List Open Files

- Great utility for debugging many problems
- Everything under unix/linux is a file
 - so we can see almost anything with lsof!
- Usage
 - Open files: `lsof <file>`
 - Open ports: `lsof -i tcp:<port>`
 - Processes: `lsof -p <pid>`
- Sometimes root is needed
 - `% sudo lsof -i tcp:22`

SSHDFilter

- Spawns SSHD
 - Monitors all log entries generated real-time
 - Creates iptables rules to block users at the firewall
- Looks for both No SSH ID strings and this:
 - (Date/Time) (host) (process) [process id]: (Message)
 - Jan 18 11:10:27 foible sshd[3493]: Failed password for invalid user looneytr from 128.138.202.107 port 1509 ssh2
- Notice 'invalid' in front of user

SSHDFilter – iptables

- Adds rules to IPTables firewall
 - Blocks only on port 22
 - May do more if you want, haven't looked at options lately
 - Also monitors how long an entry has existed
 - Removes entries after a certain timeout
- Different rules for different errors
 - no-ssh-id log entries, invalid and valid users
- Had I had SSHDFilter installed...
 - Romanians wouldn't be in my machine
 - But I also wouldn't have known about 'bob'!

IPTables Basics

- Part of the kernel – not a separate service
 - Packets are filtered before they reach the process
- IPTables has no settings at boot time
 - Rules must be loaded every time the machine boots
 - Ubuntu does not support loading rules at boot!
 - RedHat/Fedora does
 - We will fix this in the lab
- IPTables uses chains
 - Different directions – INPUT, OUTPUT
 - Forwarding packets – FORWARD

Filesystems

- Devices
 - all behave like files, permissions like any other file
- Partitions and Types
 - physical separation of hard drive space
 - fdisk - ext2, ext3, vfat, swap, reiserfs, xfs
- Mounts
 - Access to partitions on the system
 - /etc/fstab
- Features
 - File types, modes, ownership

Features

- What most users see
 - I own my files (check with `stat` or `ls -l`)
 - Type: **-** (file), **b** (block dev), **c** (char dev), **d** (dir), **p** (pipe), **l** (symlink), **s** (socket)
 - **Read/Write/eXecute** (rwx), **user**, **group** **other**
 - Size, Timestamps
 - Name!
- What users don't usually see
 - Reference count, INODE number
 - Access and Change time

Symbolic (and not) Links

- A smart version of a windows shortcut
 - Can perform actions on links as if it were the file
- Create a hard link:
 - % In `<source file> <target link>`
 - Looks like a regular file!
- Create a symbolic link:
 - % In `-s <source file> <target link>`
- Some commands will follow links automatically
 - Some won't, have to specify extra options

Devices

- /dev directory describes all available devices
 - /dev/cdrom, /dev/sda*
- Different device types
 - block 'b', character stream 'c', pipe 'p'
 - TTYs, sound card, hard drives, cd drives
- Filesystems use block devices
 - /dev/hda, /dev/sda, /dev/scd0
- All devices are exposed as files!
 - Makes interacting with them much easier

Disk Devices

- Labeling differs for IDE and SCSI devices
- IDE uses `/dev/hd*`
 - Primary IDE channel 1 - `/dev/hda`
 - Primary IDE channel 2 - `/dev/hdc`
 - Many times this is your CDROM
 - `lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 3 2007-01-21 16:18 /dev/cdrom -> hdc`
- SCSI uses `/dev/sd*`
 - Based on SCSI channel ID
 - SCSI channel 1 - `/dev/sda`
 - SCSI channel 2 - `/dev/sdb`

Partitions

- A device is divided into physical extents
- Physical extents are raw
 - Filesystems built on top of partitions!
 - Use block devices under /dev
- Numbers are placed after device IDs
 - First partition on IDE device /dev/hda is /dev/hda1
 - Second partition on SCSI device /dev/sdb is /dev/sda2

Partition Table Editors

- Most installations have automatic partitioners
 - And even if you ask to manually partition, there's a gui involved
- The old-school command line tool is `fdisk`
- usage: `fdisk <device>`
 - `fdisk /dev/sda`
 - 'p' – print partition table
 - 'n' – add new partition
 - 't' – change partition's system ID
 - 'w' – write changes to disk

Partition Table

- Same sector as the Master Boot Record (MBR)
- 64-byte data structure, each entry 16 bytes long
- Maximum of 4 partitions!
 - Extra partitions handled by the 'extended' type
 - Created as a solution for the 4 partition limit
- 10 fields in each entry in the table
 - Bootable flag
 - starting/ending head/sector/cylinder
 - System ID

System ID

- Describes the filesystem on each partition
 - independent to the OS, standard format
 - **one** bytes long, 256 total entries available
 - 0x06 (FAT16), 0x07 (NTFS), 0x05 (Extended), 0x82 (linux)
- Read by the OS at boot time
 - need to know which modules to load

Filesystems

- Partitions must be formatted to a specific filesystem
 - `mkfs` utility
 - different versions, `mkfs.ext3`, `mkfs.reiser`, etc
- Each filesystem requires a module in the kernel
 - `lsmod` (list modules) utility
 - 'used by' number of devices

Mounts

- Filesystem starts at / (root)
 - not to be confused with root user
 - tree structure starting a /, branching with directories
- A partition may be mounted to any point on the tree
 - partitions always mounted to directories:
 - /dev/sda1 - /
 - /dev/sda2 - /usr
 - /dev/sda5 - /var

Mounts (cont)

- How do you see your current mounts?
 - `mount` command
 - `df` command (with `-h` parameter)
- `mount` shows options on the filesystem
 - `[no]exec`, `[no]atime`, `defaults`, `nosuid`, `ro/rw`
- Partitions mounted at boot time read from a config file
 - `/etc/fstab`
 - Manually mounted partitions looked up in `fstab`
 - manual override of options

/etc/fstab

- Six fields for each line
 - device or label, mount point, filesystem type, options, dump enable, fsck priority
- Some devices are marked 'none'
 - filesystems used by the kernel for special tasks
 - process information, device addresses
- CDRoms list 'auto' for filesystem type
 - three types of cdrom filesystems: IS9660, Joilet, HFS
 - Data is the same, but the filesystem metadata is different

More on mount

- Manual mounting
 - `mount [-o <options>] <device> <mount point>`
- For entries in `/etc/fstab` only the device or mount point is needed
 - `mount /windows`
- Shows more information than simple devices?
 - NFS mounts

Mount Options

- `defaults` contains a number of options
 - `rw`, `suid`, `dev`, `exec`, `auto`, `nouser`, `async`
- `rw/ro` – Mount read/write, readonly
- `[no]exec` – Allow/disallow execution of binaries
- `[no]suid` – Allow/disallow setuid/setgid bits to work
- `[no]user` – Allow/disallow a user to mount the filesystem

umount

- Used to unmount a filesystem
- Almost identical in usage
 - `umount <device | mount point>`
- Problems may arise
 - `umount: /home: device is busy`
 - no file handles can be open if the device is to be unmounted
 - sitting in a directory on a device means files are open!
 - Your shell has handles open