

A close-up photograph of network cables plugged into a server rack. The top half shows red cables, and the bottom half shows blue cables. A metal padlock is attached to a red cable. The background is a blurred server rack with various ports and knobs.

## Lynis, auditando sistemas

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C.F.P.G.S. Administración de Sistemas Informáticos en Red

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# Fases

## + Inicio.

- Determinar el sistema operativo y si hay alguna actualización del mismo.
- Comprobación de la versión de Lynis.

## + Fase 1 de los “plugins”.

## + Test de seguridad por grupos.

## + Fase 2 de los “plugins” y test personalizados.

## + Reporte de estado y resultados obtenidos.



# Salida por pantalla

```
vagrant@mt3: /usr/local/lynis 122x39
[+] Shells
-----
- Checking shells from /etc/shells
  Result: found 4 shells (valid shells: 4).
- Session timeout settings/tools [ NONE ]
- Checking default umask values
- Checking default umask in /etc/bash.bashrc [ NONE ]
- Checking default umask in /etc/profile [ NONE ]

[+] File systems
-----
- Checking mount points
  - Checking /home mount point [ OK ]
  - Checking /tmp mount point [ OK ]
  - Checking /var mount point [ SUGGESTION ]
- Checking LVM volume groups [ FOUND ]
  - Checking LVM volumes [ FOUND ]
- Query swap partitions (fstab) [ OK ]
- Testing swap partitions [ OK ]
- Testing /proc mount (hidepid) [ SUGGESTION ]
- Checking for old files in /tmp [ OK ]
- Checking /tmp sticky bit [ WARNING ]
- Checking /var/tmp sticky bit [ OK ]
- ACL support root file system [ ENABLED ]
- Mount options of / [ NON DEFAULT ]
- Mount options of /boot [ DEFAULT ]
- Mount options of /dev [ NON DEFAULT ]
- Mount options of /home [ NON DEFAULT ]
- Mount options of /run [ PARTIALLY HARDENED ]
- Mount options of /tmp [ NON DEFAULT ]
- Total without nodev:13 noexec:12 nosuid:11 ro or noexec (W^X): 12 of total 19
- Checking Locate database [ FOUND ]
- Disable kernel support of some filesystems

[+] USB Devices
-----
- Checking usb-storage driver (modprobe config) [ DISABLED ]
- Checking USB devices authorization [ DISABLED ]
- Checking USBGuard [ NOT FOUND ]
```

# Resultados

- [ Lynis 1.3.9 Results ] -

Tests performed: 168

## Warnings:

- Version of Lynis very outdated [test:NONE]
- Found possible unused iptables rules (3 4 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 1) [test:FIRE-4513]

## Suggestions:

- update to the latest stable release.
- Run systemctl --full --type=service to see all services
- Run systemctl list-unit-files --type=service to see all services
- Install a PAM module for password strength testing like pam\_cracklib or pam\_passwdqc [test:AUTH-9262]
- Configure password aging limits to enforce password changing on a regular base [test:AUTH-9286]
- Default umask in /etc/login.defs could be more strict like 027 [test:AUTH-9328]
- Default umask in /etc/init.d/rc could be more strict like 027 [test:AUTH-9328]
- To decrease the impact of a full /home file system, place /home on a separated partition [test:FILE-6310]
- To decrease the impact of a full /tmp file system, place /tmp on a separated partition [test:FILE-6310]
- Disable drivers like USB storage when not used, to prevent unauthorized storage or data theft [test:STRG-1840]
- Install package apt-show-versions for patch management purposes [test:PKGS-7394]
- Install a package audit tool to determine vulnerable packages [test:PKGS-7398]
- Check CUPS configuration if it really needs to run on several network addresses [test:PRNT-2308]
- Check iptables rules to see which rules are currently not used (iptables --list --numeric --verbose) [test:FIRE-4513]
- Install Apache mod\_evasive to guard webserver against DoS/brute force attempts [test:HTTP-6640]
- Install Apache mod\_qos to guard webserver against Slowloris attacks [test:HTTP-6641]
- Install Apache mod\_spamhaus to guard webserver against spammers [test:HTTP-6642]
- Install Apache mod\_security to guard webserver against web application attacks [test:HTTP-6643]
- Check what deleted files are still in use and why. [test:LOGG-2190]
- Add a legal banner to /etc/issue, to warn unauthorized users [test:BANN-7126]
- Add legal banner to /etc/issue.net, to warn unauthorized users [test:BANN-7130]
- Enable auditd to collect audit information [test:ACCT-9628]
- Install a file integrity tool [test:FINT-4350]
- One or more sysctl values differ from the scan profile and could be tweaked [test:KRNL-6000]
- Harden the system by removing unneeded compilers. This can decrease the chance of customized trojans, backdoors and rootkits to be compiled and installed [test:HRDN-7220]
- Harden compilers and restrict access to world [test:HRDN-7222]
- Harden the system by installing one or malware scanners to perform periodic file system scans [test:HRDN-7230]

# Reportes

```
vagrant@mt3: /usr/local/lynis 122x39
* Harden compilers like restricting access to root user only [HRDN-7222]
  https://cisofy.com/lynis/controls/HRDN-7222/

Follow-up:
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- Show details of a test (lynis show details TEST-ID)
- Check the logfile for all details (less /home/vagrant/auditoria2.log)
- Read security controls texts (https://cisofy.com)
- Use --upload to upload data to central system (Lynis Enterprise users)

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Lynis security scan details:

Hardening index : 71 [#####          ]
Tests performed : 279
Plugins enabled  : 2

Components:
- Firewall           [V]
- Malware scanner    [V]

Scan mode:
Normal [V] Forensics [ ] Integration [ ] Pentest [ ]

Lynis modules:
- Compliance status [?]
- Security audit     [V]
- Vulnerability scan [V]

Files:
- Test and debug information : /home/vagrant/auditoria2.log
- Report data                : /var/log/lynis-report.dat

-----

Lynis 3.0.8
```

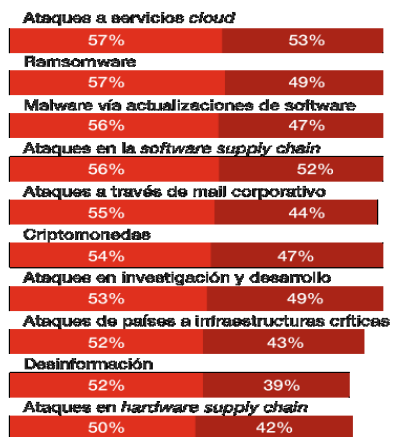
## Ventajas y desventajas de Lynis

<b>VENTAJAS</b>	<b>DESVENTAJAS</b>
<b>Facilidad de uso</b>	<b>Dificultad de interpretar resultados</b>
<b>Da mucha información del sistema</b>	<b>El uso avanzado requiere grandes conocimientos de "shell script"</b>
<b>Ofrece sugerencias</b>	<b>Necesita una gran planificación</b>
<b>Permite comprobaciones por grupos</b>	<b>Existencia de la versión para empresas</b>

# La importancia de la ciberseguridad

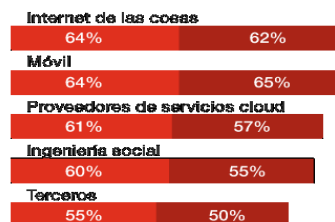
Los responsables de ciberseguridad esperan un aumento de los ciberataques en 2022

## Tipo de incidentes

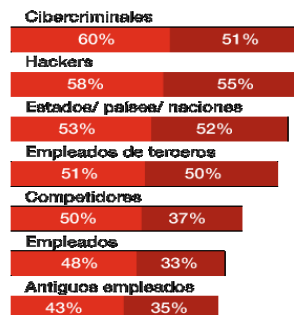


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## Por dónde vendrán las amenazas



## Autor de los ciberataques



Fuente: Digital Trust Survey 2022.

**¡GRACIAS!**



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