

## **SEC506.1: Hardening Linux/Unix Systems, Part 1**

### Memory Attacks and Overflows

- Stack and Heap Overflows
- Format String Attacks
- Stack Protection

### Vulnerability Minimization

- Minimization vs. Patching
- OS Minimization
- Patching Strategies

### Boot-Time Configuration

- Reducing Services
- systemd vs init
- Email Configuration
- Legacy Services

### Encrypted Access

- Session Hijacking Exploits
- The Argument For Encryption
- SSH Configuration

### Host-Based Firewalls

- IP Tables and Other Alternatives
- Simple Single-Host Firewalls
- Managing and Automating Rule Updates

## **SEC506.2: Hardening Linux/Unix Systems, Part 2**

### Rootkits and Malicious Software

- Backdoors and Rootkits
- Kernel Rootkits
- chkrootkit and rkhunter

### File Integrity Assessment

- Overview of AIDE
- Basic Configuration
- Typical Usage

### Physical Attacks and Defenses

- Known Attacks
- Single User Mode Security
- Boot Loader Passwords

### User Access Controls

- Password Threats and Defenses
- User Access Controls
- Environment Settings

### Root Access Control With Sudo

- Features and Common Uses

- Configuration
- Known Issues and Work-Arounds

#### Warning Banners

- Why?
- Suggested Content
- Implementation Issues

#### Kernel Tuning For Security

- Network Tuning
- System Resource Limits
- Restricting Core Files

### **SEC506.3: Hardening Linux/Unix Systems, Part 3**

#### Automating Tasks With SSH

- Why and How
- Public Key Authentication
- ssh-agent and Agent Forwarding

#### AIDE Via SSH

- Conceptual Overview
- SSH Configuration
- Tools and Scripts

#### Linux/Unix Logging Overview

- Syslog Configuration
- System Accounting
- Process Accounting
- Kernel-Level Auditing

#### SSH Tunneling

- X11 Forwarding
- TCP Forwarding
- Reverse Tunneling Issues

#### Centralized Logging With Syslog-NG

- Why You Care
- Basic Configuration
- Hints and Hacks for Tunneling Log Data
- Log Analysis Tools and Strategies

### **SEC506.4: Linux Application Security, Part 1**

#### chroot() for Application Security

- What is chroot()?
- How Do You chroot()?
- Known Security Issues

#### The SCP-Only Shell

- What It Is and How It Works
- Configuring chroot() directory
- Automounter Hacks for Large-Scale Deployments

## SELinux Basics

- Overview of Functionality
- Navigation and Command Interface
- Troubleshooting Common Issues

## SELinux and the Reference Policy

- Tools and Prerequisites
- Creating and Loading an Initial Policy
- Testing and Refining Your Policy
- Deploying Policy Files

## **SEC506.5: Linux Application Security, Part 2**

### BIND

- Common Security Issues
- Split-horizon DNS
- Configuration for Security
- Running BIND chroot(ed)

### DNSSEC

- Implementation Issues
- Generating Keys and Signing Zones
- Key "Rollover"
- Automation Tools

### Apache

- Secure Directory Configuration
- Configuration/Installation Choices
- User Authentication
- SSL Setup

### Web Application Firewalls with mod\_security

- Introduction to Common Configurations
- Dependencies and Prerequisites
- Core Rules
- Installation and Debugging

## **SEC506.6: Digital Forensics for Linux/Unix**

### Tools Throughout

- The Sleuth Kit
- Foremost
- chkrootkit
- lsof and Other Critical OS Commands

### Forensic Preparation and Best Practices

- Basic Forensic Principles
  - Importance of Policy
  - Forensic Infrastructure
  - Building a Desktop Analysis Laboratory
- ### Incident Response and Evidence Acquisition

- Incident Response Process
- Vital Investigation Tools
- Taking a Live System Snapshot
- Creating Bit Images

#### Media Analysis

- File System Basics
- MAC Times and Timeline Analysis
- Recovering Deleted Files
- Searching Unallocated Space
- String Searches

#### Incident Reporting

- Critical Elements of a Report
- Lessons Learned
- Calculating Costs