# Server virtualization and security

















# Overview

- Motivation
- Virtualization
  - Setup process (DigitalOcean)
- Securing a new Ubuntu VM
  - Software patching
  - Access control
  - Firewall setup
  - Monitoring
  - Testing

# TECH TIMES

# Health records in Montana hacked, compromises personal data of 1.3 million people

By Anu Passary, Tech Times | June 25, 8:36 AM



State health department records of 1.3 million people in Montana have been hacked, compromising personal data. The state is offering free credit monitoring and identity-fraud insurance to those affected.

(Photo: Matylda Czarnecka)

f SHARE(?)





Personal data of 1.3 million people have been compromised in Montana as state health department records have been hacked.

The data breach occurred in July 2013, but was discovered in mid-May this year by a computer security contractor who noticed "suspicious activity" on one of the computers in Helena. The state health department acknowledged the data hacking on May 29 this year.

The State of Montana is sending notification letters to the victims of the attack, cautioning them that hackers may have access to their personal details because of the data breach on the state health department's server. Sensitive information that was on the server and has potentially made its way into the hands of hackers includes addresses, names, social security numbers, date of birth, birth/death certificates, prescriptions, insurance and medical records of the residents of Montana.

U.S. STOCK PRICE RECORDS STOLEN TYPE

#### Sonv

Announced: 11/25/2014

Hackers broke into its network and exposed employment and salary records, documents and embarrassing private emails between Hollywood executives.



47,000

Credit card numbers Social Security numbers

Proprietary information Employee details

mail addresses hone numbers hysical addresses ogin credentials

#### Home Depot

Announced: 09/02/2014

The company said 56 million payment cards had been stolen, and later disclosed 53 million e-mail addresses had also been pilfered.



109M

#### Credit card numbers

Social Security numbers Proprietary information Employee details

**Email addresses** 

Phone numbers Physical addresses Login credentials

#### **JPMorgan**

Announced: 08/27/2014

The biggest U.S. bank said a data breach affected 76 million households and 7 million small businesses.



83M

Credit card numbers Social Security numbers Proprietary information Employee details

**Email addresses** 

Phone numbers

Physical addresses

Login credentials

http:// www.bloomberg.co m/graphics/2014data-breaches/

#### EBay

Announced: 05/21/2014

In a massive attack, hackers took customers' personal information, affecting up to 145 million active users.



145M

Credit card numbers Social Security numbers Proprietary information Employee details

Email addresses

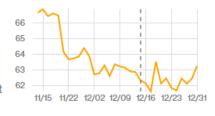
Phone numbers

Physical addresses Login credentials

#### Target

Announced: 12/13/2013

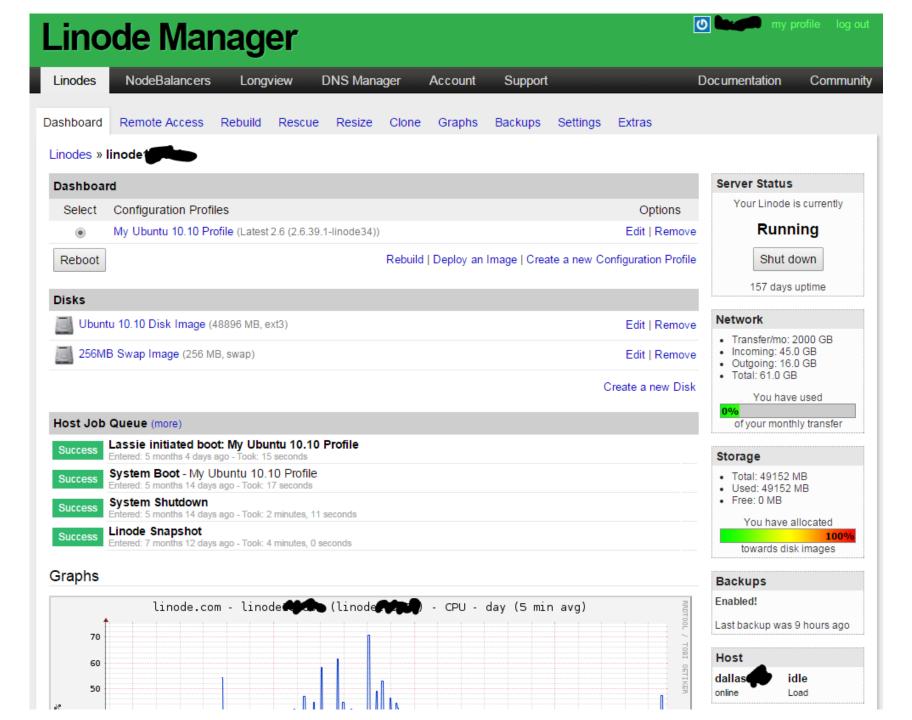
Though announced at the end of 2013, the effects of this breach carried into 2014. Target said its U.S. sales were "meaningfully weaker" after the data theft was disclosed.

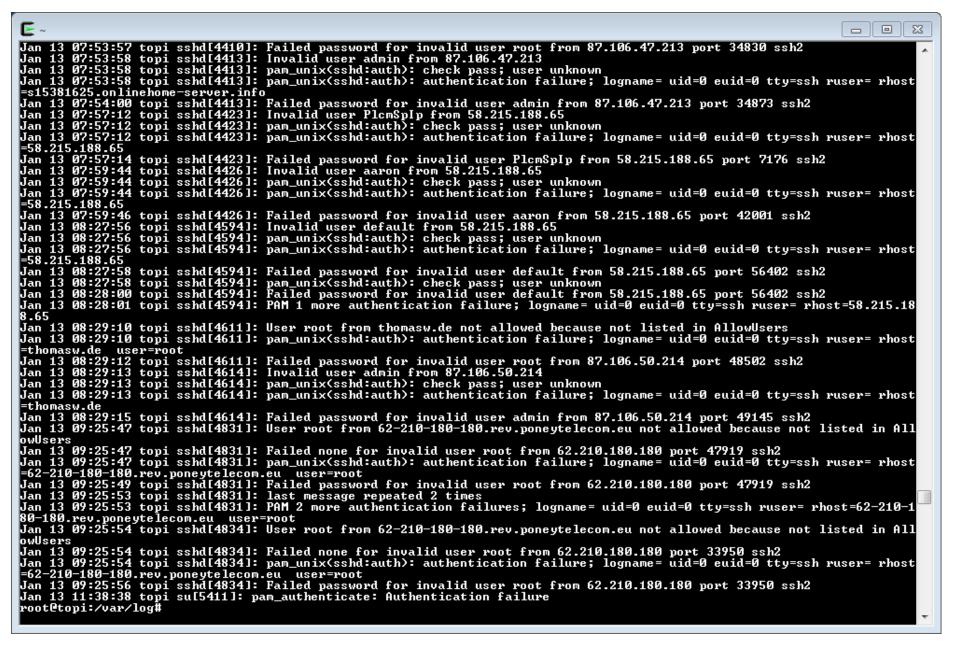


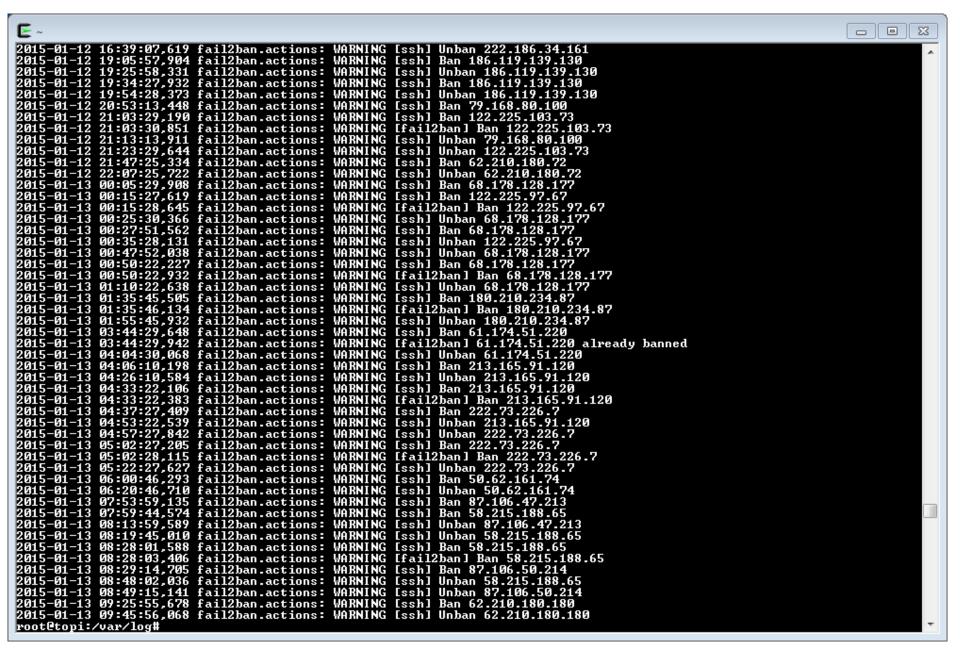
110M

#### Credit card numbers

Social Security numbers
Proprietary information
Employee details
Email addresses
Phone numbers
Physical addresses
Login credentials







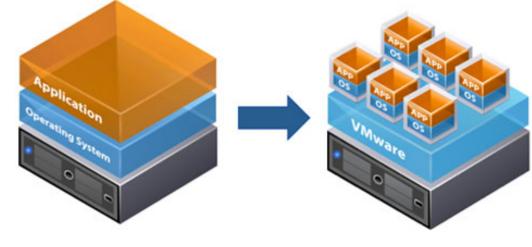
# Virtualization

- Virtual machine (VM)
  - Isolated software container with OS and app
  - Separate and independent

Many can run simultaneously on a single

computer





Traditional Architecture

http://www.vmware.com/virtualization/virtualization-basics/how-virtualization-works









# Create Droplet



# **Creating VM**

Droplets

Images

SSH Keys

Billing

Support

DNS

Apps & API

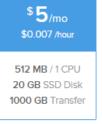


G Logout

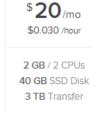
#### Droplet Hostname

kvertanen

#### Select Size









\$40/mo

\$0.060 /hour



# Step 1: Signup, verify email, credit card details

**Step 2:** Configure desired resources, physical location, features, initial account access

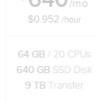


6 TB Transfer





\$480/mo



# Select Region











\$80<sub>/mo</sub>

\$0.119 /hour

8 GB / 4 CPUs

80 GB SSD Disk

5 TB Transfer

# Available Settings





Applications

IPv6

My Snapshots



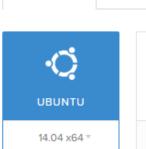
Enable Backups



Enable User Data

# Select Image

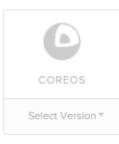
Distributions







My Backups



**Destroyed Droplets** 



# **Creating VM**

Step 1: Signup, verify email, credit card details

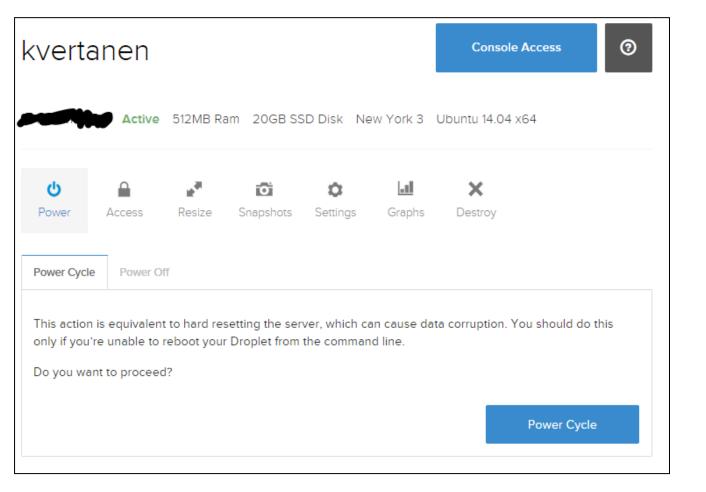
Step 2: Configure desired resources, physical location, features, initial account access

# Add SSH Keys (Optional)

#### + Add SSH Key

Adding an SSH key is a recommended security measure. If you choose not to add one, you will receive a root password via email.

# We are now creating your droplet Approximately 58 seconds remaining

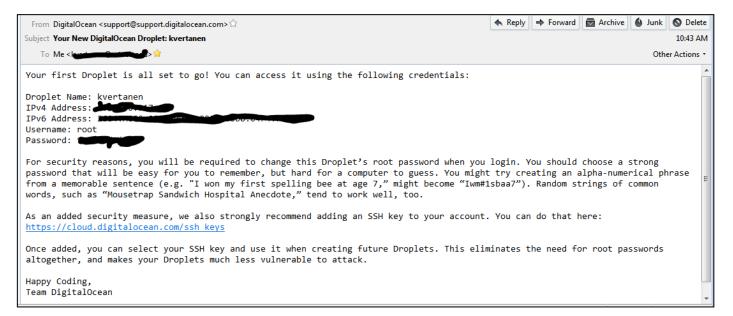


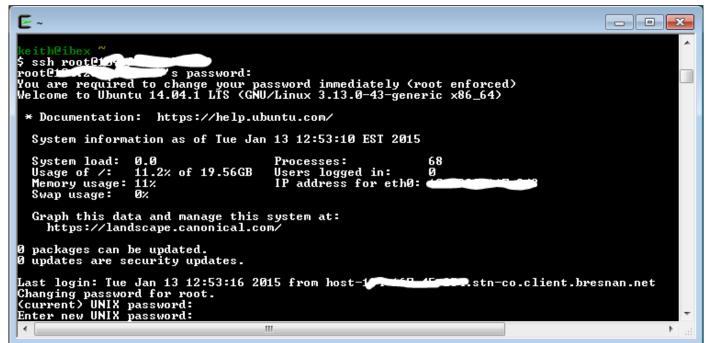
# **Creating VM**

Step 1: Signup, verify email, credit card details

Step 2: Configure desired resources, physical location, features, initial account access

Step 3: Wait 1 minute





# **Creating VM**

Step 1: Signup, verify email, credit card details

Step 2: Configure desired resources, physical location, features, initial account access

Step 3: Wait 1 minute

Step 4: Change emailed root password to something hard to guess

# Grab lunch, and then...

```
% more /var/log/auth.log
Jan 13 12:44:47 kvertanen sshd[1002]: Server listening on 0.0.0.0 port 22.
Jan 13 13:49:32 kvertanen sshd[1371]: reverse mapping checking getaddrinfo for huzhou.ctc.mx.fund123.cn
[122.225.97.84] failed - POSSIBLE BREAK-IN ATTEMPT!
Jan 13 13:49:33 kvertanen sshd[1371]: pam unix(sshd:auth): authentication failure; logname= uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh
ruser= rhost=122.225.97.84 user=root
Jan 13 13:49:35 kvertanen sshd[1371]: Failed password for root from 122.225.97.84 port 15186 ssh2
Jan 13 13:49:46 kvertanen sshd[1371]: message repeated 5 times: [ Failed password for root from 122.225.97.84
port 15186 ssh2]
Jan 13 13:49:46 kvertanen sshd[1371]: Disconnecting: Too many authentication failures for root [preauth]
Jan 13 13:49:46 kvertanen sshd[1371]: PAM 5 more authentication failures; logname= uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh ruser=
rhost=122.225.97.84 user=root
Jan 13 13:49:46 kvertanen sshd[1371]: PAM service(sshd) ignoring max retries; 6 > 3
Jan 13 13:49:47 kvertanen sshd[1373]: error: Could not load host key: /etc/ssh/ssh host ed25519 key
Jan 13 13:49:48 kvertanen sshd[1373]: reverse mapping checking getaddrinfo for huzhou.ctc.mx.fund123.cn
[122.225.97.84] failed - POSSIBLE BREAK-IN ATTEMPT!
Jan 13 13:49:49 kvertanen sshd[1373]: pam unix(sshd:auth): authentication failure; logname= uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh
ruser= rhost=122.225.97.84 user=root
Jan 13 13:49:51 kvertanen sshd[1373]: Failed password for root from 122.225.97.84 port 16507 ssh2
Jan 13 13:49:53 kvertanen sshd[1375]: error: Could not load host key: /etc/ssh/ssh host ed25519 key
Jan 13 13:50:03 kvertanen sshd[1373]: message repeated 5 times: [ Failed password for root from 122.225.97.84
port 16507 ssh2]
Jan 13 13:50:03 kvertanen sshd[1373]: Disconnecting: Too many authentication failures for root [preauth]
Jan 13 13:50:03 kvertanen sshd[1373]: PAM 5 more authentication failures; logname= uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh ruser=
rhost=122.225.97.84 user=root
Jan 13 13:50:03 kvertanen sshd[1373]: PAM service(sshd) ignoring max retries; 6 > 3
Jan 13 13:50:03 kvertanen sshd[1377]: error: Could not load host key: /etc/ssh/ssh host ed25519 key
Jan 13 13:50:05 kvertanen sshd[1377]: reverse mapping checking getaddrinfo for huzhou.ctc.mx.fund123.cn
[122.225.97.84] failed - POSSIBLE BREAK-IN ATTEMPT!
Jan 13 13:50:05 kvertanen sshd[1377]: pam unix(sshd:auth): authentication failure; logname= uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh
ruser= rhost=122.225.97.84 user=root
Jan 13 13:50:07 kvertanen sshd[1377]: Failed password for root from 122.225.97.84 port 20165 ssh2
Jan 13 13:50:11 kvertanen sshd[1375]: reverse mapping checking getaddrinfo for huzhou.ctc.mx.fund123.cn
[122.225.97.84] failed - POSSIBLE BREAK-IN ATTEMPT!
Jan 13 13:50:11 kvertanen sshd[1375]: pam unix(sshd:auth): authentication failure; logname= uid=0 eu
```

```
% sudo nmap 123.123.123.123
Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2015-01-13 11:50
MST
Nmap scan report for 123.123.123.123
Host is up (0.094s latency).
Not shown: 995 closed ports
PORT
        STATE
                 SERVICE
22/tcp open
                 ssh
135/tcp filtered msrpc
139/tcp filtered netbios-ssn
445/tcp filtered microsoft-ds
593/tcp filtered http-rpc-epmap
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 322.51
seconds
```

# 0: Initial vulnerability testing

Run nmap to scan for open ports on the VM

```
% apt-get update
Ign http://mirrors.digitalocean.com trusty InRelease
Fetched 2,533 kB in 4s (625 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
% apt-get install fail2ban
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following NEW packages will be installed:
 fail2ban python-pyinotify whois
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 3 not
upgraded.
Need to get 184 kB of archives.
After this operation, 927 kB of additional disk space will
be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
% more /var/log/fail2ban.log
2015-01-13 14:33:46,613 fail2ban.jail : INFO
                                                 Jail 'ssh'
started
2015-01-13 15:09:40,229 fail2ban.actions: WARNING [ssh] Ban
122.225.109.195
2015-01-13 15:19:40,969 fail2ban.actions: WARNING [ssh]
Unban 122.225.109.195
```

# 1: Securing SSH

Threat: Unauthorized logins

Mitigation:
Install fail2ban

Create non-obvious username with sudo privileges

Only allow login from non-obvious username

Disable root login

Move SSH from port 22 to another port below 1024

```
% adduser kvertanen
Adding user `kvertanen' ...
Adding new group `kvertanen' (1000) ...
Adding new user `kvertanen' (1000) with group
kvertanen' ...
Creating home directory `/home/kvertanen' ...
Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...
Enter new UNIX password:
Retype new UNIX password:
passwd: password updated successfully
Changing the user information for kvertanen
Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default
        Full Name []:
        Room Number []:
        Work Phone []:
        Home Phone []:
        Other []:
Is the information correct? [Y/n] Y
% visudo
```

# Add new user by duplicating root reference:

```
root ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
kvertanen ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
```

# 1: Securing SSH

Threat:

Unauthorized logins

Mitigation:

Install fail2ban

Create non-obvious username with sudo privileges

Only allow login from non-obvious username

Disable root login

Move SSH from port 22 to another port below 1024

#### % nano /etc/ssh/sshd\_config

Restrict to given user (optionally, specific IP address using @):

AllowUsers kvertanen

Disable login using root username:

PermitRootLogin no

Move to different port, e.g. 587 (but below 1024 so as to require root privileges to start):

Port 587

**Restart SSH server:** 

### % service ssh restart

Test in new terminal window:

```
% ssh -p 587kvertanen@123.123.123.123
kvertanen@123.123.123's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu
...
% ssh -p 587root@123.123.123.123
kvertanen@123.123.123's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
% ssh kvertanen@123.123.123.123
ssh: connect to host 104.236.117.243 port 22: Connection refused
```

# 1: Securing SSH

#### Threat:

Unauthorized logins

# Mitigation:

Install fail2ban

Create non-obvious username with sudo privileges

Only allow login from non-obvious username

**Disable root login** 

Move SSH from port 22 to another port below 1024

## Prepare location on VM for public keys (as the non-root user):

```
% ssh -p 587 kvertanen@123.123.123.123
kvertanen@123.123.123's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu
...
% mkdir /home/kvertanen/.ssh
% chmod 700 /home/kvertanen/.ssh
```

# Create a public/private key pair on local client (e.g. on katie):

# 1: Securing SSH

Threat:

Unauthorized logins

Mitigation:

Install fail2ban

Create non-obvious username with sudo privileges

Only allow login from non-obvious username

Disable root login

Move SSH from port 22 to another port below 1024

Switch to public/private key authentication

id\_digital = your private RSA key (keep somewhere safe)
id\_digital.pub = your public RSA key (goes on server in ~/.ssh/authorized\_keys)

# Copy public key from client onto VM:

```
% cat ./id_digital.pub | ssh -p 587kvertanen@123.123.123.123
"cat >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys"
kvertanen@123.123.123.123's password:
```

Test out logging in using private key:

```
% ssh -p 587 -i id_digital kvertanen@123.123.123.123
Welcome to Ubuntu
...
```

Prevent password-based logins:

```
% nano /etc/ssh/sshd_config
```

PasswordAuthentication No

Restart SSH server:

% service ssh restart

# 1: Securing SSH

Threat:

Unauthorized logins

Mitigation:

Install fail2ban

Create non-obvious username with sudo privileges

Only allow login from non-obvious username

Disable root login

Move SSH from port 22 to another port below 1024

```
% apt-get update
Ign http://mirrors.digitalocean.com trusty InRelease
Get:18 http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/main
Translation-en [97.0 kB]
Hit http://security.ubuntu.com trusty-security/universe
Translation-en
Fetched 2,533 kB in 4s (625 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
% apt-get upgrade
Reading package lists... Done
5 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 3 not
upgraded.
Need to get 1,538 kB of archives.
After this operation, 8,192 B disk space will be freed.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
Get:1 http://mirrors.digitalocean.com/ubuntu/ trusty-
updates/main libssl1.0.0 amd64 1.0.1f-1ubuntu2.
8 [826 kB]
Fetched 1,538 kB in 0s (3,314 kB/s)
Preconfiguring packages ...
(Reading database ... 146178 files and directories
currently installed.)
Unpacking libssl1.0.0:amd64 (1.0.1f-1ubuntu2.8) over
(1.0.1f-1ubuntu2.7) ...
```

# 2: Securing software

## Threat:

Exploit of known software vulnerabilities

# Mitigation:

Make sure you are starting with up-to-date software

Configure automatic security updates

Verify automatic updates are working

# % apt-get install unattended-upgrades

Edit /etc/apt/apt.conf.d/50unattended-upgrades Change to include unattended-upgrades:

```
Unattended-Upgrade::Allowed-Origins {
    "Ubuntu precise-security";
    // "Ubuntu precise-updates";
};
```

Edit /etc/apt/apt.conf.d/10periodic Change to:

```
APT::Periodic::Update-Package-Lists "1";
APT::Periodic::Download-Upgradeable-Packages "1";
APT::Periodic::AutocleanInterval "7";
APT::Periodic::Unattended-Upgrade "1";
```

# 2: Securing software

#### Threat:

Exploit of known software vulnerabilities

# Mitigation:

Make sure you are starting with up-to-date software

# Configure automatic security updates

Verify automatic updates are working (after a day)

#### % more /var/log/unattended-upgrades/unattended-upgrades.log

```
2015-01-12 07:57:40,315 INFO Initial blacklisted packages:
2015-01-12 07:57:40,315 INFO Starting unattended upgrades script
2015-01-12 07:57:40,315 INFO Allowed origins are: ['o=Ubuntu,a=trusty-
security']
2015-01-12 07:57:49,592 INFO Packages that will be upgraded:
liboxideqt-qmlplugin linux-generic linux-headers-generic li
nux-image-generic oxideqt-codecs-extra
2015-01-12 07:57:49,592 INFO Writing dpkg log to '/var/log/unattended-
upgrades/unattended-upgrades-dpkg 2015-01-12 07:57
:49.592511.log'
2015-01-12 07:58:44,956 INFO All upgrades installed
2015-01-13 07:54:41,448 INFO Initial blacklisted packages:
2015-01-13 07:54:41,449 INFO Starting unattended upgrades script
2015-01-13 07:54:41,449 INFO Allowed origins are: ['o=Ubuntu,a=trusty-
security']
2015-01-13 07:54:53,582 INFO Packages that will be upgraded:
libssl1.0.0 linux-generic linux-generic-lts-saucy linux-gen
eric-lts-trusty linux-headers-generic linux-headers-generic-lts-saucy
linux-headers-generic-lts-trusty linux-image-gener
ic linux-image-generic-lts-saucy linux-image-generic-lts-trusty linux-
libc-dev openssl
2015-01-13 07:54:53,583 INFO Writing dpkg log to '/var/log/unattended-
upgrades/unattended-upgrades-dpkg 2015-01-13 07:54
:53.583043.log'
2015-01-13 07:55:50,474 INFO All upgrades installed
```

# 2: Securing software

#### Threat:

Exploit of known software vulnerabilities

## Mitigation:

Make sure you are starting with up-to-date software

Configure automatic security updates

Verify automatic updates are working (after a day)

# Add needed ports (at a minimum port that SSH is on):

```
% ufw allow 587
% ufw enable
Command may disrupt existing ssh connections. Proceed with
operation (y|n)? y
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup
% ufw status
Status: active
                           Action
To
                                        From
587
                           ALLOW
                                        Anywhere
                                        Anywhere (v6)
587 (v6)
                           ALLOW
```

# Verify ports are closed using Nmap:

```
% sudo nmap 123.123.123.123
Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org )
Nmap scan report for 123.123.123.123
Host is up (0.55s latency).
Not shown: 999 filtered ports
PORT     STATE SERVICE
587/tcp open fw1-secureremote
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 47.73 seconds
```

# 3: Securing network

#### Threat:

Exploits on other (unneeded) network services

## Mitigation:

Use a software firewall, open only needed ports

# Further securing

- Intrusion Detection System (IDS)
  - Monitors for suspicious activities
  - Network-based
    - Packets on the network
  - Host-based
    - Monitor logs, files
  - Send out warnings via email, etc.



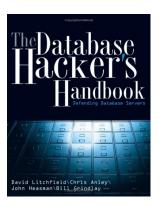


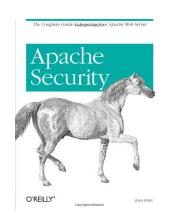


# Further securing

- Hardening specific applications:
  - Apache (web server)
  - PHP (server-side scripting)
  - MySQL (database)
  - **—** ...











# Summary

- Virtualization
  - Your own server in 60 seconds
- Securing a new VM:
  - Lock down ability to login
  - Keep software up to date
  - Use a firewall
  - Install intrusion detection system(s)
  - Harden installed apps (e.g. Apache, MySQL)