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The Webmin Unix Administration Tool
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Introduction to Webmin

Webmin is a powerful, browser-based interface for UNIX system administration. Using
any browser that supports forms and tables, Webmin can perform routine system
administration tasks. Webmin does all the proper editing of configuration files for tasks
such as adding users or groups, manipulating file systems, or adding and deleting
software packages. It can also control many server programs such as Apache, DHCP,
PPP, Sendmail, and FTP. When using this program the system administrator doesn't
have to remember the location of all configuration files and the syntax of each, Webmin
knows the right way.   Webmin is written to support many UNIX operating systems.
Below is the list of supported systems:

Operating System	Supported versions
Sun Solaris	2.5, 2.51, 2.6, 7, 8
Caldera Open Linux eServer	2.3, 3.1
Caldera Open Linux	2.3, 2.4, 2.5
Redhat Linux	4.0, 4.1, 4.2, 5.0, 5.1, 5.2, 6.0, 6.1, 6.2, 7.0
Slackware Linux	3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 4.0, 7.0, 7.1
Debian Linux	1.3, 2.0, 2.1, 2.2
SuSE Linux	5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 6.0-4, 7.0
Corel Linux	1.0-2
TurboLinux	4.0, 6.0
Cobalt Linux	2.2, 5.0
Mandrake Linux	5.3, 6.0, 6.1, 7.0-2
Delix DLD Linux	5.2, 5.3, 6.0
Convectiva Linux	3.0, 4.0-2, 5.0-1, 6.0
MkLinux	2.1, 3
LinuxPPC	2000
Xlinux	1.0
LinuxPL	1.0
Linux from Scratch	2.2
Trustix	1.1
Ute Linux	1.0
FreeBSD	2.1-2, 3.0-5, 4.0, 5.0
OpenBSD	2.5-7
BSDI	3.0-1, 4.0
HP-UX	10.01, 10.10-30, 11
SGI Irix	6.0-5
DEC/Compaq OSF/1	4.0
IBM AIX	4.3

SCO UnixWare	7, 2
SCO OpenServer	5
MacOS Server X	1.0, 1.2

Webmin consists of a web server and a number of Common Gateway Interface (GCI) programs. All GCI programs are written in Perl version 5. You access the program with a browser pointing to the web server address port 10000 (this port can be changed if desired).

The Initial Webmin Screen:
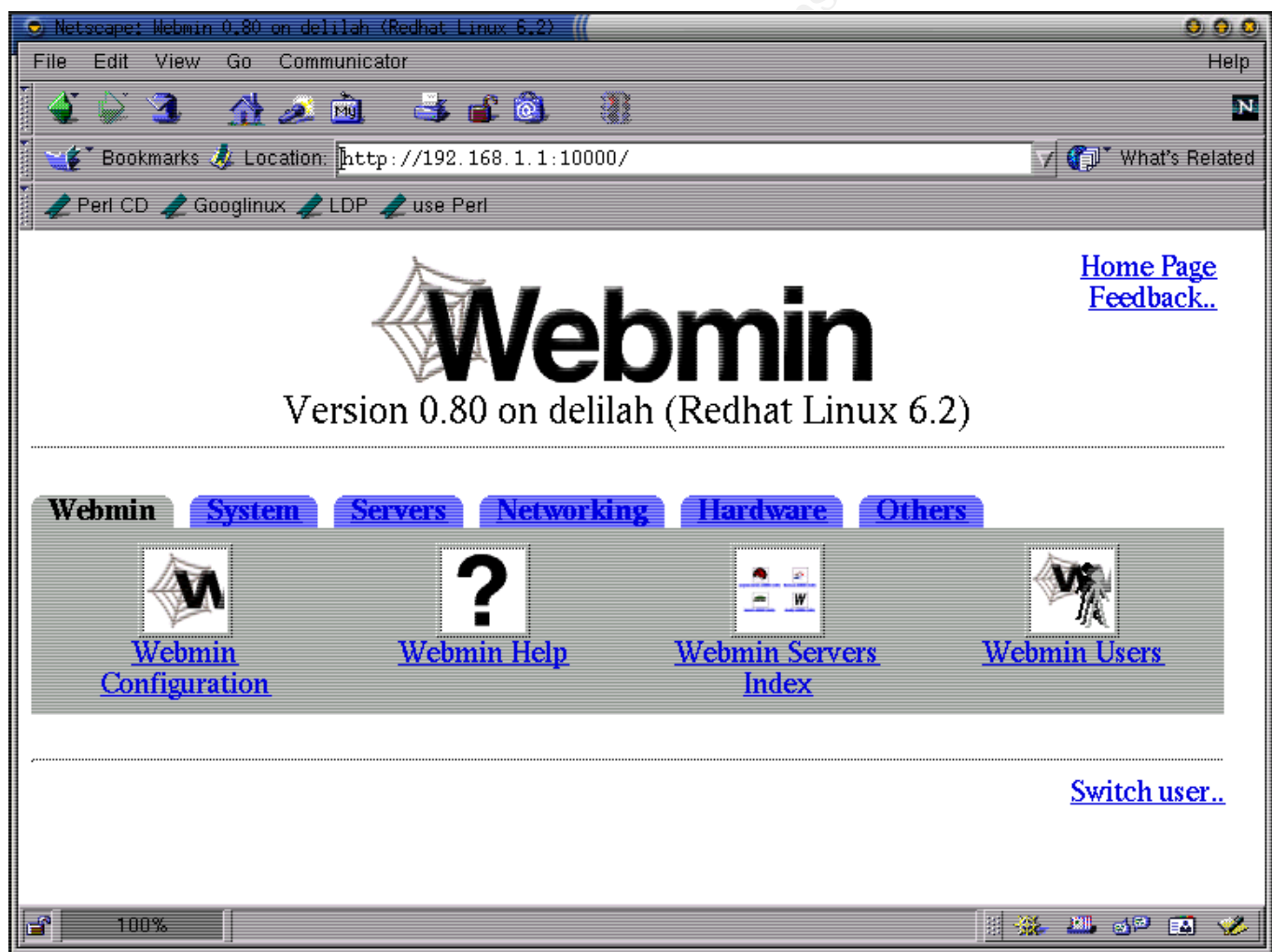
Webmin Modules

It would take too many screens to graphically show all the Webmin functionality so the following table shows each Webmin module and a brief description of its functionality:

Module	Description
Webmin Configuration	Configures settings affecting Webmin's operations
Webmin Help	Searchable index of Webmin's help system
Webmin Servers Index	Locates and lists all Webmin servers on the LAN
Webmin Users	Manages Webmin users and their privileges
Bootup and Shutdown	Controls system startup and shutdown processes
Disk and Network Filesystems	Lists and manipulates locally mounted filesystems
NFS Exports	Add, delete, and edit NFS exported filesystems
Running Processes	Lists detailed information about running processes
Scheduled Cron Jobs	Shows and controls cron jobs
Software Packages	Graphical interface to the RPM system
Users and Groups	Manage users and groups
Apache Webserver	Configures the Apache Webserver
BIND 8 DNS Server	Configures the BIND 8 domain nameserver
DHCP Server	Configures the DHCP server (not the client)
FTP Server	Configures the WU-FTP daemon
Internet Services and Protocols	Manages internet services
Majordomo List Manager	Graphically manages the majordomo listserver
PPP Usernames and Passwords	Controls the PPP server
Samba Windows File Sharing	Manipulates the SAMBA server/client
Sendmail Configuration	Edits the sendmail configuration file
Squid Proxy Server	Configures the Squid proxy/caching server
Linux Bootup Configuration	Edits the LILO configuration file
Network Configuration	Controls NIC and network configuration
Partitions on Local Disks	Adds, edits, and deletes disk partitions
Printer Administration	Manages local and remote printers and queues
System Time	Sets system and hardware clocks
Custom Commands	Creates custom commands to execute from Webmin

| File Manager | Java-based file manager |
| Telnet Login | Java-based telnet applet |

Security Considerations

It is easy to see why a system administration would enjoy working with Webmin. Many complex jobs can be easily performed using this tool. But what threats to security does this tool pose?

1. Get the Latest Version

Security Advisory CSSA-2001-004.0, was issued on January 17, 2001, which stated "On several occasions, webmin creates temporary files insecurely. This can be exploited by a local attacker to overwrite or create arbitrary files and possibly grain root privilege." Webmin issued a new version on January 23rd to fix this problem, version webmin-0.84. Installing this package is a mandatory first step in using the tool.

2. Consider SSL Implementation

Because Webmin uses a standard web server all the client/server vulnerabilities regarding browser issues prevail. For initial login you go to address: http://your.machine.whatever:1000 and the Webmin server presents you with a username and password prompt. The initial setup of the software sets the username to root and the password to your system root password. Your first note of caution on this screen is that all passwords typed at this prompt are passed as plain text between the client and the server. If you are worried about a sniffer between you and your Webmin server you should consider using Secure Socket Layers (SSL) with Webmin. SSL implementation software is not included with the Webmin distribution and requires the Perl Net::SSLeay module and the OpenSSL C libraries. If you install SSL with the Webmin server you must also be sure your browser supports SSL. Also consider the proxy or firewall issues when trying to connect using SSL. You may have to let SSL requests pass through the firewall if not already enabled.

3. Restricting Access by IP Address

Webmin has some built-in tools that help secure the application. You can easily determine which IP addresses can access Webmin by following the configuration tab to IP access. The following screen then appears:

Webmin
Index
Module
Index

IP Access Control

The Webmin server can be configured to deny or allow access only from certain IP addresses using this form. Hostnames (like foo.bar.com) and IP networks (like 10.254.3.0 or 10.254.1.0/255.255.255.128) can also be entered. You should limit access to your server to trusted addresses, especially if it is accessible from the Internet. Otherwise, anyone who guesses your password will have complete control of your system.

Access Control

- ◉ Allow from all addresses
- ◯ Only allow from listed addresses
- ◯ Deny from listed addresses

Save

As you can see the default configuration is to allow all addresses. This should be changed to only allow trusted IP addresses. Be sure to add address 127.0.0.1 for the localhost.
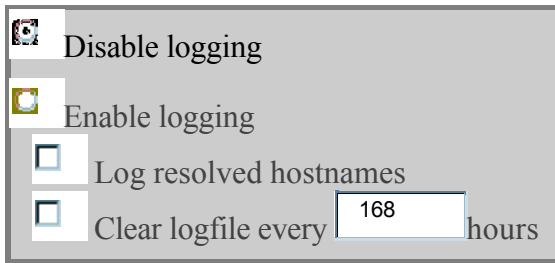
4. Activate Logging

Logging is disabled by default and should be enabled.

Webmin
Index
Module
Index

Logging

Webmin can be configured to write a log of web server hits, in the standard CLF log file format. If logging is enabled, you can also choose whether IP addresses or hostnames are recorded, and how often the log file is cleared. When enabled, logs are written to the file `/var/log/webmin/miniserv.log`.

Web Server Logging

Disable logging

Enable logging

☐ Log resolved hostnames

☐ Clear logfile every [168] hours

[Save]

Summary

Webmin is an excellent tool for Unix system administrators. It makes most routine tasks quick and easy. By following a few simple security precautions you can make the tool secure without compromising functionality.

References

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