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Practical Assignment, Version 1.9 Option 1

## Installing and Securing Kerberos Key Distribution Center Server on HP-UX 11.11

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# 1 Introduction

Our current environment utilizes UNIX systems utilizing Kerberos V5 authentication to a Windows 2000 Active Directory environment. This allowed a relatively painless methodology of increasing security for authentication by removing the passwords from NIS maps, while adding little cost to the infrastructure.

Changes in company infrastructure promote further analysis as to the proper hardware platform for the Kerberos KDC (Key Distribution Center). This analysis must include a security component along with an interoperability component.

The platform we are analyzing is the HP-UX 11i. HP recently released a version of a MIT Kerberos V5 KDC. This document will define a step-by-step procedure for installing, configuring, and securing a HP Kerberos KDC.

## 1.1 Architecture

### 1.1.1 Hardware

For our hardware we are utilizing a HP 3650 workstation with a single RISC process, 2.1 G of RAM and two 18 GB internal hard disk. Systems backups are an incremental dump to a 10 M tape drive

### 1.1.2 Software

The system software is HP-UX 11.11, September 2002 release. The Kerberos KDC software is based on MIT's Systems 5 software. The SSH and Basilica are both Hp's version.

### 1.1.3 Network Environment

The assumption is that the Kerberos KDC is on a company wide Wan. The network has a variety of routers and switches with access from the outside only through a firewall.

During the install, the server is connected to an internal network. The Kerberos KDC is not functional without network access.

## 1.2 Controls Review

### 1.2.1 Physical Security

The master KDC for each domain will be in a Class A computer room. The Master KDCs for each realm are the only systems that are allowed administration updates.

The class A computer rooms have very limited access. Only mainframe and server administrators with a valid hardware maintenance need are allowed access to the class A compute room. Access is picture ID card controlled with a scanner at the gate.

Fire safety for the systems is provided by Halogen Fire Suppression system. The fire detection alarms detect the presence of fire, sound an alarm, and trigger the halogen system. The halogen system damps down the fire by the replacement of oxygen with halogen.

Class A computer rooms are very tightly monitored for proper cooling. All equipment is on a raised floor with power and wiring running underneath the systems. The class A computer room can stand extremely high wind velocities.

This class A computer room has a disaster recovery Class A computer room in another building. If a backup server is provided it is placed in the other Class A computer room. If not, the tape backups are placed in the other class A room.

### 1.2.2 Risk Analysis

The Kerberos KDC is a very high-risk system. This system contains all the names and passwords for your Kerberos realm. Failover is to a Slave KDC, so the users will still be able to login if the Master KDC. But if hacked all user ids are now available.

For this reason this is a single application system. It is only a Kerberos KDC. It handles key distribution and authentication and that is all. The only logins that need to be allowed onto the system are the system administrators and the Kerberos administrators.

## 2 Step-by-Step

### 2.1 Operating System

The HP operating system is installed from either HP distributed media or from a HP-UX Ignite Server. In our environment the servers are installed from CDROM to meet the unique needs of the server environments. So, the HP-UX 11i base operating system disk 1 of 2 is placed in the CDROM drive.

The HP-UX 11i installation disk group the filesets into "operating environment" bundles. The bundle for the base Operating system is "HP-UX 11i MTOE", a 64 bit minimal technical operating environment.

#### 2.1.1. Installation - Step-by-Step

When booting the system "hit any key", at the prompt run ">sea" to find your cdrom, then boot the path or path number. On these systems boot P0, which is the SCSI 2.0 device. When it asks to "Interact with the IPL" answer N. The system then proceeds to the first install screen questions the language, enter 26 for English.

The next screen is a "Welcome to the HP-UX Installation".

Select the first option [Install HP-UX] and return.

Next is "User Interface and Media Options"

Select "Media with Network Enabled"

Select "Guided"

*It is quicker to configure the system with Network enabled then at the end of the Media enabled installation without networking. The Guided is adequate since our partitioning is not unique.*

Network Configuration

The network configuration options required the installer to be prepared with the system hostname, IP, gateway, and subnet.

Install HP-UX Wizard: Select an Overall System Configuration

Select HP-UX B.11.11

Install HP-UX Wizard: Select a System Environment:

Select HP-UX 11i MTOE – 64 bit

*The Minimal Technical Operating Environment includes the network item. To install the Base Operating system, additional software would be needed; neither CDE nor Xwindows is included in the Base Operating system install. If the system supports 64 bit, that is the options given. If it is an older system than a 32 bit option for each is also given.*

Install HP-UX Wizard: Select a Root disk  
Select the highlighted disk. In this Case it is a HP18g.2 10/0/15/1.5.0

Install HP-UX Wizard; specify the amount of Root Swap  
Hit return, so root swap is now 4096 while physical memory is 2048.

Install HP-UX Wizard: Select a File System Type  
Select the default Logical Volume Manager (Manager) with VxFs

Install HP-UX Wizard: Specify Root disk  
Number available 2, number of disk 1  
Use Striping <N>

Install HP-UX Wizard: Select Language  
Yes, select English C  
*If you utilized set\_NULL\_Locale the Language variable will return NULL instead of English.*

Install HP-UX Wizard: Select Additional Software  
Tab, Tab, return to accept  
*Looking at All software installs. They cannot be deselected due to dependencies. They are:*  
*Bundle 11i required patch Bundle Feb 2002*  
*Base VxVM Required due to volume manager selection*  
*Feature 11-11 Feature enabled for HP-UX 11i Sept 2002*  
*FDDI-00*  
*Fiber-Channel-00*  
*GigEth-00*  
*GigEth-01*  
*HP-UX Base Aux*  
*HW Enable 11i-Hardware Enable patch for HP-UX11i for Sept 02*  
*Online Diagnostic: HP-UX 11.11. Support*  
*Raid-00 PCI Raid*  
*The only exception is the General Patches, they can be deselected.*

Install HP-UX Wizard: Preinstall Disk Info  
Tab, Tab, next

Install HP-UX Wizard: System Summary  
Tab, Tab, Return

When the system responds to install cdrom 2, swap Install cdrom 1 for cdrom 2.

The first disk on the server is now the root disk. Appendix A shows step-by-step directions for mirroring disk 1 to disk 2 with 2-18 gig disks. I will then mirror disk1 to disk2. This allows a bootable disk with my most recent updates for the KDC.

Note, if we did a minimal install we would not have our Xwindows and CDE system. We are leaving those on the system for ease of use for the Kerberos administrators. The remote Kerberos administration tool utilizes a GUI interface.

## 2.1.2 Partitions

There are many methodologies for determining the disk partitioning. Root requires enough space for the base operating system plus updates. Var is frequently setup as a stand alone partition. This way if it grows past its bounds due to excessive logging or poor log maintenance it will not take down your system by filling root. If you want to save your core files, you need root to be twice the size of memory.

The standard partitioning for the servers is the same across all applications. Disk1 is a dedicated root partition. This allows for a consistent installation on any system with a root disk greater than 4 Gig.

The Standard partitions with the Guided installation are listed below. If a different partition table is preferred, an advanced installation is recommended so the partitions may be modified at installation. Some of the 18Gig disk is not portioned, but it can be as needed at a later date.

Filesystem	kbytes	used	avail	%used	Mounted on
/dev/vg00/lvol3	204800	75776	128040	37%	/
/dev/vg00/lvol1	295024	27680	237840	10%	/stand
/dev/vg00/lvol8	4706304	145368	4525856	3%	/var
/dev/vg00/lvol7	1736704	1137896	594136	66%	/usr
/dev/vg00/lvol4	204800	2416	200872	1%	/tmp
/dev/vg00/lvol6	839680	538462	298904	64%	/opt
/dev/vg00/lvol5	20480	2280	18072	11%	/home

## 2.1.3 Removal of any unnecessary Software

**NFS** has had many security issues. All of the NFS filesets can be removed except for NFS-CORE NFS-KRN and NFS-SHLIBS.

Run swremove interactively: `swremove -i NFS`

```
# swlist -l product | grep NFS
```

```
NFS          B.11.11     ONC/NFS; Network-File System, Information Services ,Utilities
```

```
Nothing to remove, running swremove -l NFS results in dependency error s from the NFS-CORE
```

Also remove `/etc/auto_home`, `/etc/auto_master`, `autopush`, `/etc/dfs/dfstab`. Check for any other `/etc/auto*` files, frequently there are sit specific files called from the master. NFS will not be run on this server.

```
# more /etc/auto_parms.log
Jun 21 07:18:26: DHCP is disabled for: lan0
# ls -l /etc/auto
/etc/auto not found
# ls -l /etc/aut*
-rw-r--r-- 1 root  root    49 Jun 21 09:08 /etc/auto_master
-rw-r--r-- 1 root  root    44 Jun 21 09:18 /etc/auto_parms.log
# rm /etc/auto_master
# cat /etc/dfs/dfstab
```

```
cat: Cannot open /etc/dfs/dfstab: No such file or directory
```

```
#
```

There are a number of other **startup scripts** that may be removed from the system. They are unnecessary at best and a potential security risk.

In startup directory /sbin/rc2.d remove the following Startups:

```
S006hpfcc          K100dtlogin.rc
S30ptydaemon      K200tpc.rc
S370named         K900nfs.serve
S400 nfs.core
S406nisplus.server
S408nis plus.client
S410 nis.server
S420nis.client
S430nfs.client
S440comsec
S490mrouted
S510gated
S522ppp
S530rwhod
S540sendmail
S560Snmpmaster
S565SnmpHPunixh
S565SnmpMib2
S565SnmpTrpDst
S570dce
S590Rpcd
S600iforls
S620xf
S630vt
S710hparray
S7201p
S740supportinfo
S770audio
S780slsd
S870swagentd
S900hpfccms
```

```

# ls S4*
S400nfs.core      S410nis.server   S440comsec
S406nisplus.server S420nis.client   S462maclan
S408nisplus.client S430nfs.client   S490mrouted
# pwd
/sbin/rc2.d
# mv S462maclan temp
# rm S4*
# mv temp S462mclan
# ls S5*
S500inetd      S525rarpd      S550ddfa      S565SnmpMib2  S590Rpcd
S510gated      S530rwhod      S560SnmpMaster S565SnmpTrpDst
S520rdpd       S535inetsvcs   S565OspfMib   S570dce
S522ppp        S540sendmail   S565SnmpHpunix S576SnmpFddi4
# rm S510*
# rm S522*
# rm S530*
# rm S540*
# rm S560*
# rm S565*
# rm S570
rm: S570 non-existent
# rm S590
.... Continue removal till through above list.

```

Remove the software-programming environment, start swremove interactively and unselect **ProgSupport.C-INC**. This fileset is necessary for kernel rebuilds, with its removal a kernel recreation is not possible.

```

Swremove -I CPS Perl5 ProgSupport SourceControl Jul-lib \
KernDevKit Networking.NET-PRG InternetSrvcs.INETSVCS-INC \
Networking.LAN-PRG

```

example: swremove -I ProgSupport.C-INC  
 Watch for dependencies, to remove ProgSupport.C, it was necessary to remove GraphisSbaseDK. If you can't resolve dependencies, may want to unselect enforce dependencies under options for certain packages.

Many of the **serial data communication** products may be removed  
 Swremove UUCP SystemComm Terminal Mngr NonHP-Terminfo KeyShell \
 Curses-Color

Remove the **Mail utility** since this is not a system for reading or sending mail and it is frequently a security hole: Swremove Mail Utilities

```
swlist -l product | grep Mail
MailUtilities      B.11.11      User mail agents and related tools
# swremove MailUtilities
```

```
===== 06/24/03 07:39:24 EDT BEGIN swremove SESSION
(non-interactive) (jobid=sic76048.fsic.ford.com-0012)
```

```
* Session started for user "root@sic76048.fsic.ford.com".
```

```
* Beginning Selection
```

```
* Target connection succeeded for "sic76048.fsic.ford.com:/".
```

```
* Software selections:
```

```
MailUtilities.MAIL-ENG-A-MAN,l=/,r=B.11.11,a=HP-
UX_B.11.11_32/64,v=HP,fr=B.11.11,fa=HP-UX_B.11.11_32/64
```

## 2.2 File Permissions

Remove unneeded **Set-ID** Programs.

Many programs have Set-ID programs there are not needed. Most servers do not have end users running applications, if so they are not needed.

To obtain a list of all files with the set-uid or set-gid bit execute

```
# find / -perm -4000 -o -perm -2000 -print
/etc/wall /etc/sysdef /etc/lanscan /usr/bin/iostat /usr/bin/netstat /usr/bin/vmstat
/usr/bin/ipcs /usr/bin/top /usr/bin/uptime /usr/bin/w /usr/bin/strdb /usr/bin/X11/xfst
/usr/bin/elm /usr/bin/stmkfont /usr/sbin/wall /usr/sbin/lanscan /usr/sbin/sysdef
/usr/sbin/fs/vxfs/diskusg /usr/sbin/fs/hfs/diskusg /usr/sbin/rmmail
/usr/contrib/bin/X11/xload/usr/dt/bin/dtmail /usr/dt/bin/dtmailpr etc
# ls -l /usr/bin/w
-r-xr-sr-x 2 bin sys 16384 Nov 14 2000 /usr/bin/w
# So remove the set-uid and set-gid and add the bit back to the files that require it.

# find / -perm -4000 -type f -exec chmod u-s {} \;
# find / -perm -2000 -type f -exec chmod g-s {} \;1
ls # -l /usr/bin/w
-r-xr-xr-x 2 bin sys 16384 Nov 14 2000 /usr/bin/w
# ls -l /usr/bin/su
-r-xr-xr-x 1 root bin 24576 Nov 14 2000 /usr/bin/su

# chmod u+s /usr/bin/su
# chmod u+s /usr/bin/passwd
# ls -l /usr/bin/su
-r-sr-xr-x 1 root bin 24576 Nov 14 2000
```

---

<sup>1</sup> Pipkin, page 270

## 2.3 Account Security

### 2.3.1 Remove unused system accounts.

This can be a potential login for a hacker. Default users could include uucp,lp, nuucp, hpdb,www, and daemon. Default groups can include lp, nuucp, and daemon.

Utilize SAM to cleanly remove the accounts or edit /etc/passwd and run pwconv if it is a trusted host or if the shadow password package is installed.

### 2.3.2 Remove unused user accounts.

Utilize SAM to remove the unused user accounts. The only users that will login to this server is a system administrator or a Kerberos administrator. No end user will login to this server.

### 2.3.3 Disable pseudo-accounts

They should be configured so no user can gain access with the account, so disable them. The NP in the password field guarantees no password will HASH fro login. They should also have an invalid shell program and invalid home directory. This will disable remote connections.

Only HP the needed pseudo-accounts are: bin, sys, and adm

```
Bin:*:2:2: NP:/bin/false:/dev/null
```

```
Sys:*:2:2:NP:/bin/false:/dev/null
```

```
Adm:*:2:2:NP:/bin/false:/dev/null2
```

### 2.3.4 Root's Home

Move root's home from root and build a new home directory, this will prevent root accidentally placing files in the root directory.

```
Mkdir /root
```

```
Chown root:root /root
```

```
Chmod 700 /root
```

```
Mv /.profile /root
```

```
Pwconv(Only needed if in trusted mode)
```

```
# cat /etc/passwd
root:qqISWA3/aNuRY:0:3::/root:/sbin/sh
bin:*:2:2:NO LOGIN:/usr/bin:/sbin/sh
sys:*:3:3:NO LOGIN:/:
adm:*:4:4:NO LOGIN:/var/adm:/sbin/sh
nuucp:*:11:11::/var/spool/uucppublic:/usr/lbin/uucp/uucico
nobody:*:-2:-2:/:
webadmin:*:40:1::/usr/obam/server/nologindir:/usr/bin/false
user1:NP:101:20:,,,:/home/user1:/usr/bin/sh
user2:7NP:,,,:/home/user2:/usr/bin/sh
user3:8qjllROWJ5BCU:103:20:,,,:/home/user3:/usr/bin/sh
+*:-2:-2:/:
#
```

---

<sup>2</sup> Pipkin, Page 274

## 2.4 System Access

### 2.4.1 Console Root Login

Restrict root login to the console. So the entry in `/etc/securetty` place console, and set the permissions

```
Echo console > /etc/securetty  
chown bin:bin /etc/securetty  
Chmod 400 /etc/securetty
```

### 2.4.2 Hosts.equiv and .rhost

Remove `hosts.equiv` and `rhosts`. No system is trusted enough to be allowed access without a password. In our Kerberos environment if the user already has a credential from a previous login, no password is required after the initial authentication.

## 2.5 Internet Services

As a Kerberos server only the administrators will be logging onto the system. They will utilize the local password file for their uid, gid, etc, but NP will be in place of their password. They will utilize their Kerberos password stored in the KDC database. They must do a kerberized login as themselves from a remote location or they may login as root from the console.

### 2.5.1 Cleanup Inetd.conf

Remove all unnecessary entries. For the server only we will just retain the kerberized SSH. The other kerberized services are secure, but for the KDC we want to minimize access point. Utilizing kerberized SSH provides both authentication security through Kerberos and encryption.

Run either `"kill -HUP #inetd"` on the `inetd` service or reboot the system. This is necessary for `inetd.conf` to be reread.

### 2.5.2 Configure Pam.conf

Remove all unnecessary entries. In our scenario, end user authentication will only be through the Kerberos module. The user will still need to be in `/etc/passwd` for authorization, the user's uid/gid is in `/etc/passwd`, but no authentications will be done through the password file. All user passwords will be NP.

The exception is root. Root must retain a local password on the system for system administration. The other negative feature of root in a Kerberos KDC is root is then the effectively the same login across all systems within the Kerberos Realm.

With sufficient on the Pam-Kerberos module , the Kerberos login will always be tried first. If it fails it will fall through to the standard Pam-unix module. If it succeeds it will be sufficient with no other authentication required.

The default pam.conf authentication sections of pam.conf is below:

```
# vi /etc/pam.conf
# PAM configuration
# Authentication management
#
login  auth required      /usr/lib/security/libpam_unix.1
su     auth required      /usr/lib/security/libpam_unix.1
dtlogin auth required      /usr/lib/security/libpam_unix.1
dtaction auth required    /usr/lib/security/libpam_unix.1
ftp    auth required      /usr/lib/security/libpam_unix.1
OTHER  auth required      /usr/lib/security/libpam_unix.1
#
```

Note that the standard pam.conf utilized the standard pam\_unix module, which utilizes passwd, NIS, or NIS+ for UNIX authentication. OTHER is also an available access utilizing standard UNIX authentication.

With our new pam.conf authentication module below. Rlogin and ftp have been removed since we have a kerberized SSH on the system. Login and dtlogin are still available in pam.conf for console logins.

The libpam\_krb5 module is listed as sufficient so access to the system will attempt a kerberized authentication, if this fails it will fall through to the required UNIX login. The backup UNIX login is for system accounts that cannot be kerberized. Some local system accounts cannot be placed in the Kerberos KDC.

...

Pam.conf auth section

```
login      auth sufficient /usr/lib/security/libpam_krb5.1 forwardable renewable=7d krb_prompt
login      auth required  /usr/lib/security/libpam_unix.1 use_first_pass
#
dtlogin    auth sufficient /usr/lib/security/libpam_krb5.1 forwardable renewable=7d krb_prompt
dtlogin    auth required  /usr/lib/security/libpam_unix.1 use_first_pass
#
dtsession  auth sufficient /usr/lib/security/libpam_krb5.1 forwardable renewable=7d
krb_prompt
dtsession  auth required  /usr/lib/security/libpam_unix.1 use_first_pass
#
su         auth sufficient /usr/lib/security/libpam_krb5.1 forwardable renewable=7d krb_prompt
su         auth required  /usr/lib/security/libpam_unix.1 use_first_pass
#
ssh       auth sufficient /usr/lib/security/libpam_krb5.1 forwardable renewable=7d krb_prompt
ssh       auth required  /usr/lib/security/libpam_unix.1 use_first_pass
#
```

## Pam\_updb.conf

A rather unique Hp configuration file. This file says to ignore the particular user for that module. This works great when you have a user, such as root, that cannot be in the Kerberos KDC and must stay local on the system. The pam\_updb module allows root to ignore the Kerberos authentication module and drop to the next authentication module, the pam\_unix module, which will rely on /etc/passwd.

## 2.6 Miscellaneous Daemons

### 2.6.1 Disable SNMP daemons

Due to the potential of a hacker accessing system information through SNMP, SNMP(Simple Network Management Protocol) is a potential hole.

On HP-UX many of the filesets are dependent on SNMP, therefore you can only disable the service, not remove it.

```
In /etc/rc.config.d/SnmpMaster
SNMP_HPUNIX_START=0
IN /etc/rc.clonfi.d/SnmpMaster
SNMP_MASTER_START=0
In /etc/rc.config.d/SnmpMib2
SNMP_MIB2_START=0
In /etc/rc.config.d/SnmpTrpDst
SNMP_TRAPDEST_START=03
```

### 2.6.2 Disable swagentd Daemon

The swagentd script does need to run as part of the boot-up start sequence. When it is run from S120swconfig it will complete any cleanup work from an install which required a reboot, such as remove the files listed in /var/adm/sw/cleanupfile.

But the startup file, /etc/rc2.d/S870 swagentd should be removed to keep the daemon from running.<sup>4</sup>

### 2.6.3 Disable Password and group caching daemon.

HP\_UX had introduced a password and group-caching daemon, pwgrd, to improve the performance of accessing user and group IDS. It utilized a UNIX domain socket for client request, the daemons should be disabled. Edit the following line in the file /etc/rc.config.d/pwgr: PWGR=0

```
The sockets used by the password and group-caching daemon should be
removed
Rm /var/spool/pwgr/*
Rm /var/spool/sockets/pwgr/*5
```

---

<sup>3</sup> Pipkin, Page 273

<sup>4</sup> Pipkin, Page 274

## 2.6.4 Disable pty Daemon

The ptydaemon is a carry-over from the proprietary networking days at HP. It supports vt and dscopy commands. Vt is for a MAC level terminal connection and dscopy is no longer supported. So change PTYDAEMON\_START=0<sup>6</sup>

## 2.6.5 Disable RPC services

RPC services are the basis for NIS and NFS. On our Kerberos KDC server there is no reason to run either NIS or NFS. ON HP-UX 11i rpcbind provide the RPC services. Rpcbnd is started from the nfs.core script. Setting their permission to 0 will assure no accidental startups.

```
Chmod - /sbin/rc1.d/K600nfs.core
Chmod 0 /sbin/rc2.d/S400nfs.core
Chmod 0 /usr/sbin/rpcbnd
```

## 2.7 Log files

The majority of the log files are in the /var/adm directory. Log files for a specific product are stored in /var/adm/\$product.

Any errors from the installs will be in /var/adm/sw/swagent.log. Verify that all installations went smoothly.

The btmp logfile contains bad login attempts. The login process, rather than syslogd writes to the btmp file. Only root can read and write it. The bmp file contains two entries for every bad login attempt(327,wong)

The /var/adm/sulog log file records all successful and unsuccessful use of su

The syslog daemon,syslogd accepts messages from programs and determines where to log the informations based on syslog.conf.

```
cat /etc/syslog.conf
# @(#)B.11.11_LR
#
# syslogd configuration file.
#
# See syslogd(1M) for information about the format of this file.
#
mail.debug          /var/adm/syslog/mail.log
*.info;mail.none   /var/adm/syslog/syslog.log
*.alert            /dev/console
*.alert            root
*.emerg            *
#
```

---

<sup>5</sup> Pipkin, Page 276

<sup>6</sup> Pipkin, Page 274

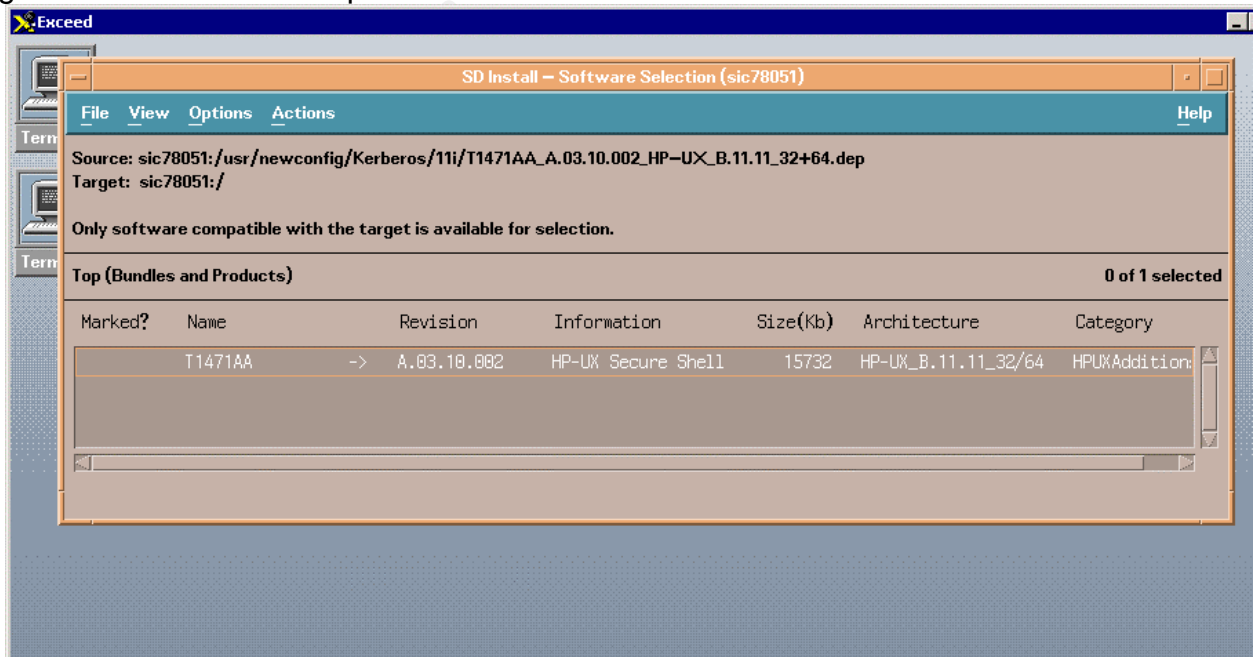
The system logger, syslog, records kernel, system, and application log messages. It also will accept messages from other systems on the network. This feature should be disabled so that other systems cannot utilize allocated resources. Change syslogd startups to include the `-D` option to avoid this, `/usr/bin/syslogd -DN`

Non-privilege users are not allowed to change the ownership of files. HP-UX restricts the access to changing ownership through the privileged group mechanism. By default the "CHOWN" privilege is a global privilege and applies to all groups. The file `/etc/privgroup` should be created with permissions set at 400 and containing `-n`. This will disable any privileged group<sup>7</sup>.

More verbage can be associated with the pam.conf logging. Simply add `In /etc/pam_debug`, put "1" through "4" as the only character in the file. "1" for basic logging, "4" for extensive verbage. Add `"debug.* /var/adm/messages"` to `/etc/syslog.conf`, and restart syslogd. Once you've done that, all PAM logins will be generating traces into syslog

## 2.8 SSH

HP-SSH is Open SSH Secure Shell. HP made it available in their Sept 2002 release. This is a compiled, supported version with no other packages required. It provides a `ssh_keygen` for manually generating keys. It also can utilize KerberosV5 authentication, utilizing the KDC for the user's password.



<sup>7</sup> Pipkin, Page 276:

```
# hostname
sic78051
# ssh sic78051
The authenticity of host 'host (11.11.78.51)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is 0e:e9:04:ce:a6:33:55:ae:46:66:4d:24:af:1a:90:c8.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'sic78051' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
root@sic78051's password:
Last login: Sun Jun 22 17:58:04 2003 from sic78051
(c)Copyright 1983-2000 Hewlett-Packard Co., All Rights Reserved.
Value of TERM has been set to "dtterm".
WARNING: YOU ARE SUPERUSER !
# ssh sic76048
```

## 2.9 Security Patches

Check the vendor patch list. Only apply the patches necessary for your hardware or software. The Support Plus CD contains the General Release patches. This is the accumulation of the patches that have been released since the last release. Mount the support plus CD and use swinstall.

One advantage of patches versus the code as part of the images is the ability to remove the patches. Rollback copies of the patch files are saved in /var/adm/sw/save. Once you are satisfied with the patch you can commit the patches or patches with swmodify -x patch\_commit=true '\*.\*'. Once they are committed they are no longer removable with swremove..

If you have a good Perl installation and want a complete security patch check run the patch check script available for HP-UX. "security\_patch\_check: must have access to a catalog of patches. To download the patch catalog from HP security\_patch\_check -r ( Once security\_patch\_check has access to a security patch catalog, it will create a list of the patches, which are applicable to your file system and not install.

Appendix B has a trace from running security\_patch\_check. Some of the patches are not on the system, due to the fact that we already removed the service. With the application of any kernel patch, communications service, DCE or Kerberos file your Kerberos test matrix should be rerun

The latest security patches are available from <ftp://ftp.itrc.hp.com/hp-ux> patches. To track known the know vulnerabilities and solutions use the HP Security Archive on the IT Resource Center Web site.

## 2.10 Convert to a trusted system

This implements "C2" level security. This includes password shadowing and system auditing. Run:

```
/usr/sbin/tsconvert  
password root
```

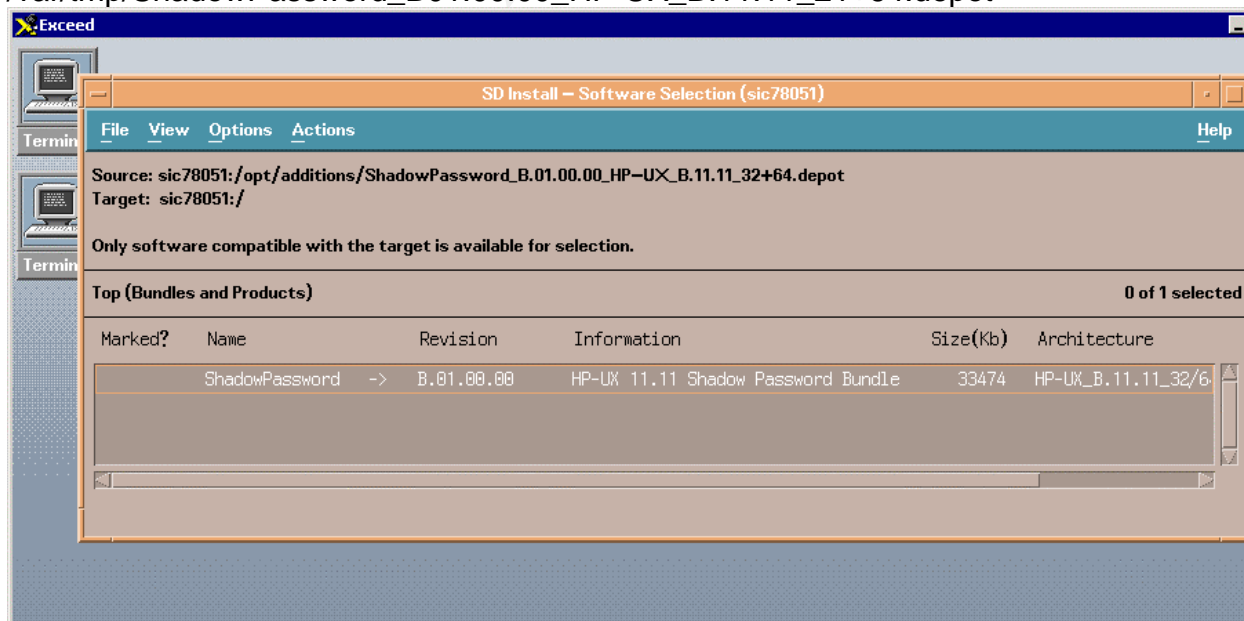
When a trusted system is implemented, the passwords are removed from /etc/passwd and placed in a password shadow file. This file is readable only by root.

Other pluses of the trusted systems are:

- Auditing
- Terminal restrictions
- Serial port restrictions
- Access time restrictions
- Password generation
- Password aging

One of the negatives of the trusted systems is the login restrictions. If you fail to login as root 3 x, due to a bad password, the administrator is now locked out of the system as toot. Recovery must be done by booting to single user mode.

If the system cannot be converted to a trusted system, the administrator should at minimal install HP's shadow password package, this will pull the passwd from /etc/passwd.. To install this package swinstall -s /var/tmp/ShadowPassword\_B01.00.00\_HP-UX\_B.11.11\_21+64.depot



## 2.11 System Hardening Tool - Bastille

HP-UX Bastille is a security hardening/lockdown tool. It provides customized lockdown on ad system by systems. Hp is participating with the open source community by providing HP-UX Bastille.

HP-UX Bastille configures daemons and system setting to increase security, turns off unneeded services, creates chroot jails, configures Security PatchCheck to run automatically, configures an IPFilter-based firewall. The "revert features" returns the security configuration to the state before Bastille was run.

Bastille can be ran interactively through the user interface as seen in Appendix C. It performs the actions in can perform and produces a "to do" list of the manual steps that are needed.

This configuration can be saved to be used non-interactively on other systems.

Before installing Bastille you must have a good version of Perl. The HP package of Bastille, B6849AA version 2.01, requires Perl 5.6.1 e or higher. It is also available for download from HP's software depot, [www.software.hp.com](http://www.software.hp.com). Verify your current version with Perl -v.

When running Bastille, my configuration is "no" for "running the security patch check" . We do not allow automated scripts through the firewall. Patch check will be manually ran, after downloading the most recent catalogue file to another systems. Also, the configuration does not disable the Xwindows ability, since the system administrator may have to login through his/her portable with Exceeds.

```
# swlist -l product | grep Sec
```

```
Bastille          B.02.00.05  HP-UX Security Hardening Tool
SecPatchChk      B.01.01    HP-UX Security Check Tools
```

```
# /opt/sec_mgmt/bastille/bin/bastille
```

```
/opt/sec_mgmt/bastille/bin/bastille
```

Using Tk user interface module.

Only displaying questions relevant to the current configuration.

Could not open config: /etc/opt/sec\_mgmt/bastille/config, defaults used.

Entering Critical Code Execution.

Bastille has disabled keyboard interrupts.

Bastille is now locking down your system in accordance with your answers in the "config" file. Please be patient as some modules may take a number of minutes, depending on the speed of your machine.

Executing File Permissions Specific Configuration

Executing Account Security Specific Configuration

Executing Inetd Specific Configuration

Executing Daemon Specific Configuration

Executing Sendmail Specific Configuration

Executing DNS Specific Configuration

Executing FTP Specific Configuration

Executing HP-UX Specific Configuration

Executing HP-UX's Security Patch Check Configuration

Please check

/var/opt/sec\_mgmt/bastille/TODO.txt

for further instructions on how to secure yoursystem

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## 2.12 Kerberos Key Distribution Center

### 2.12.1 Configure NTP

The Network Time Protocol(NTP) package is bundled with HP\_UX. The xntpd daemon is responsible for synchronization of time. The daemon utilized the configuration file /etc/ntp.conf

NTP keeps track of any drift in the local systems clock and synchronized itself. This is necessary for Kerberos, since the packets have a maximum of 5 minutes skew allowed to avoid spoofing.

Check that xntpd is running and that /etc/ntp.conf points to a local router/switch. It then syncs up with the primary DNS server.

()Copyright 1983-1997 Hewlett-Packard Co., All Rights Reserved.

```
# ps -elf | grep ntp
41 S  root 1000  1 0 120 20      48d5b500 95 400003ffffff0000 Jun 18 ?    0:12
/usr/sbin/xntpd

# cat /etc/ntp.conf
server sic.example.com
```

### 2.12.2 Installation

The Kerberos server installation is a stand HP-UX 11.11 package, and can be installed with swinstall. All four Kerberos packages must be installed including the Kerberos client package.

They are:

KRB-Support	B.11.11	Kerberos Support for HP-UX and DCE
KRB5-Client	B.11.11	Kerberos V5 Client Version 1.0
KRB5-Server	B.11.11.02	Kerberos Server Daemons Version 2.0
KRB5-Srv-Admin	B.11.11.02	Kerberos V5 Server Admin Utilities Version 2.0

### 2.1.3 Configure with krbsetup

Hp now provides its own configuration script.

To configure the master server you must have the following information:

```
Realm name =      ?? (KERBEROS.COM)
DNS domain name = ?? (central.com)
Master KDC  =      ?? (This server.central.com)
Admin principal =  kws/admin
```

The server must have its own fully qualified domain name in /etc/hosts.

The Security Server files that require Configuration are:

Krb.conf: Describes the default realm of the primary server and the tools of each server for that realm.

Krb.realms: provides a map for the domain name to the realm name

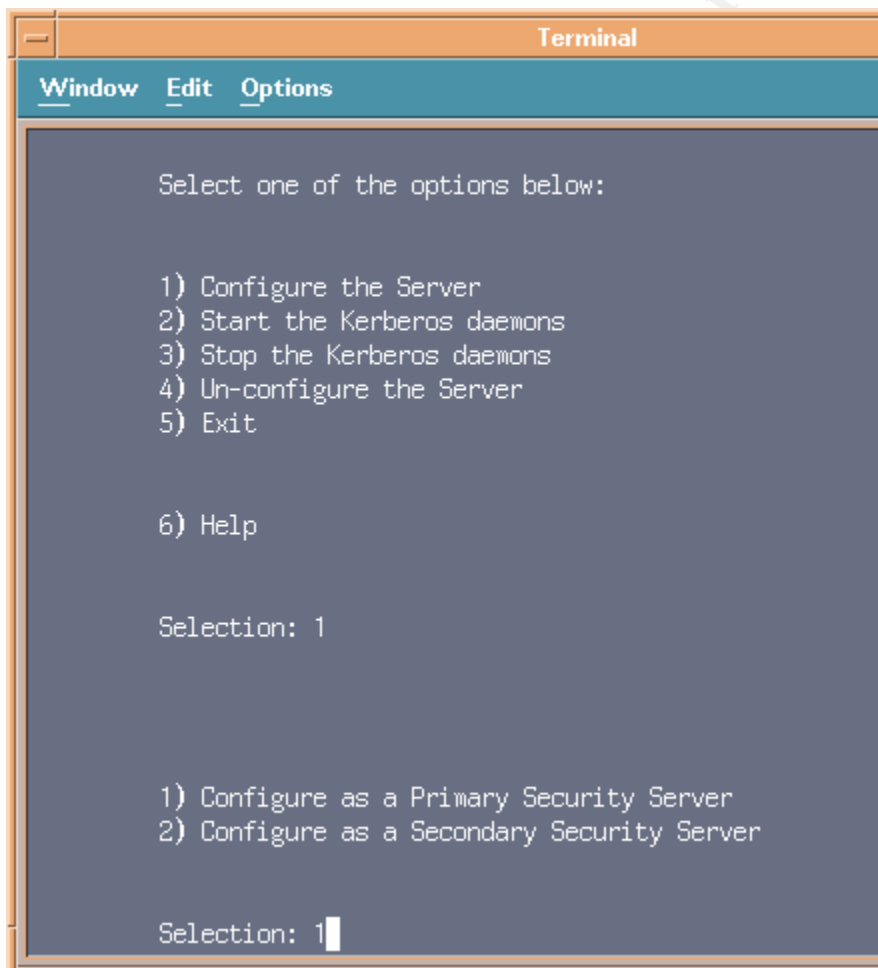
Admin\_acl\_file: Controls the administrative permissions for administrators

Password.policy Controls password policy for the entire secure network

Kpropd.ini: Contain the propagation information.

A tool name krbsetup has been provided by HP to auto configure the Kerberos Server. Using this tool you can configure, unconfigure, start, and stop the Kerberos Key Distribution Center(KDC) and the kadmind daemons. This tool is ran from /opt/krb5/sbin..

Krbsetup will create your krb.conf and krb.realms files and placed then in the /opt/krb5 directory. This tool allow you to specify whether the Kerberos server is a Primary or secondary server, customize your realm name, allows the creation of a stash file, and allows you to specify the encryption type.



```
Terminal
Window Edit Options

Select one of the options below:

1) Configure the Server
2) Start the Kerberos daemons
3) Stop the Kerberos daemons
4) Un-configure the Server
5) Exit

6) Help

Selection: 1

1) Configure as a Primary Security Server
2) Configure as a Secondary Security Server

Selection: 1
```

```

# cd /etc/rc.config.d
#
# cat krbsrv
#!/sbin/sh -p
#       The Kerberos server maintains this file
#       to reflect the current Kerberos configuration of this system.
# Config Flags for Kerberos Server
# KDC == 1 Indicates that the kdc has to be started
# ADMD == 1 Indicates that the kadmind has to be started
KDC=1
ADMD=1
#

```

The Kerberos daemons may be started with `/sbin/init.d/krbsrv start` or by typing `/opt/krb5/sbin/kdc` and `/opt/krb5/sbin/kadmind`. The configurations script has placed a Kerberos startup script in `/etc/rc.config.d` so Kerberos restarts at boot up.

```

ls -l *kr*
lrwxr-xr-x  1 bin      bin          19 May 21 18:54 S395krbsrv -> /sbin/init.d/krbsrv
# pwd
/sbin/rc2.d
#

```

### 2.13.3 Manual Configuration

Looking at the files after running `krbsetup`, it configured the system cleanly. This is a walk through as to what the configuration was, skip over if this is unnecessary informations, since `krbsetup` already configured cleanly.

`Krb.conf` defines the realm and the Master KDC; while `krb.realm` associates the DNS domain to a Kerberos Realm.

```
# cd /opt/krb
```

```

# cat krb.conf
KERBEROS.COM
KERBEROS.COM sic78051.central.com admin server

```

```

# cat krb.realms
Central.com KERBEROS.COM

```

`Krbsetup` adds the Kerberos services to the `/etc/services` files. These entry allows client application to establish socket connections to the KDC.

## # grep Ker /etc/services

```
.
klogin    543/tcp          # Kerberos rlogin -kfall
kshell    544/tcp krcmd        # Kerberos remote shell -kfall
ekshell   545/tcp krcmd        # Kerberos encrypted remote shell -kfall
krbupdate 760/tcp kreg         # Kerberos registration -kfall
kpasswd   761/tcp kpwd         # Kerberos "passwd" -kfall
eklogin   2105/tcp         # Kerberos encrypted rlogin -kfall
# HP Kerberos ADDITIONS START HERE
kerberos5 88/udp kdc         # Kerberos authentication
kerberos5 88/tcp kdc         # Kerberos authentication
kerberos-adm 749/tcp kerberos_admin # Kerberos admin/changepw
kerberos-cpw 751/tcp kerberos_master # Kerberos changepw
krb5_prop 754/tcp          # Kerberos slave propagation
# HP Kerberos ADDITIONS END HERE
#
```

The four basic tasks after the configuration file are setup:

- 1) Create the Principal Database
- 2) Add an administrative principal
- 3) Create a host principal and extract its service
- 4) Start the Kerberos daemon

It runs **krb\_create -s to create the Kerberos Distribution Center(KDC) database.** The script edits the Kerberos Access file /etc/krb5/kadm5.acl, the default Kerberos admin is kws/admin@CENTRAL.COM. This user is the only user that can modify the Kerberos database, until other administrative users are added.

Lastly, it creates administration principals(a principal can be a user or a service).

```
/usr/krb5/ssbin/kadmin.local
kadmin.local: addprinc kwd/admin
Enter password for principal kws/admin@CENTRAL.COM
Reenter password for principal
      kws/admin@CENTRAL.COM
Principal kws/admin@CENTRAL.COM created.
Kadmin.local: ktadd -k /etc/krb5/kadm5.keytab
      Kadmin/central.com
Entry for principal kadmin/central.com
Kadmin.local: ktadd -k /etc/krb5/kadm5.keytab
      Changepw/central.com
Entry for principal changempw/central.com
Kadmin.local:quit
```

**Kadmin** and **kdcd** are both running. The administrative principal is kws/admin with full privileged. A host principal was created and extracted.

```
# ps -elf | grep kdcd
1 S root 3636 1 0 158 20 42ed50c0 88 42f88040 Jun 22 ? 0:00
/opt/krb5/sbin/kdcd
1 S root 3645 3636 0 154 20 42f16940 316 aaa280 Jun 22 ? 0:00
/opt/krb5/sbin/kdcd
# ps -elf | grep kadmin
1 S root 3647 1 0 154 20 42f166c0 475 aaa280 Jun 22 ? 0:15
/opt/krb5/sbin/kadmind
#
```

### 2.1.5 Securing the Kerberos Installation

Krb.conf must reside in the /opt/krb5 directory and must have -rw-r—r—root 3 for permissions. The krb.conf file allowed the clients to locate servers on the network for authentication requests.

#### Security Policies

There are two files that are directly related to the security for the network of your organization. Namely password policy file and admin\_acl\_file.

#### Password Policy File

This file controls password rules such as password length, number of character types, and the lifetime of a password. This file is located on each Primary and all the Secondary security Servers. Using the password policy file you can specify rules that force users to build good pass

```
/opt/krb5/password.policy
*.MaxRepeatChars 3
*.MaxRepeatClasses 4
*.Maximum Match 4,
*.MinimumLength 6
*.MinimumClasses 2
*.Expiration 90d
*.MinimuAge None
*.NotifyTime 7d
*.dictionaries None
*.MaxFailAuthCnt 10
*.NoReqChangePwd 0
*.MaximumHistory 3
```

User principals must provide their passwords during authentication to create their secret keys. For security users should be required to periodically change their passwords. If the system administrator enable the "Password Change Required attribute", the user principal must change their passwords at next login.

The password expiration date is exceeded. If the password has expired, the user principal must change its passwords. The user can change their password with utilizing kpasswd. The administrator can also change a user principal's password. The "change password required" attribute is automatically enable.

### **Admin\_acl file**

The admin\_acl file lists the various administrators along with their respective administrative permissions. It also lists the principals whose attributes cannot be changed without explicit privileges. It must be protected with appropriate read write privileges and must be accessible only by a root user.

It must be protected with the appropriate read-write privileges and must be accessible only by the root user.

Kadmind checks for the principal's permissions in the admin\_acl\_file. The admin\_acl\_file can be edited directly on the primary servers, or can be edited remotely used the "administrative Permissions" window of the Administrator.

By restricting the permissions setting, various administrators can have different privileges. They are broken into a, c, d, l, m for add, change, delete, list, and delete principals. The X option allows extracting Keys. R is the restricted administrator, used in combination with the others it allow only the listed privilege

You can add any principal name to the admin\_acl\_File as an entry with or without assigned administrative permissions.

### **Reserved Principals**

These principals are required on the Kerberos server. They are added when the database is created.

Reserved special principal [K/M@REalm](#) The [K/M@REALM](#) principal contain the secret key of the principal database. When the database is created, this principal is added to the server's default realm to store the database secret key. All records in the principal database are encrypted using this key. The key for the principal is store in a file named. K5.realm .

The [default@REALM](#) principal contains the default group principals attributes for REALM. This principal is required in each realm. This principal is locked by default eliminating the security risk of an attacker attempting to authenticate using this principal account.

[krbtgt@REALM@REALM](#) the krbtgt principal's secret key is used to encrypt and decrypt TGTs issued by the security server for principals in the realm

The [kadmin/changepw@REALM](#) is required for the Kerberos v5 standard password protocol.

The [kcpwd/REALM@REALM](#) is change passwd services for Kerberos.

### 2.1.6 Kerberos Administration

The Kerberos database utility can be used to globally manage the principals and their utilized with the Administrator or Command-Line-Administrator. The Administrator is the graphical-user interface that can be used to manage your principals and realms

The GUI Administrator can be used with the remote administrator, kadmind, or the local administrator, kadmin\_ui. The remote kadmin must utilized Kerberos authentication before hand.

## 3. CONCLUSIONS

At this point the server should be secure and functional.

The patches on the system are up-to-date. Many unneeded services are either removed, turned off, or disabled. NFS, NIS, and sendmail all with major security issues are disabled. Most serial communications are shutdown an Kernel rebuilds are not possible.

Root can only login directly to the console, all other access will be through a kerberized ssh and then su to root on the system. The only users on the system are either Kerberos or system administrators.

### System Verification

- Running kinit from a kerberized client that points to this KDC should return a reusable credential

```
# kinit aadams1/sic78051@KTEST.EXAMPLE.COM
Password for aadams1/sic78051@EXAMPLE.COM:
```

```
# klist
Ticket cache: /tmp/krb5cc_102
Default principal: aadams1/sic78051@EXAMPLE.COM

Valid starting          Expires                Service
principal
Wed May 27 16:20:33 2000  Wed May 27 16:49:37 2000
krbtgt/EXAMPLE.COM@EXAMPLE.COM
```

- Attempt to connect with a disabled service
  - Try rlogin
  - rlogin sic78051
  - rcmd: connect: sic78051: Connection refused
- Verify that NIS is disabled
  - # domainname kerb.com
  - # ypcat passwd
  - ypcat: can't bind to an NIS server for domain kerb.com.
  - Reason: can't communicate with ypbind
- Check services with netstat
  - Netstat will show the services that are running on the system
  - One uniqueness in this one is the kshell and klogin, those are kerberized services that were left in inetd, since they are secure. They will run on the Kerberos clients, but will disalb ethem from the server.

Netstat -af inet

Proto	Recv-Q	Send-Q	Local Address	Foreign Address	(state)
tcp	0	0	*.portmap	*.*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	*.ident	*.*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	*.time	*.*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	*.discard	*.*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	*.echo	*.*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	*.2121	*.*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	*.kshell	*.*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	*.klogin	*.*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	*.49194	*.*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	*.53357	*.*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	*.49196	*.*	LISTEN

```

udp    0    0  *.*                *.*
udp    0    0  *.*                *.*
udp    0    0  *.syslog           *.*
udp    0    0  *.echo             *.*
udp    0    0  *.discard          *.*
udp    0    0  *.daytime          *.*
udp    0    0  *.chargen          *.*
udp    0    0  *.egb-daemon      *.*
udp    0    0  *.portmap         *.*

```

- Check processes with system version of ps..

Ps -ef

Another look at the processes table. Note the getty console is for the dtlogins from the console for root

```

root  0  0  0  Jun 21  ?    0:22 swapper
root  9  0  0  Jun 21  ?    0:00 strmem
root 10  0  0  Jun 21  ?    0:00 strweld
root 11  0  0  Jun 21  ?    0:00 strfreebd
root  3  0  0  Jun 21  ?    2:12 statdaemon
root  4  0  0  Jun 21  ?    0:01 unhashdaemon
root 12  0  0  Jun 21  ?    0:00 ttisr
root  1  0  0  Jun 21  ?    0:00 init
root 19  0  0  Jun 21  ?    0:00 lvmkd
root 20  0  0  Jun 21  ?    0:00 lvmkd
root 21  0  0  Jun 21  ?    0:00 lvmkd
root 22  0  0  Jun 21  ?    0:00 lvmkd
root 23  0  0  Jun 21  ?    0:00 lvmkd
root 24  0  0  Jun 21  ?    0:00 lvmkd
root 2972 1  0  Jun 21  console 0:00 /usr/sbin/getty console console
root  855 1  0  Jun 21  ?    0:11 /usr/sbin/syncer
root 10265 10263 0 07:04:12 pts/6  0:00 /sbin/sh
root  31  0  0  Jun 21  ?    1:55 vxfsd
root 1017  1  0  Jun 21  ?    0:00 /usr/sbin/syslogd -D
root 1237  1  0  Jun 21  ?    0:00 /usr/sbin/rpcbind
root 1060  1  0  Jun 21  ?    0:00 /usr/lbin/nktl_daemon 0 0 0 0 0 1
-2
root 1064  1  0  Jun 21  ?    0:00 /usr/lbin/ntl_reader 0 1 1 1 1000
2 /var/adm/nettl /var/adm/con
root 6298 6287 0  Jun 22  tty1    0:03 /opt/perl/bin/perl
/opt/sec_mgmt/bastille/bin/InteractiveBastil
root 2139  1  0  Jun 21  ?    0:00 /var/dmi/bin/hpuxci
root 1414  1  0  Jun 21  ?    0:02 /usr/sbin/inetd
r

```

### 3 ONGOING MAINTENANCE

Hp's security bulletin digest will send a update of new vulnerabilities as they arrive. Monthly, download the newest patch catalogue and rerun Patch Check to check for new vulnerabilities. Add patches as needed.

Since this is a Kerberos server, signup with MIT for their MIT updates also the Cert Advisory Mailing list [http://www.cert.org/contact\\_cert/cermailist.html](http://www.cert.org/contact_cert/cermailist.html), scan for any updates to Kerberos V(krb5). Also, sign up for Hp's atch update, that also is released monthly.

Continue to run Bastille on a weekly basis. Changes to file ownership or flagrant modifications in secure files should be detected though changes in what Bastille is flagging.

Run netstat and ps nightly, checking for changes in the morning.

Maintain the log files, choose one of many rolling routines. Two in the morning is optimal, since that is the quiet time. The KDC realms are broke up geographically, so Europe would not have U.S. users authentications. System maintenance and full backups can be done monthly when there is a Sunday morning maintenance window.

The KDC is propagated to a Slave KDC so there is a continous backup. Nightly a Kerberos database should be done and backed off to its own tape, Save off one tape a month for a long term snapshot. The others can be on a monthly rotation schedule.

#### Example—Backing Up the Kerberos Database

In the following example, the Kerberos database is backed up to a file called dumpfile. Because the -verbose option is specified, each principal is printed as it is backed up.

```
# kdb5_util dump -f dump.dtatbase.txt
kadmin/kdc1.eng.example.com@ENG.EXAMPLE.COM
krbtgt/eng.example.com@ENG.EXAMPLE.COM
kadmin/history@ENG.EXAMPLE.COM
pak/admin@ENG.EXAMPLE.COM
pak@ENG.EXAMPLE.COM
changepw/kdc1.eng.example.com@ENG.EXAMPLE.COM
```

Make sure you have copies of admin\_acl\_file, password.policy, principal database files, and krb.conf. Do not make copies of .k5.REALM, instead recreate with master password, or v5srvtab, since they are the systems keytab just recreate them if needed.

Document any system changes both on the system an offloaded onto another system. Retain a binder hard copy.

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- 8) "HP-UX 11.0 Installation Checklist" by Deall Schmidt, April 6, 2001  
URL:[http://www.sansorg/rr/unix/HPUX\\_check.php](http://www.sansorg/rr/unix/HPUX_check.php)
- 9) "Network Security Features of HP=UX 11i:An HP-UX 11i White Paper form Hewlett-Packard", February 2002. URL: <http://docs.hp.com>
- 10) "Installing, Configuring, and Administering the Kerberos Server V 2.0 on HP-UX 11i", HP 9000 Networking, #T1417-90003, 2002

## APPENDIX A: Step by Step mirroring of the root disk

```
# script /tmp/mkboot.out
#
# lvsboot -v
Boot Definitions for Volume Group /dev/vg00:
Physical Volumes belonging in Root Volume Group:
    /dev/dsk/c3t5d0 (10/0/15/1.5.0) -- Boot Disk
Boot: lvol1 on:    /dev/dsk/c3t5d0
Root: lvol3 on:    /dev/dsk/c3t5d0
Swap: lvol2 on:    /dev/dsk/c3t5d0
Dump: lvol2 on:    /dev/dsk/c3t5d0, 0

# pvcreate -Bf /dev/rdisk/c3t6d0
# pvcreate -Bf
Physical volume "/dev/rdisk/c3t6d0" has been successfully created.

#
# vgextend /dev/vg00 /dev/dsk/c3t6d0
Volume group "/dev/vg00" has been successfully extended.
Volume Group configuration for /dev/vg00 has been saved in
/etc/lvmconf/vg00.conf

# mkboot -a "hpux" /dev/dsk/c3t6d0

# lvsboot -v
Boot Definitions for Volume Group /dev/vg00:
Physical Volumes belonging in Root Volume Group:
    /dev/dsk/c3t5d0 (10/0/15/1.5.0) -- Boot Disk
    /dev/dsk/c3t6d0 (10/0/15/1.6.0) -- Boot Disk
Boot: lvol1 on:    /dev/dsk/c3t5d0
Root: lvol3 on:    /dev/dsk/c3t5d0
Swap: lvol2 on:    /dev/dsk/c3t5d0
Dump: lvol2 on:    /dev/dsk/c3t5d0, 0

#
# vgsdisplay -v | more
--- Volume groups ---
VG Name                /dev/vg00
VG Write Access        read/write
VG Status               available
Max LV                 255
Cur LV                 7
Open LV                 7
Max PV                 16
Cur PV                 2
Act PV                  2
Max PE per PV          4350
VGDA                    4
PE Size (Mbytes)       4
```

```
Total PE          8680
Alloc PE          1892
Free PE           6788
Total PVG         0
Total Spare PVs   0
Total Spare PVs in use 0
```

--- Logical volumes ---

```
LV Name           /dev/vg00/lvol1
LV Status         available/syncd
LV Size (Mbytes)  200
Current LE        50
  Allocated PE    50
  Used PV         1
```

```
LV Name           /dev/vg00/lvol2
LV Status         available/syncd
LV Size (Mbytes)  1024
Current LE        256
  Allocated PE    256
  Used PV         1
```

```
LV Name           /dev/vg00/lvol3
LV Status         available/syncd
LV Size (Mbytes)  200
Current LE        50
  Allocated PE    50
  Used PV         1
```

```
LV Name           /dev/vg00/lvol4
LV Status         available/syncd
LV Size (Mbytes)  1024
Current LE        256
  Allocated PE    256
  Used PV         1
```

```
LV Name           /dev/vg00/lvol5
LV Status         available/syncd
LV Size (Mbytes)  1024
Current LE        256
  Allocated PE    256
  Used PV         1
```

```
LV Name           /dev/vg00/lvol6
LV Status         available/syncd
LV Size (Mbytes)  2048
Current LE        512
  Allocated PE    512
  Used PV         1
```

```
LV Name           /dev/vg00/lvol7
LV Status         available/syncd
LV Size (Mbytes)  2048
Current LE        512
  Allocated PE    512
  Used PV         1
```

```

    --- Physical volumes ---
    PV Name                /dev/dsk/c3t5d0
    PV Status              available

# for i in 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
> do
>   lvextend -m 1 /dev/vg00/lvol$i /dev/dsk/c3t6d0
> done
The newly allocated mirrors are now being synchronized. This operation will
t e some time. Please wait ....
Logical volume "/dev/vg00/lvol1" has been successfully extended.
Volume Group configuration for /dev/vg00 has been saved in
/etc/lvmconf/vg00.conf
The newly allocated mirrors are now being synchronized. This operation will
t e some time. Please wait ....
Logical volume "/dev/vg00/lvol2" has been successfully extended.
Volume Group configuration for /dev/vg00 has been saved in
/etc/lvmconf/vg00.conf
The newly allocated mirrors are now being synchronized. This operation will
t e some time. Please wait ....
Logical volume "/dev/vg00/lvol3" has been successfully extended.
Volume Group configuration for /dev/vg00 has been saved in
/etc/lvmconf/vg00.conf
The newly allocated mirrors are now being synchronized. This operation will
t e some time. Please wait ....
Logical volume "/dev/vg00/lvol4" has been successfully extended.
Volume Group configuration for /dev/vg00 has been saved in
/etc/lvmconf/vg00.conf
The newly allocated mirrors are now being synchronized. This operation will
t e some time. Please wait ....
Logical volume "/dev/vg00/lvol5" has been successfully extended.
Volume Group configuration for /dev/vg00 has been saved in
/etc/lvmconf/vg00.conf
The newly allocated mirrors are now being synchronized. This operation will
t e some time. Please wait ....
Logical volume "/dev/vg00/lvol6" has been successfully extended.
Volume Group configuration for /dev/vg00 has been saved in
/etc/lvmconf/vg00.conf
The newly allocated mirrors are now being synchronized. This operation will
t e some time. Please wait ....
Logical volume "/dev/vg00/lvol7" has been successfully extended.
Volume Group configuration for /dev/vg00 has been saved in
/etc/lvmconf/vg00.conf
#
#
#
# lvolnboot -v

Boot Definitions for Volume Group /dev/vg00:
Physical Volumes belonging in Root Volume Group:
    /dev/dsk/c3t5d0 (10/0/15/1.5.0) -- Boot Disk
    /dev/dsk/c3t6d0 (10/0/15/1.6.0) -- Boot Disk
Boot: lvol1 on:    /dev/dsk/c3t5d0
                  /dev/dsk/c3t6d0
Root: lvol3 on:   /dev/dsk/c3t5d0

```

```

Swap: lvol2 on: /dev/dsk/c3t6d0
                /dev/dsk/c3t5d0
                /dev/dsk/c3t6d0
Dump: lvol2 on: /dev/dsk/c3t5d0, 0

```

```

# setboot
Primary bootpath : 10/0/15/1.5.0
Alternate bootpath : 10/0/15/0.6.0

```

```

Autoboot is ON (enabled)
Autosearch is ON (enabled)

```

```

#
#

```

```

# ioscan -funC disk
Class      I  H/W Path          Driver S/W State   H/W Type   Description
=====
disk       0  10/0/15/0.2.0    sdisk CLAIMED     DEVICE     TOSHIBA CD-ROM XM-
5401TA
                /dev/dsk/c2t2d0    /dev/rdisk/c2t2d0
disk       1  10/0/15/1.5.0    sdisk CLAIMED     DEVICE     HP 18.2GST318406LC
                /dev/dsk/c3t5d0    /dev/rdisk/c3t5d0
disk       2  10/0/15/1.6.0    sdisk CLAIMED     DEVICE     HP 18.2GST318406LC
                /dev/dsk/c3t6d0    /dev/rdisk/c3t6d0

```

```

# setboot -a 10/0/15/1.6.0
# setboot
Primary bootpath : 10/0/15/1.5.0
Alternate bootpath : 10/0/15/1.6.0

```

```

Autoboot is ON (enabled)
Autosearch is ON (enabled)

```

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## Appendix B

```
# ./security_patch_check -c /usr/11i/11i/security_catalog
```

WARNING: There are group- and world-writable directories in your path to perl and/or your PATH environment variable. This represents a security vulnerability (especially if running as root) that may compromise the effective use of this tool. Please use the command:

```
chmod og-w <directory name>
```

to ensure this tool can be used safely in the future. A list of the vulnerable directories follows:

```
/usr/local  
/usr/local/bin
```

HP SECURITY PATCH CHECK (SPC) SOFTWARE TOOL DISCLAIMER.

Use of the SPC software tool can help efficiently optimize system security, but

does not guarantee system security. Information about security patches obtained

through use of the SPC software tool is provided on an "AS-IS" basis only and is subject to change without notice. HP DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR

IMPLIED, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY

AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Customer acknowledges that the customer

is responsible for their system's security.

You must accept the terms of this disclaimer to use security\_patch\_check.  
Type

"accept" (without quotes) within 2 minutes to accept the terms of the above disclaimer

```
> accept
```

This disclaimer will not appear again for users on localhost whose home

directory is /. To suppress the disclaimer on other machines, use security\_patch\_check's -d flag (example: security\_patch\_check -d -r).  
WARNING: /usr/11i/11i/ is group/world writable and the sticky bit is not on.

WARNING: /usr/11i/ is group/world writable and the sticky bit is not on.

WARNING: /usr/11i/11i/security\_catalog is over 2 days old and should be updated. To get the latest catalog, run "security\_patch\_check -r", or if running security\_patch\_check from within ServiceControl Manager, run the "Get Patch Catalog" tool.

WARNING: Recalled patch PHCO\_27099 is active on the target system. Its record, including the Warn field, is available from /usr/11i/11i/security\_catalog, through the Patch Database area of the ITRC or by using the -m flag (security\_patch\_check -m ...).

WARNING: No patch is currently on the target system to address the issues described in security bulletin(s) 264 . No General Release patch or replacement is currently available. The patch PHNE\_28895 is listed as being the best available patch, but has been recalled and is not generally recommended by Hewlett-Packard.

The security bulletin and recall notice information should be reviewed. Each customer should respond in a manner appropriate to their environment.

Security bulletins can be found by number at <http://itrc.hp.com/cki/bin/doc.pl/screen=ckiSecurityBulletin>  
Patch recall notices can be seen using the security\_patch\_check -m option, through the Patch Database area of the ITRC, or from within

/usr/11i/11i/security\_catalog.

\*\*\* BEGINNING OF SECURITY PATCH CHECK REPORT \*\*\*

Report generated by: /opt/sec\_mgmt/spc/bin/security\_patch\_check.pl, run as root

Analyzed localhost (HP-UX 11.11) from sic76048.fsic.ford.com

Security catalog: /usr/11i/11i/security\_catalog

Security catalog created on: Sat Jun 21 22:59:15 2003

Time of analysis: Tue Jun 24 10:31:17 2003

List of recommended patches for most secure system:

# Recommended Bull(s) Spec? Reboot? PDep? Description

-----  
---

1	PHCO_27020	213	Yes	No	No	lpspool subsystem cumulative
2	PHCO_28719	258	No	No	No	wall(1M)
3	PHNE_25184	179	Yes	No	No	sendmail(1m) 8.9.3
4	PHNE_27765	162	No	No	No	ftpd(1M)
5	PHNE_28103	215_242	Yes	Yes	Yes	ONC/NFS General Release/Performance
6	PHNE_28450	209	No	No	No	Bind 8.1.2
7	PHSS_27258	196	Yes	No	Yes	HP DCE/9000 1.8 DCE Client IPv6

-----  
---

\*\*\* END OF REPORT \*\*\*

NOTE: Security bulletins can be found ordered by number at

<http://itrc.hp.com/cki/bin/doc.pl/screen=ckiSecurityBulletin>

# exit

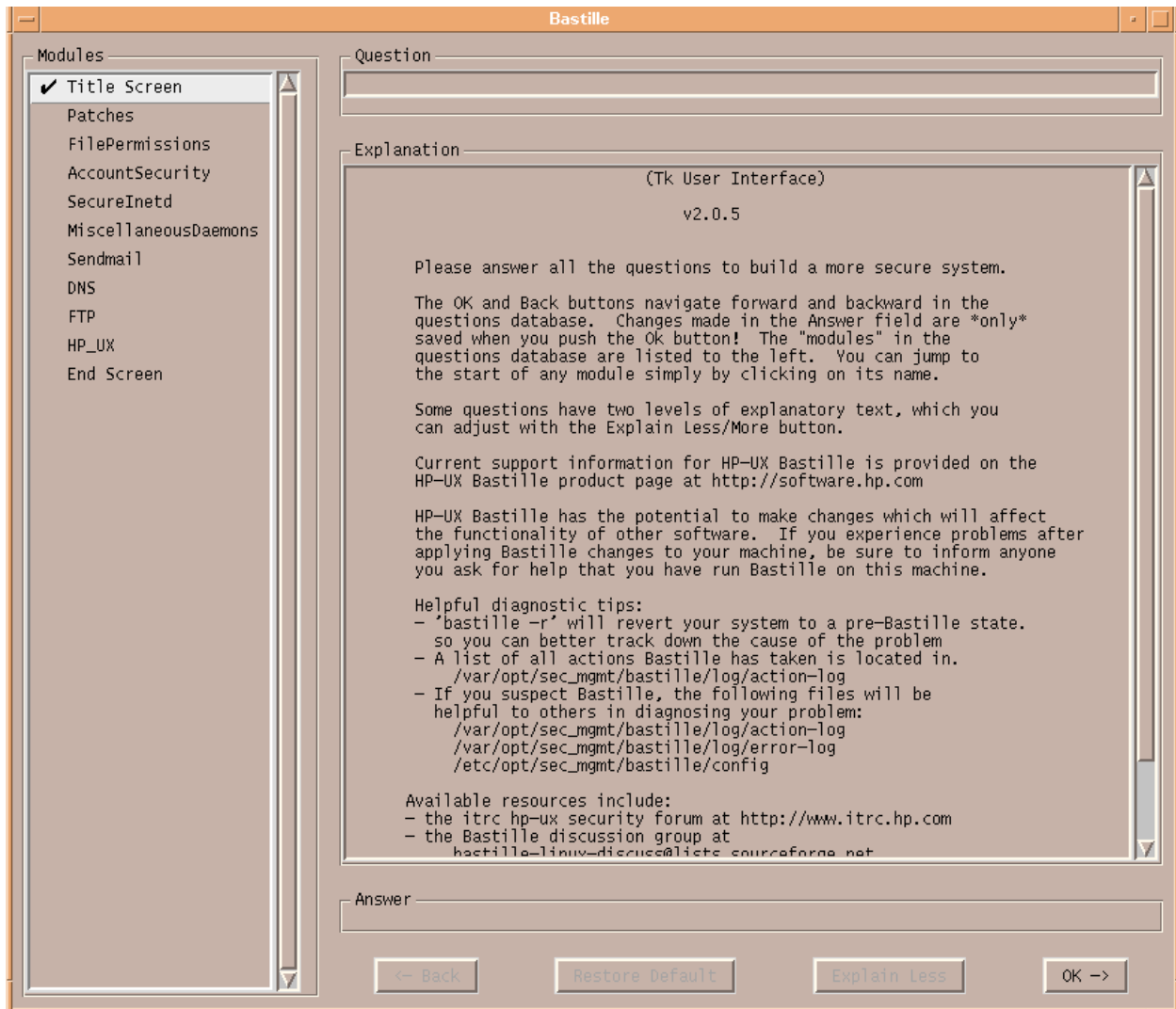
## Appendix C: Bastille Interactive Configuration

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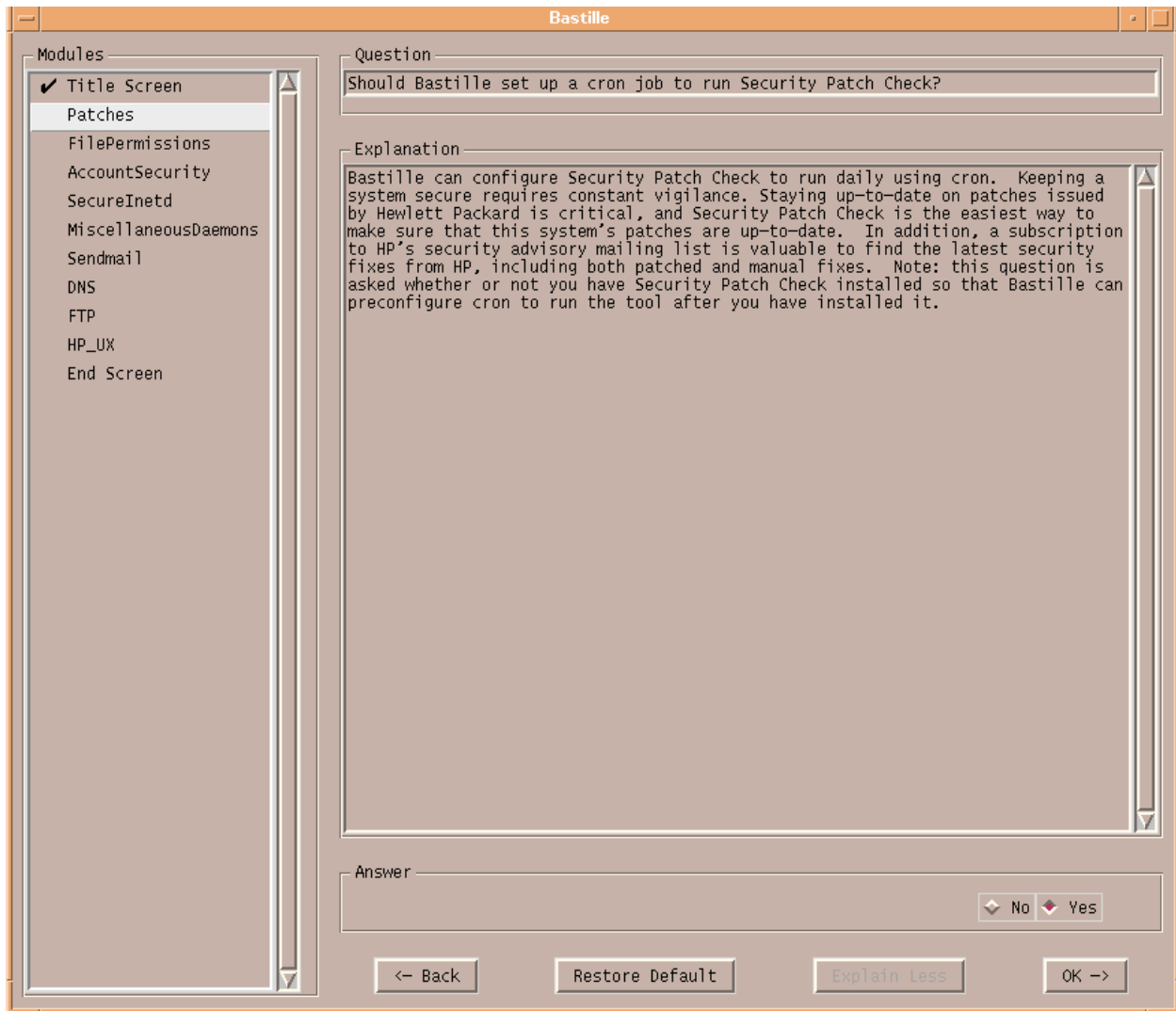
```
Terminal
Window Edit Options Help
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warranties or conditions, so the above exclusion may not apply to you. You may
have other rights that vary from country to country, state to state, or province
to province. EXCEPT TO THE EXTENT PROHIBITED BY LOCAL LAW, IN NO EVENT WILL
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service, repair or correction. Some countries, states and provinces do not allow
the exclusion or limitation of liability for incidental or consequential
damages, so the above limitation may not apply to you.

You must accept the terms of this disclaimer to use
Bastille. Type "accept" (without quotes) within 5
minutes to accept the terms of the above disclaimer
> accept
This disclaimer will not appear again on this machine.
To suppress the disclaimer on other machines, use Bastille's
-n flag (example: bastille -n).
Could not open config: /etc/opt/sec_mgmt/bastille/config, defaults used.
█
```

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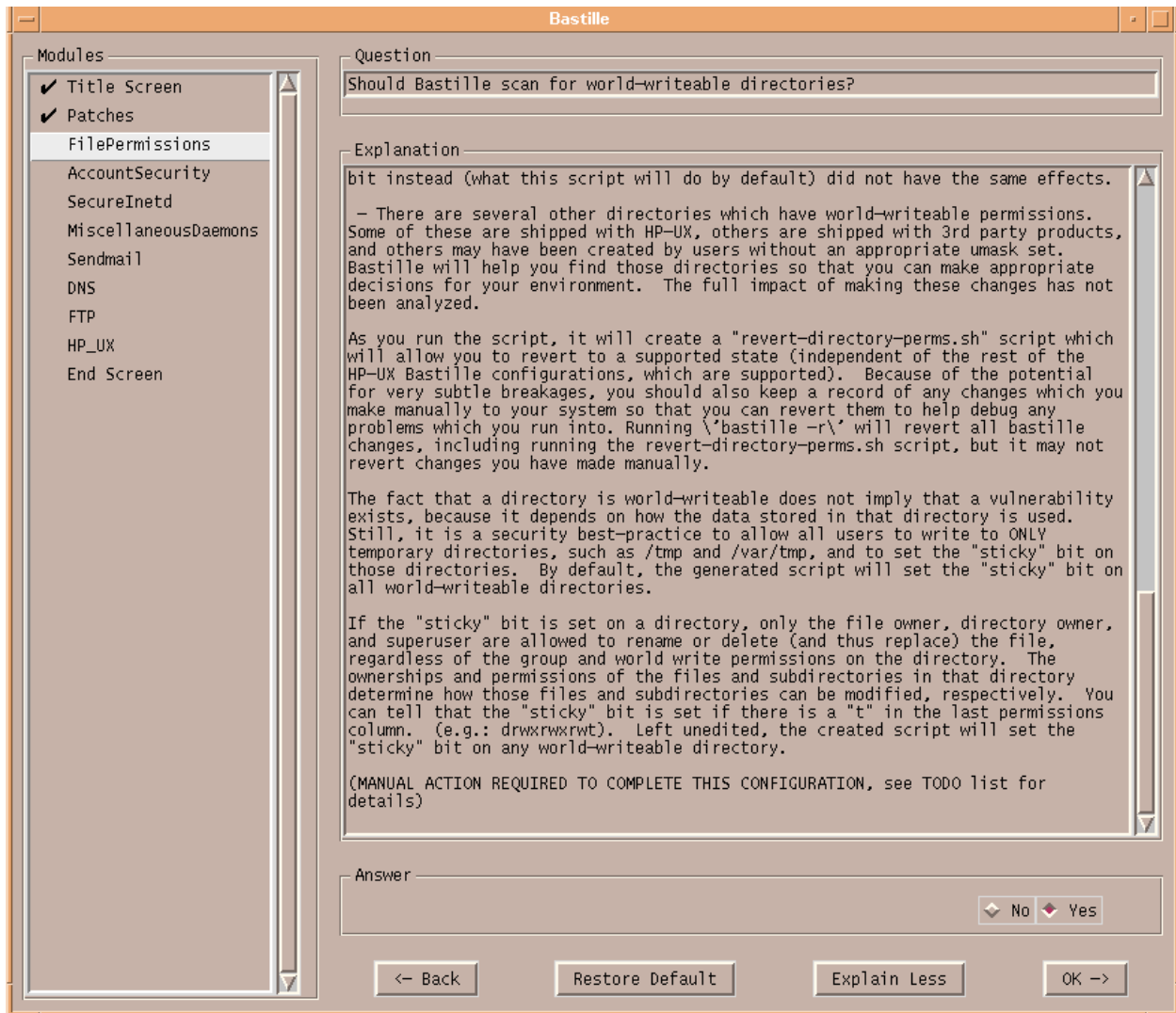
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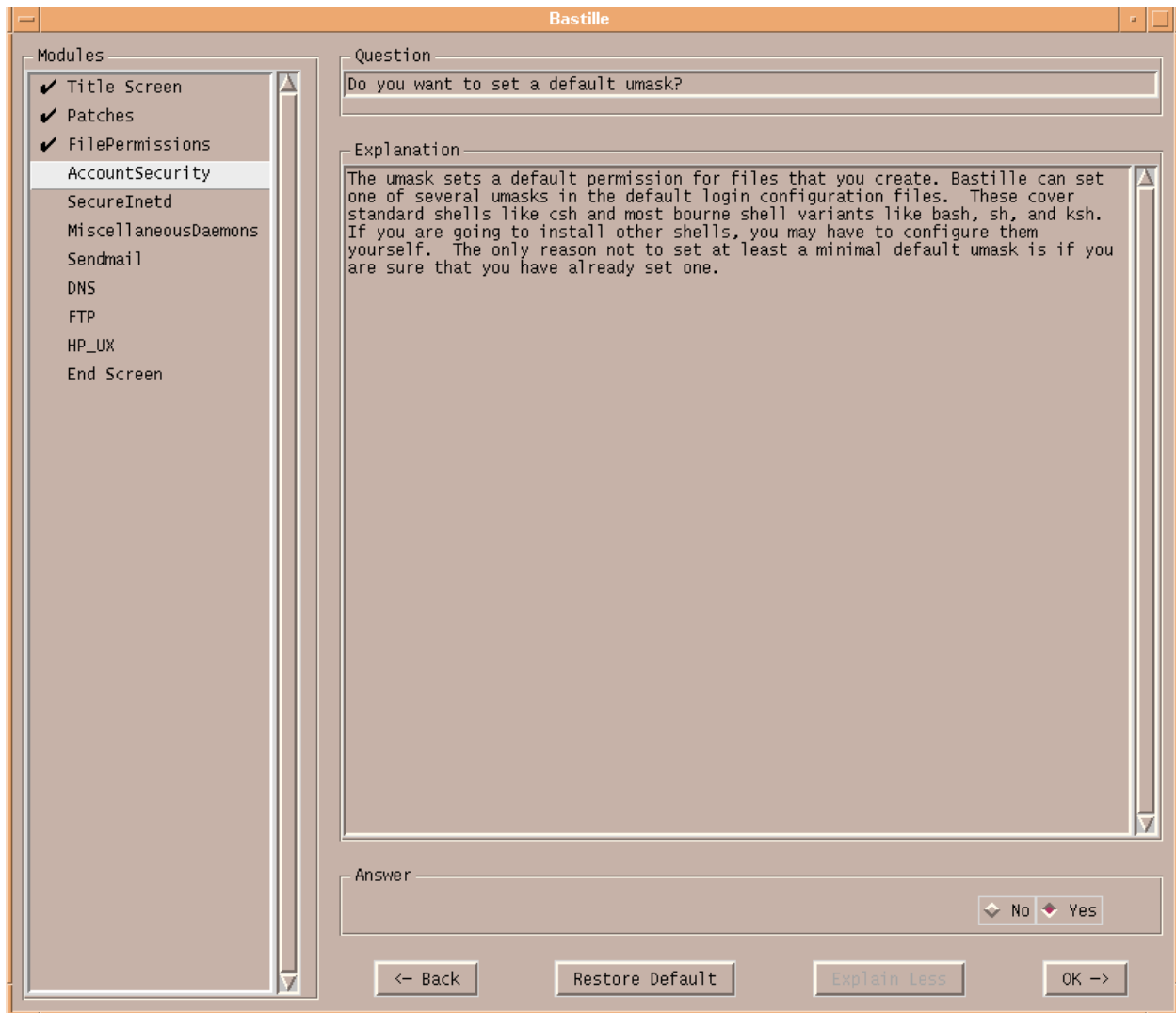
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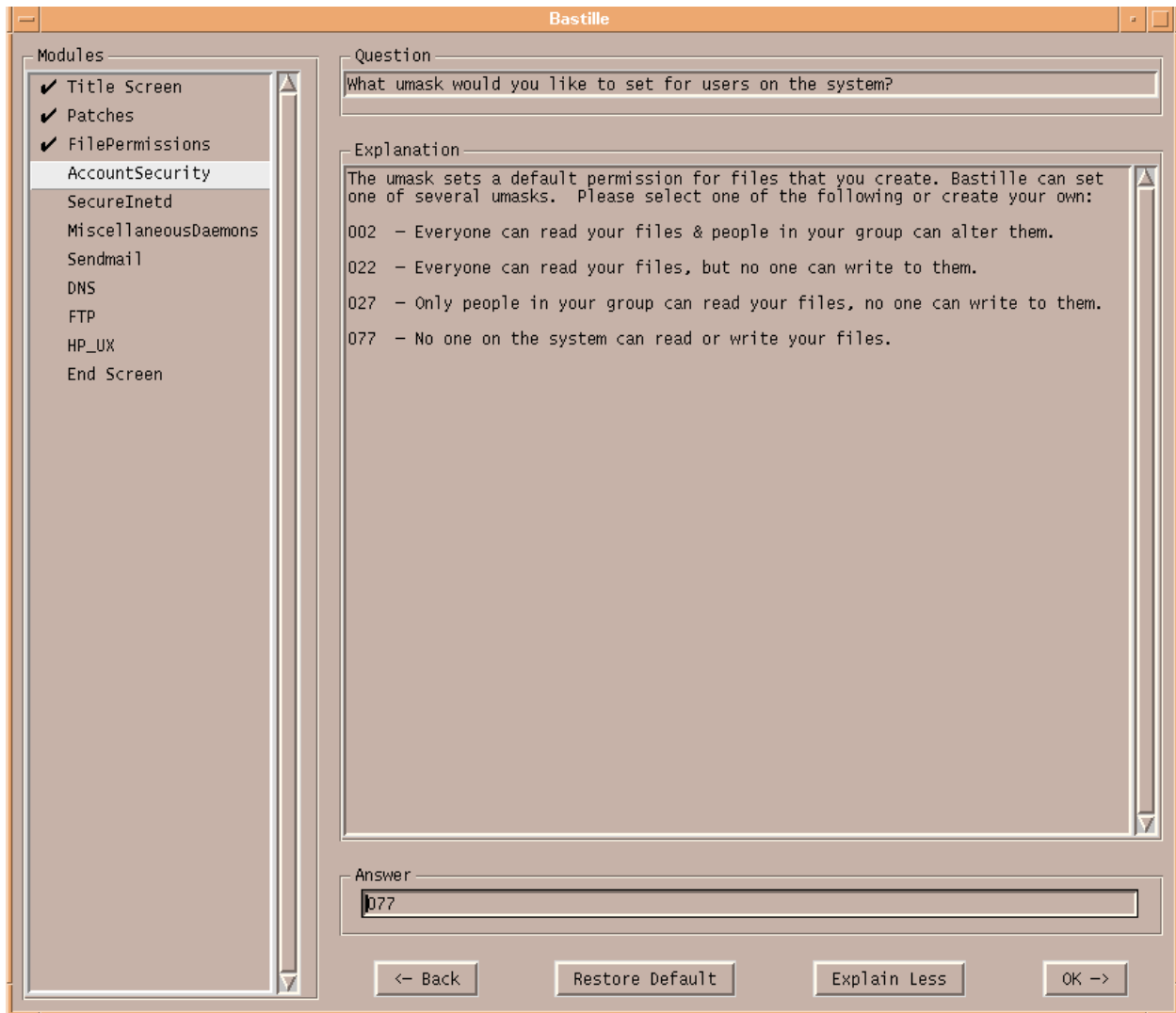
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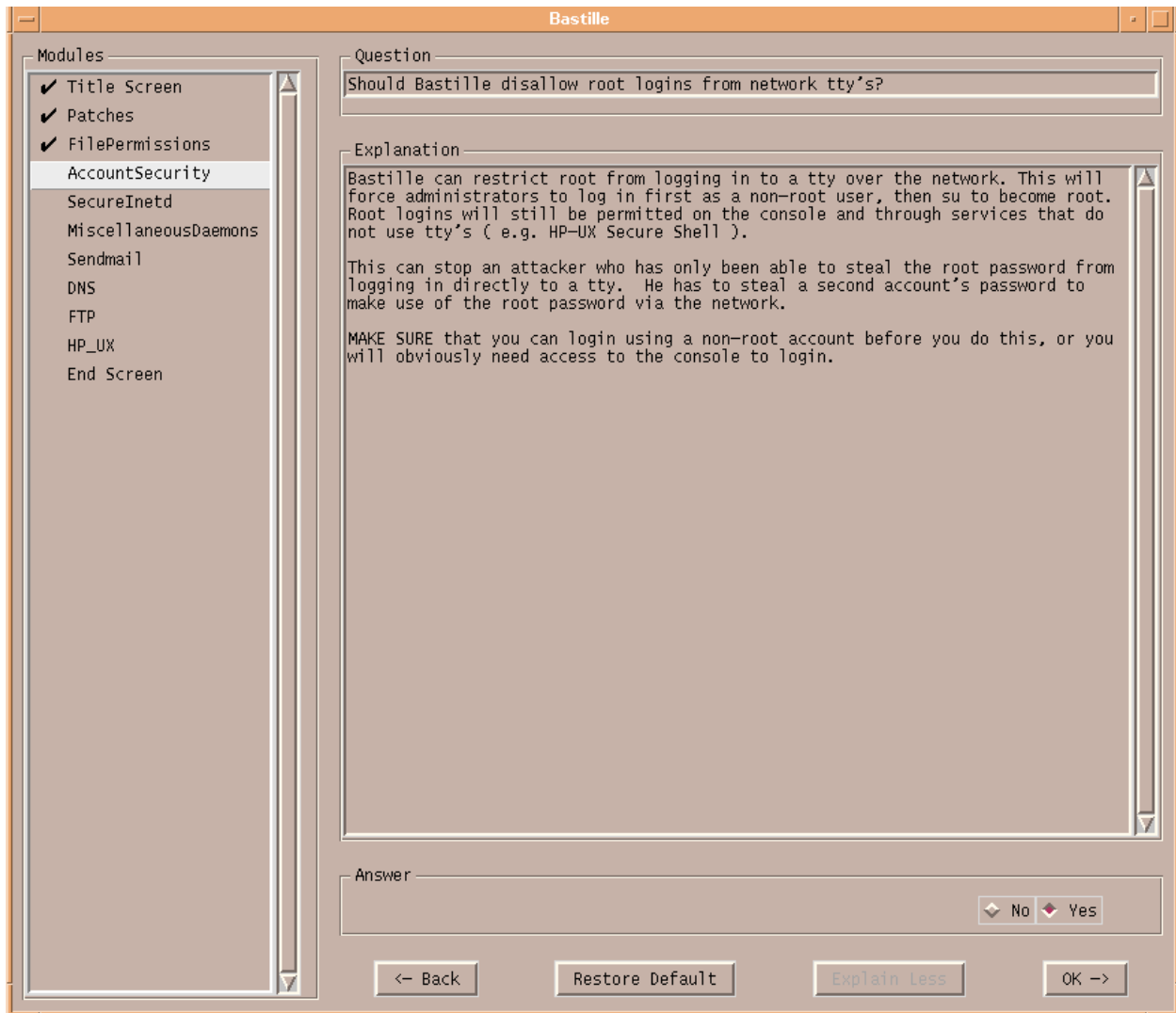
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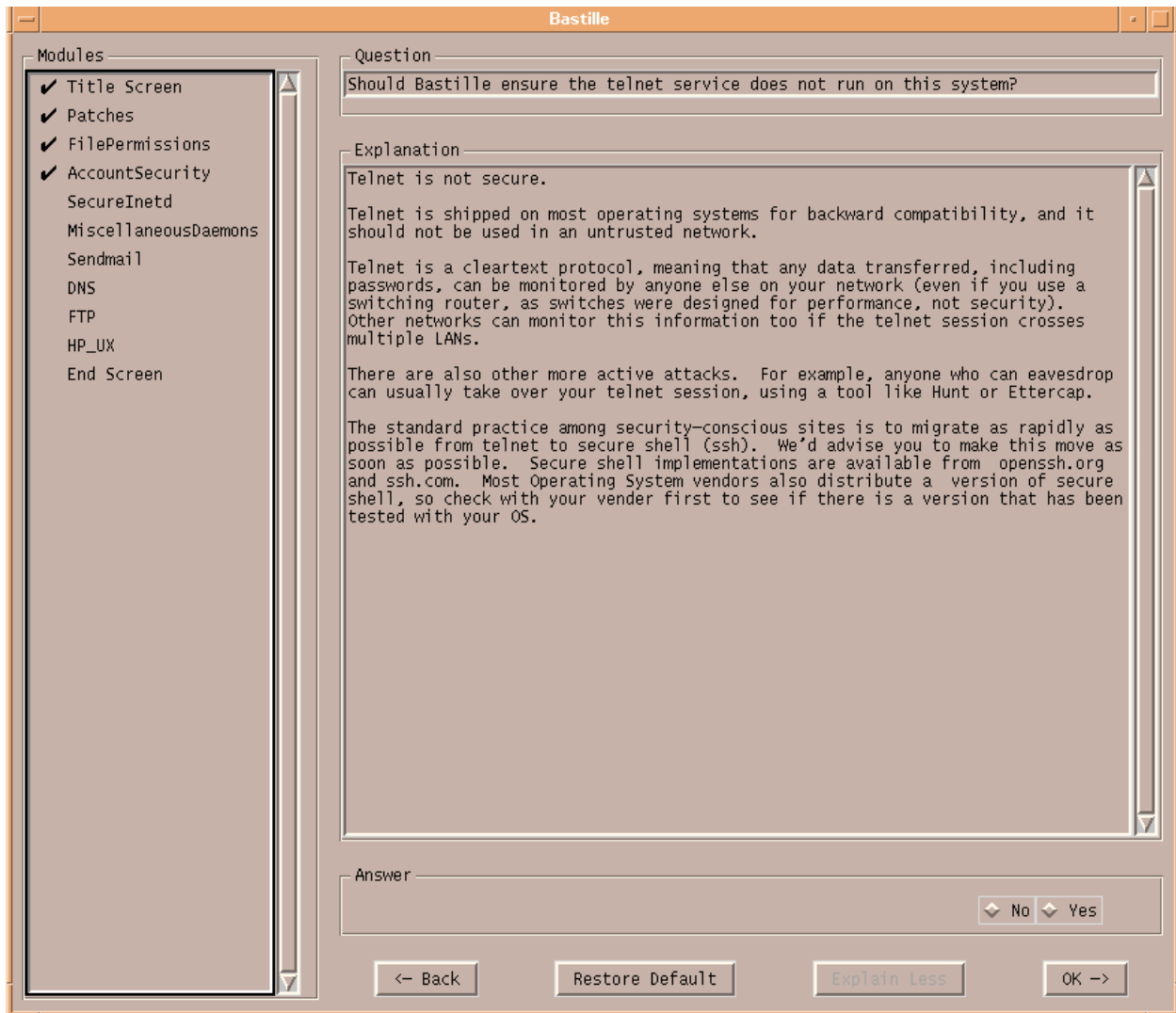
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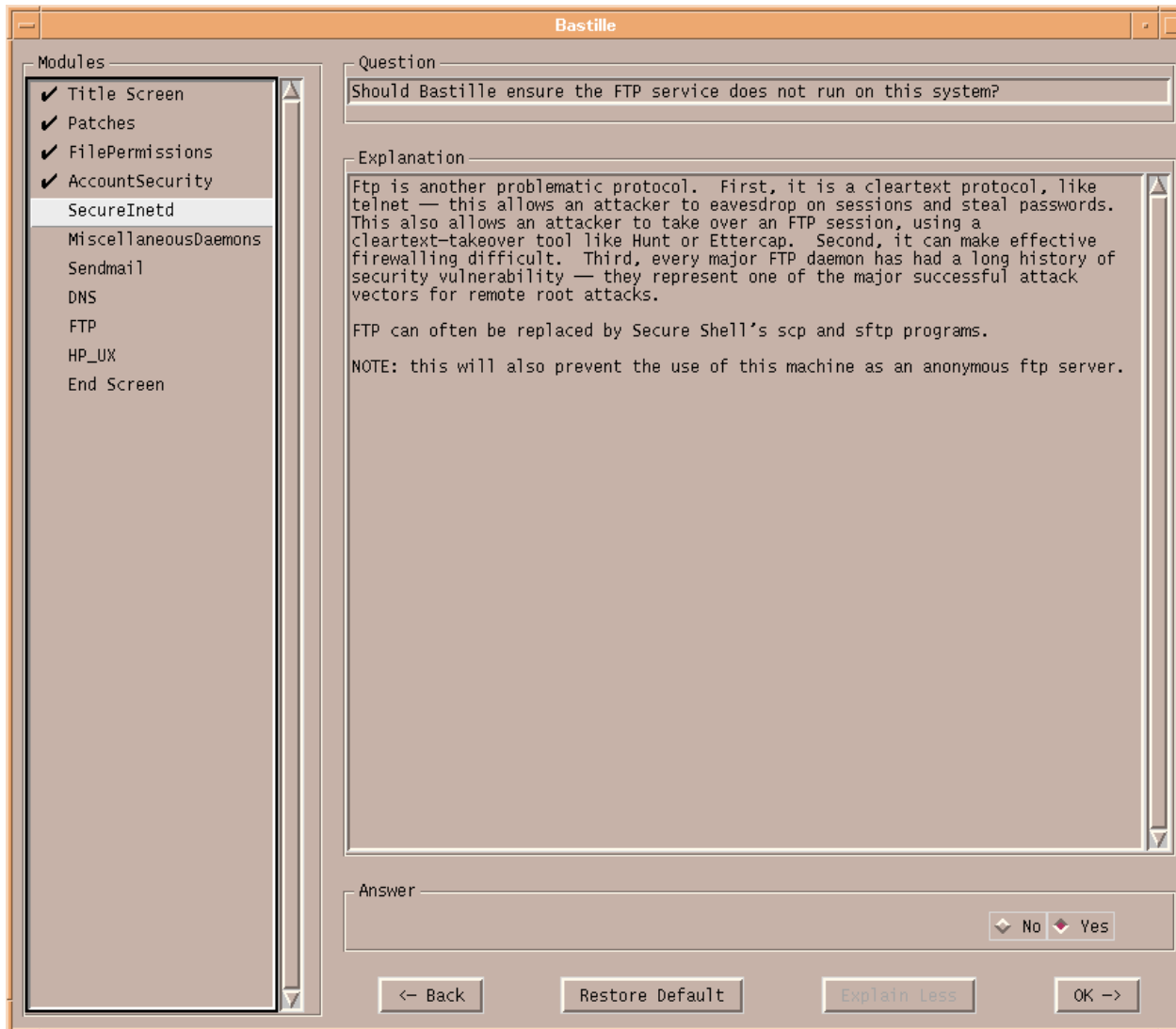
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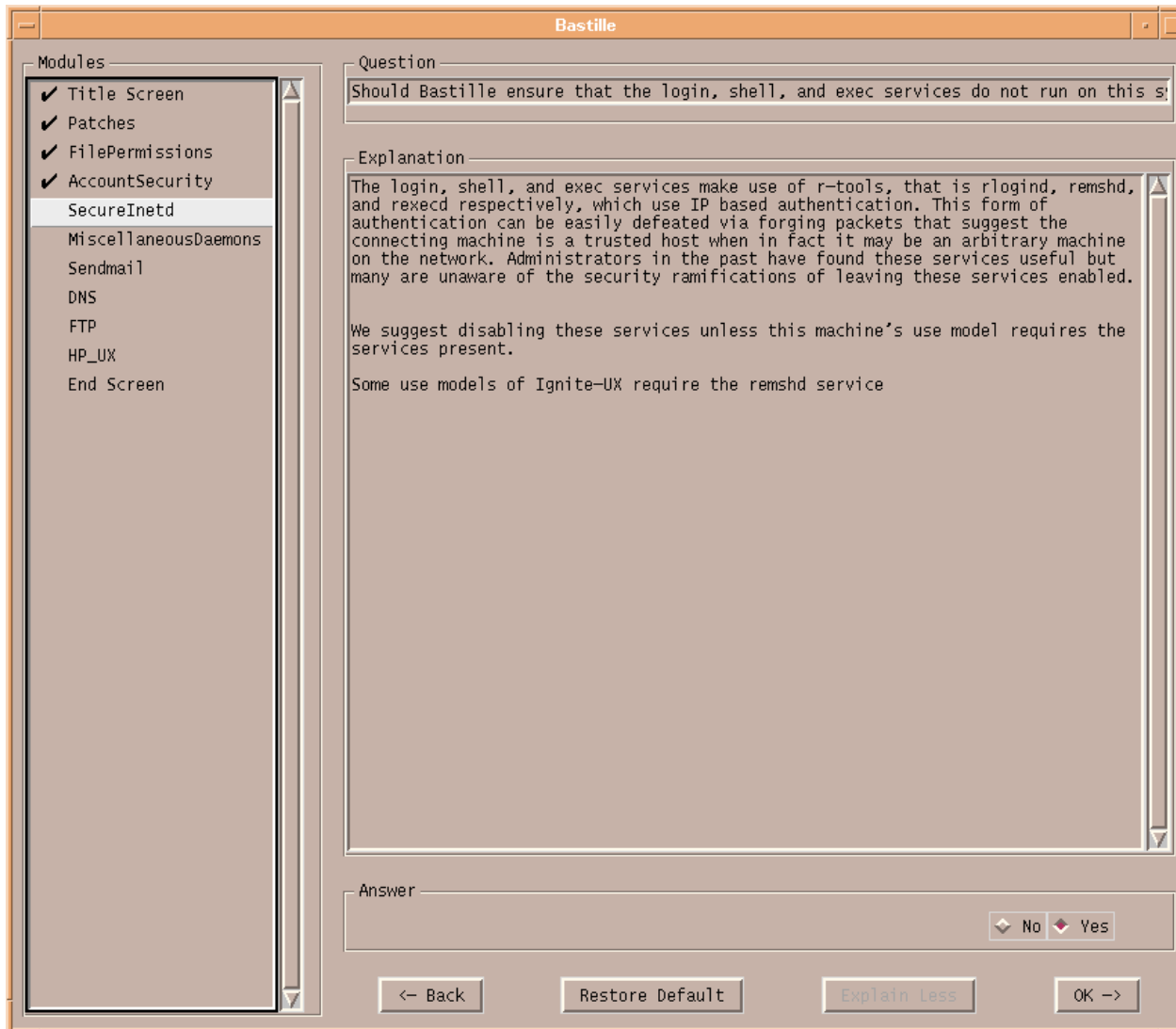
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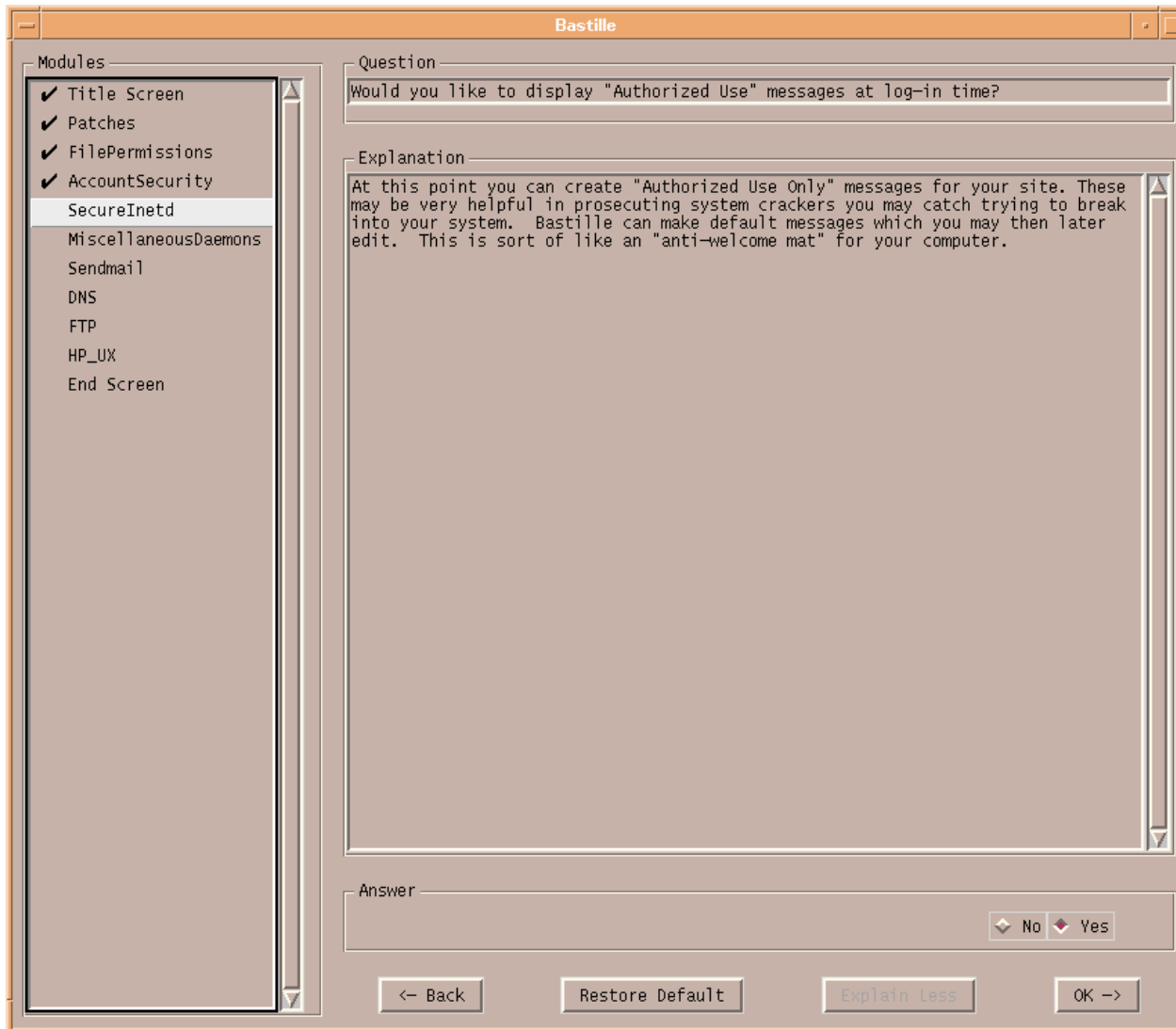
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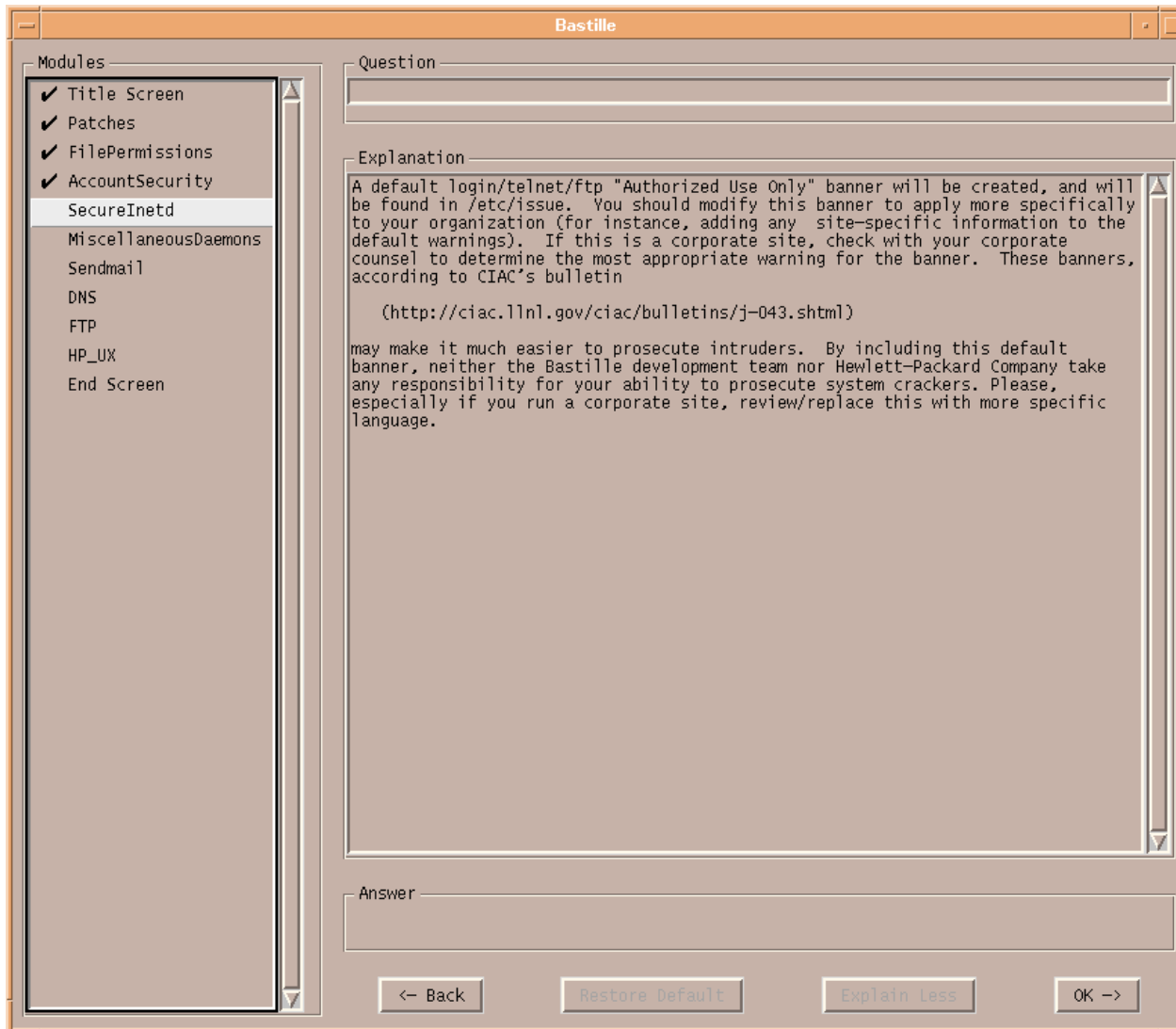
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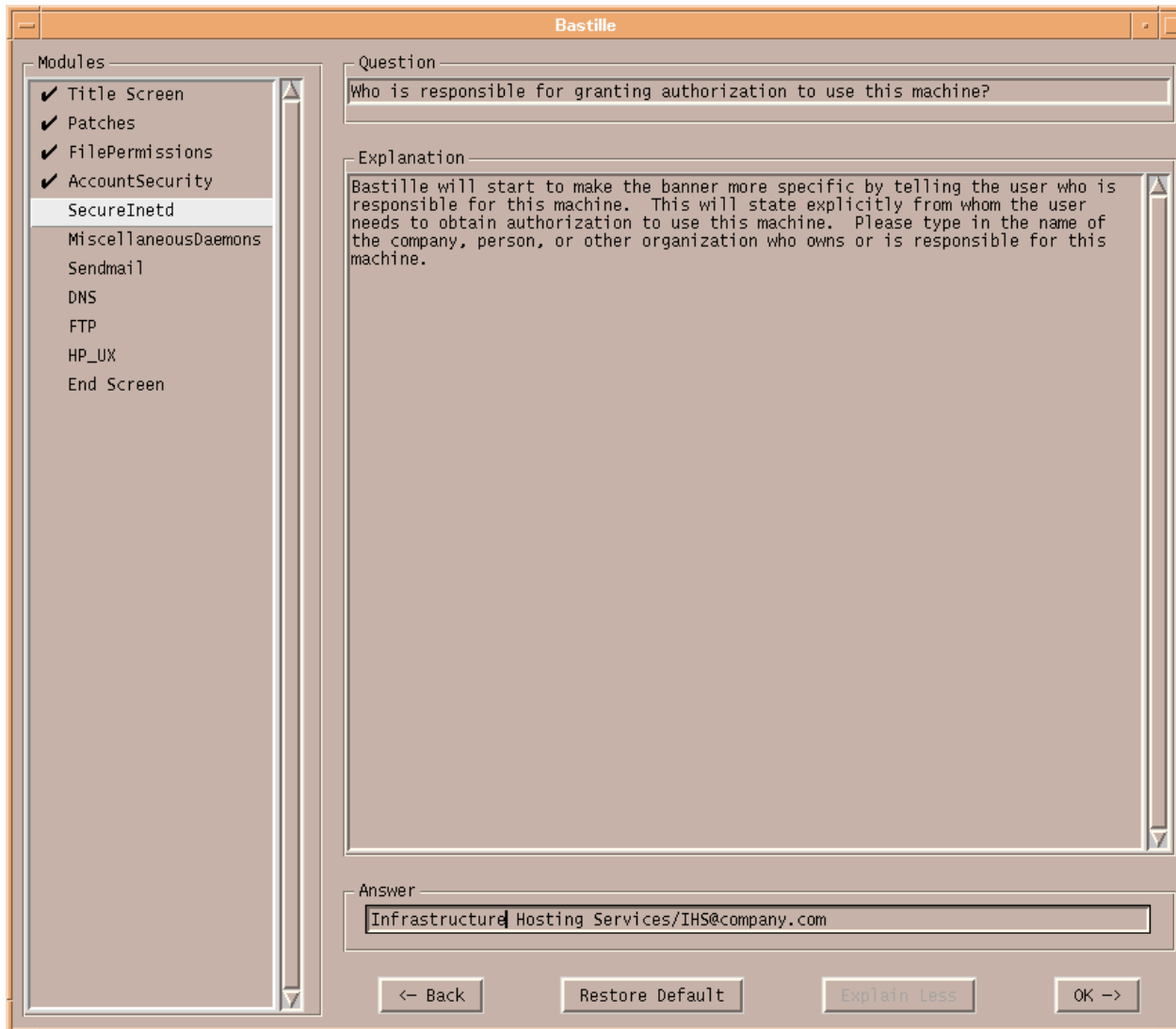
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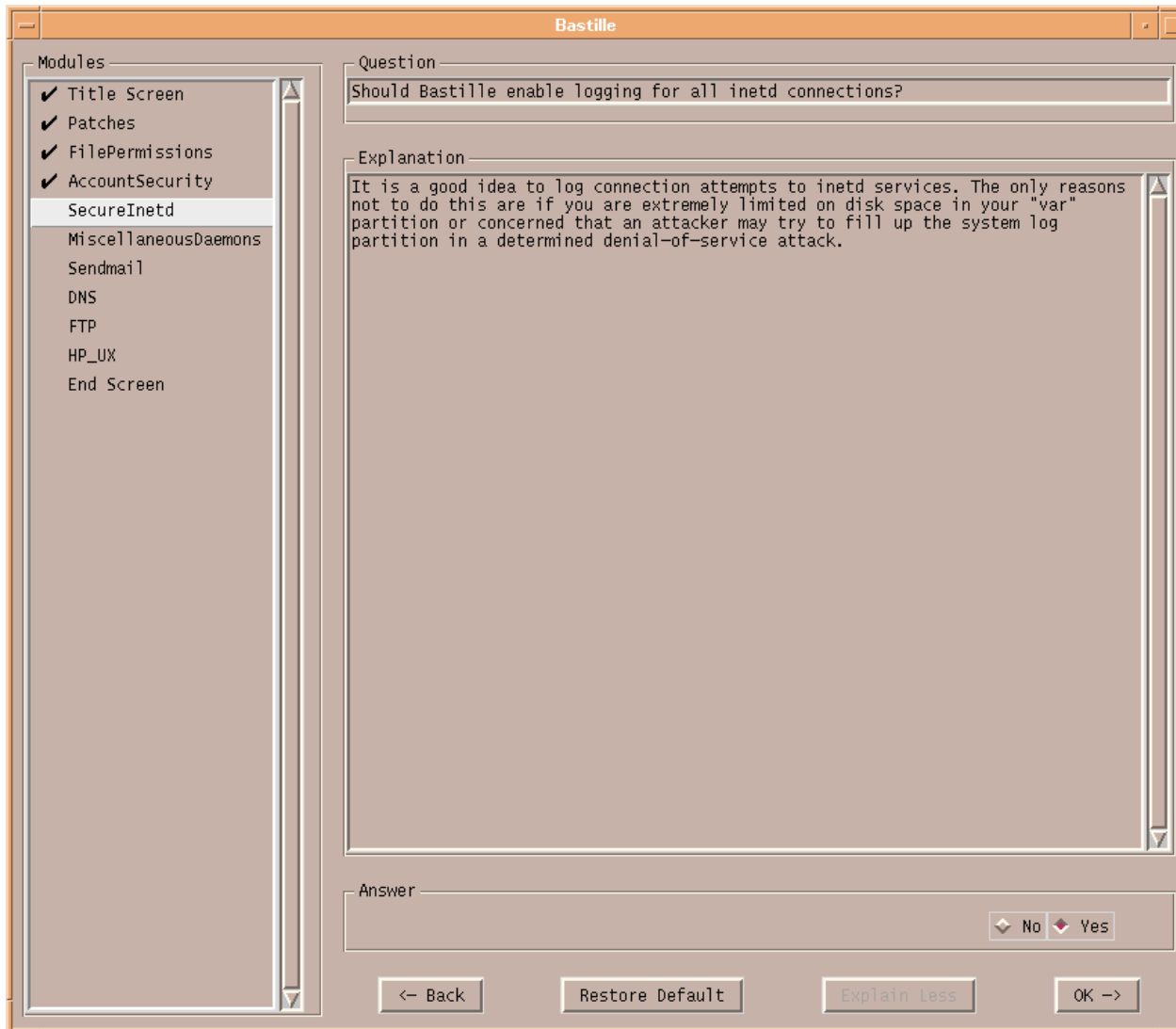
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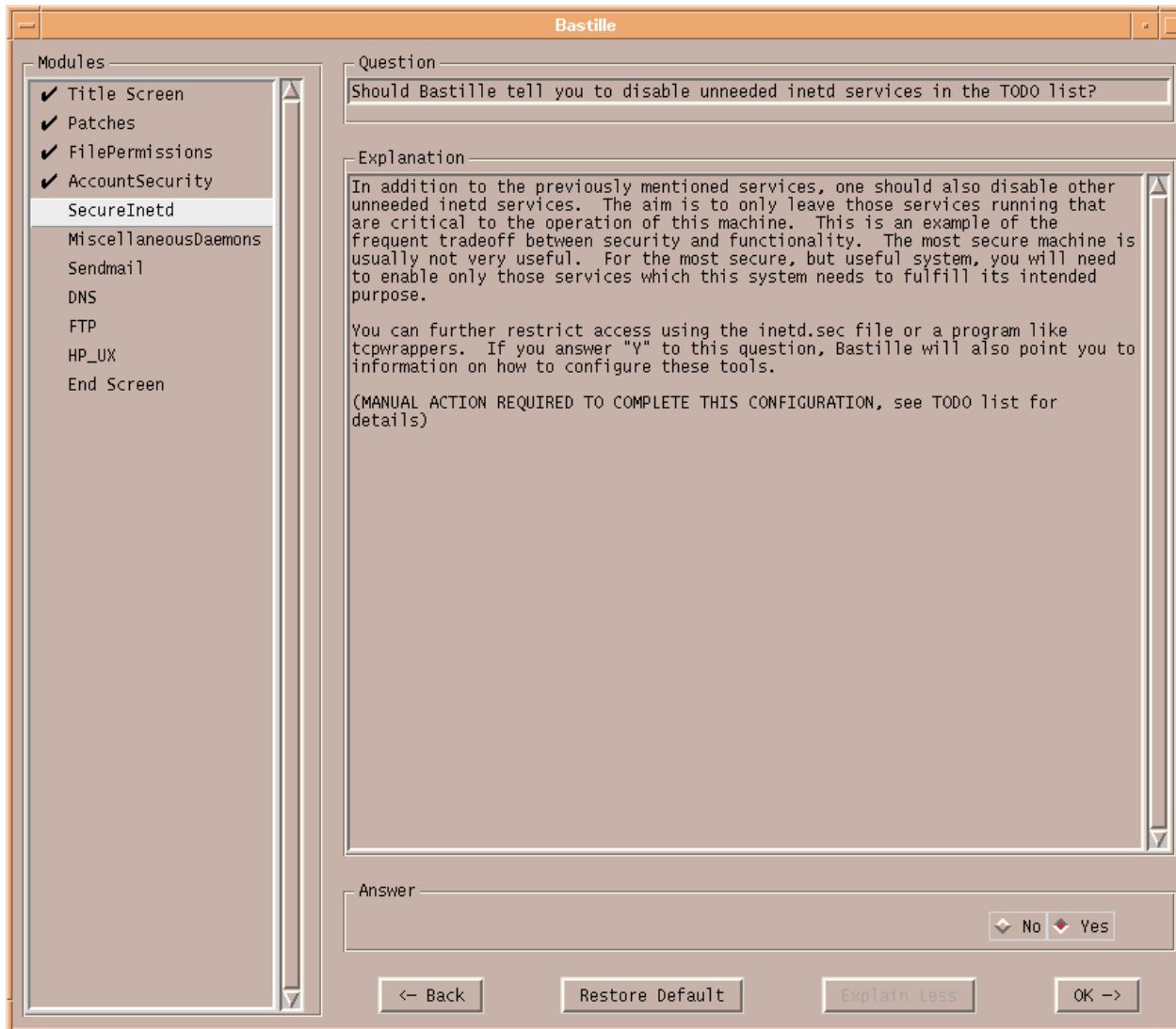
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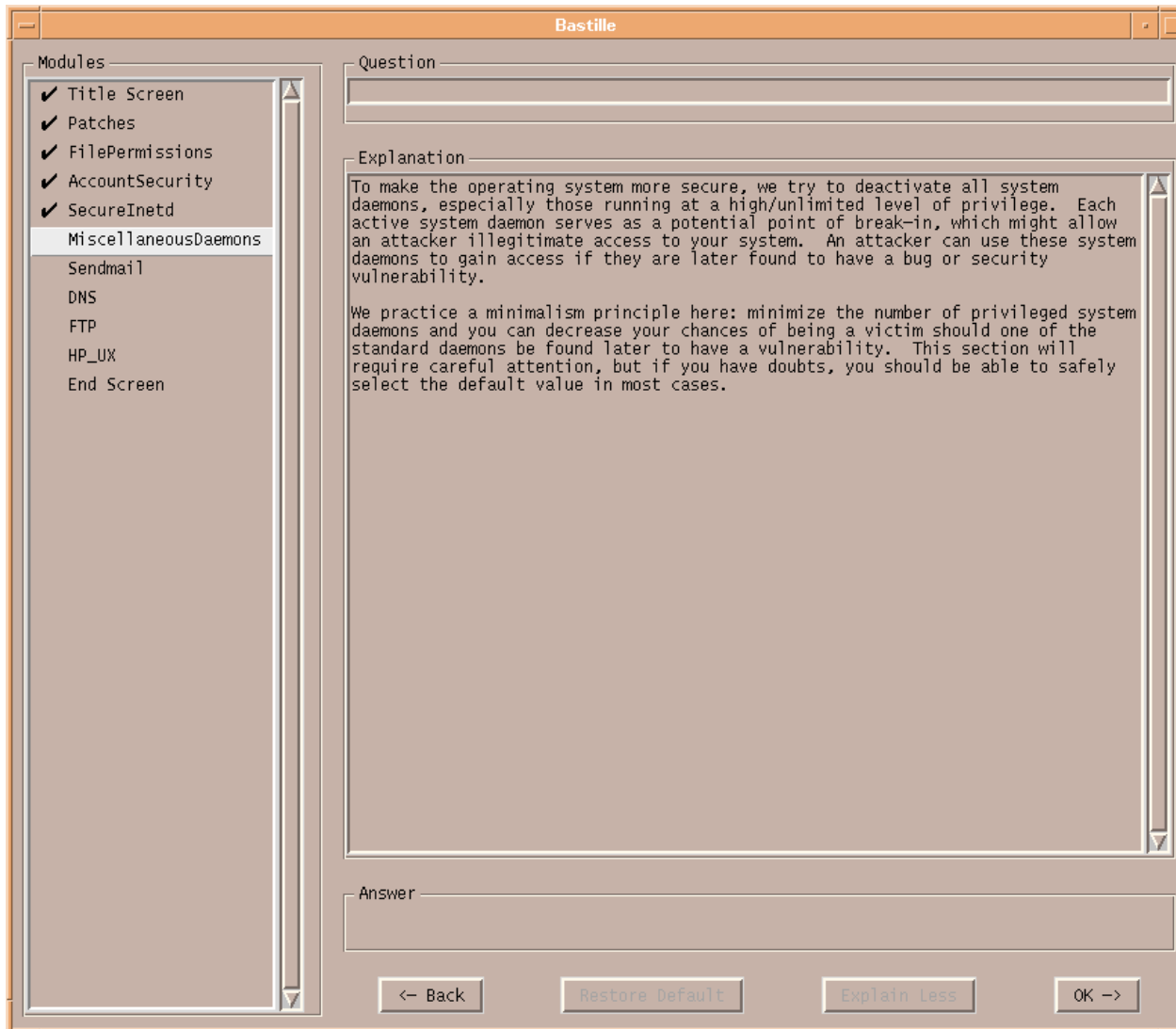
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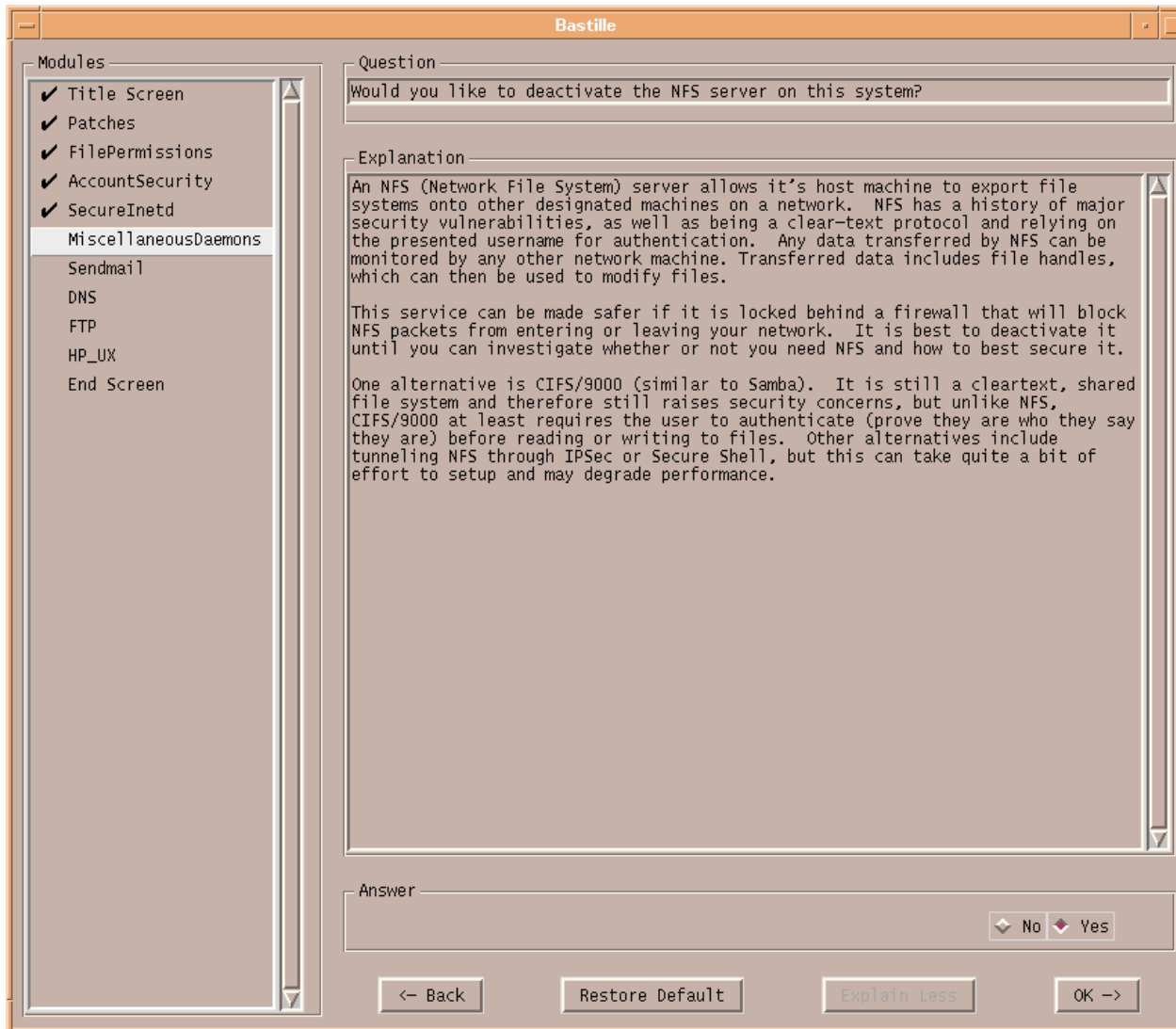
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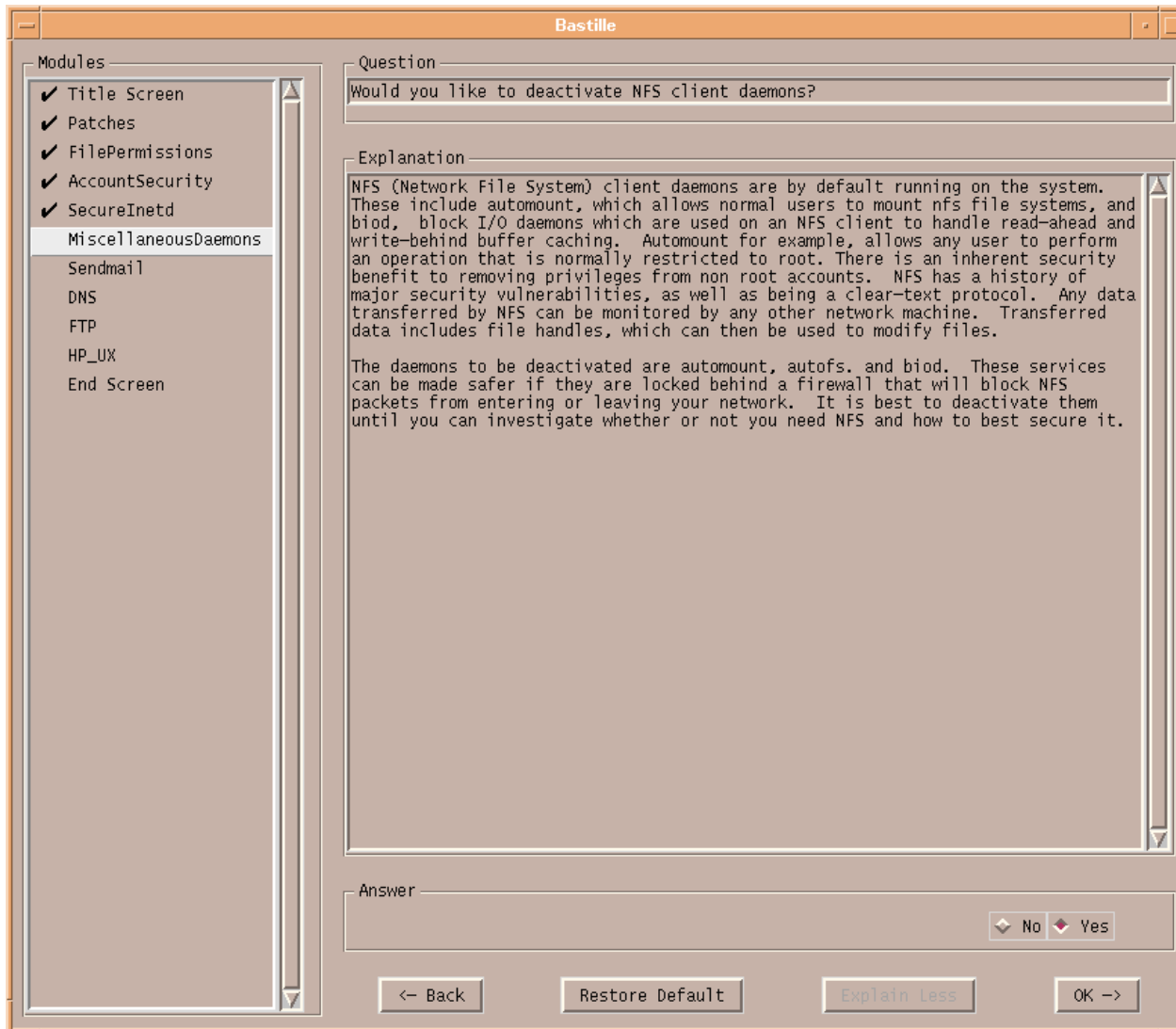
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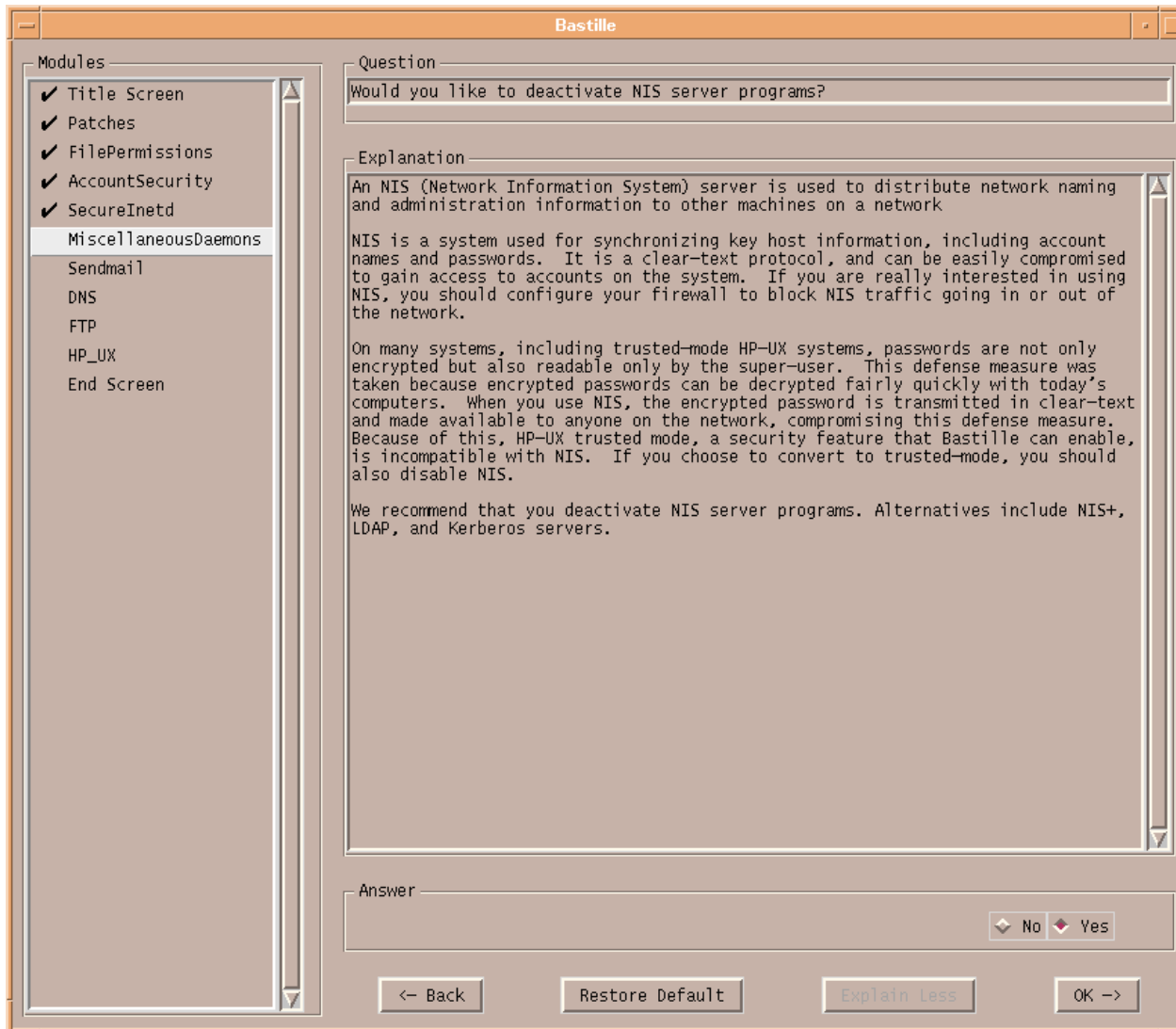
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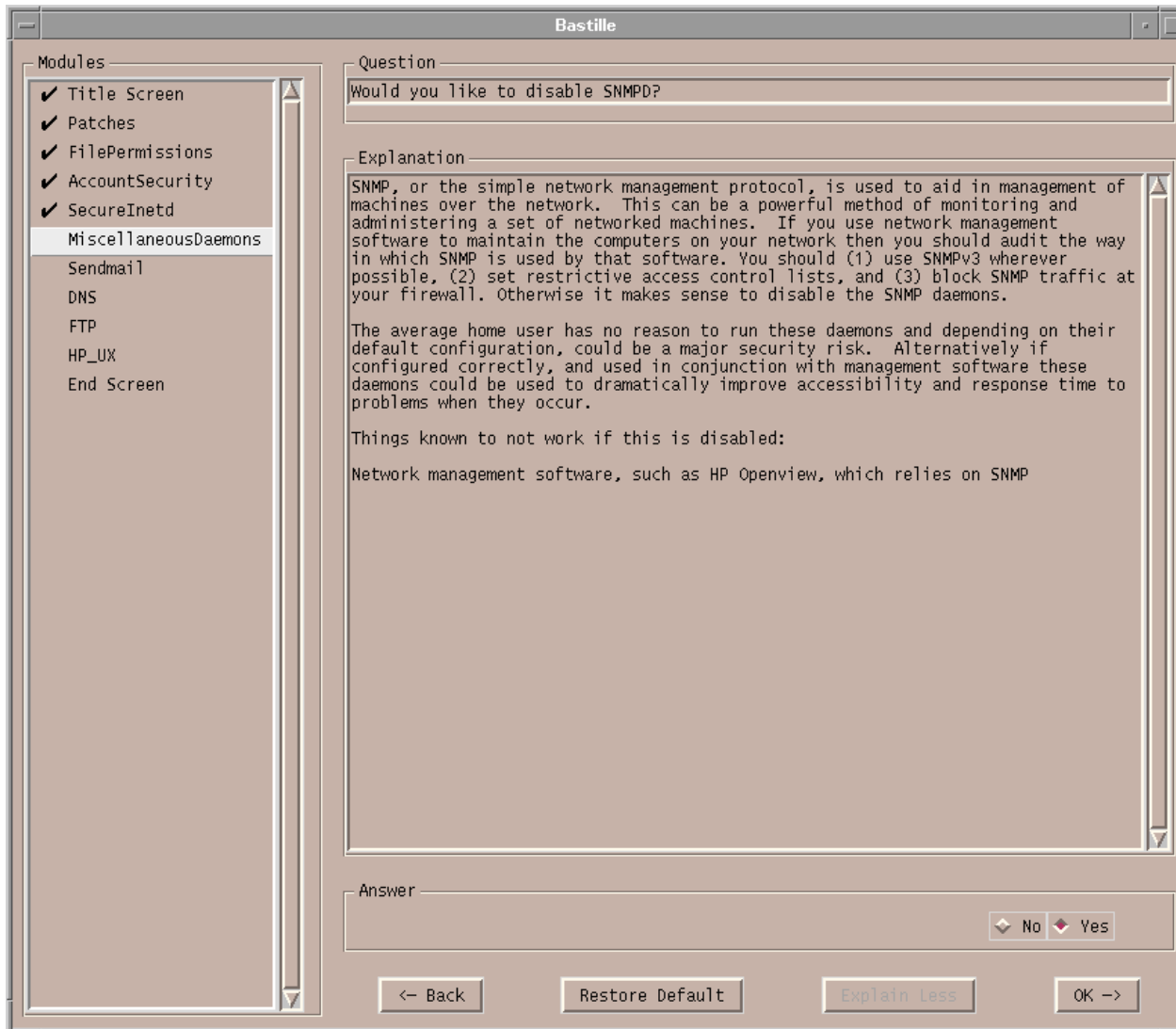
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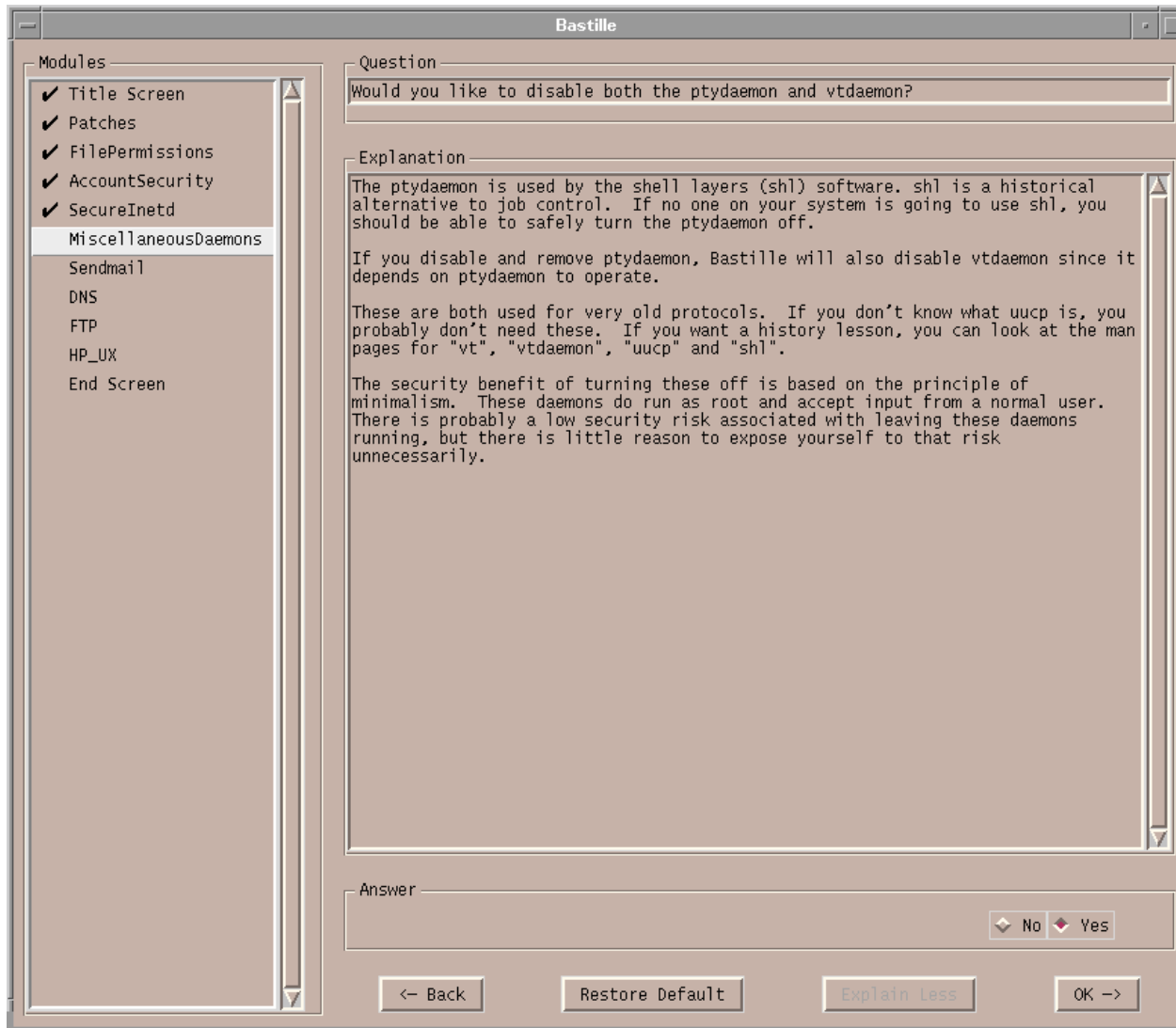
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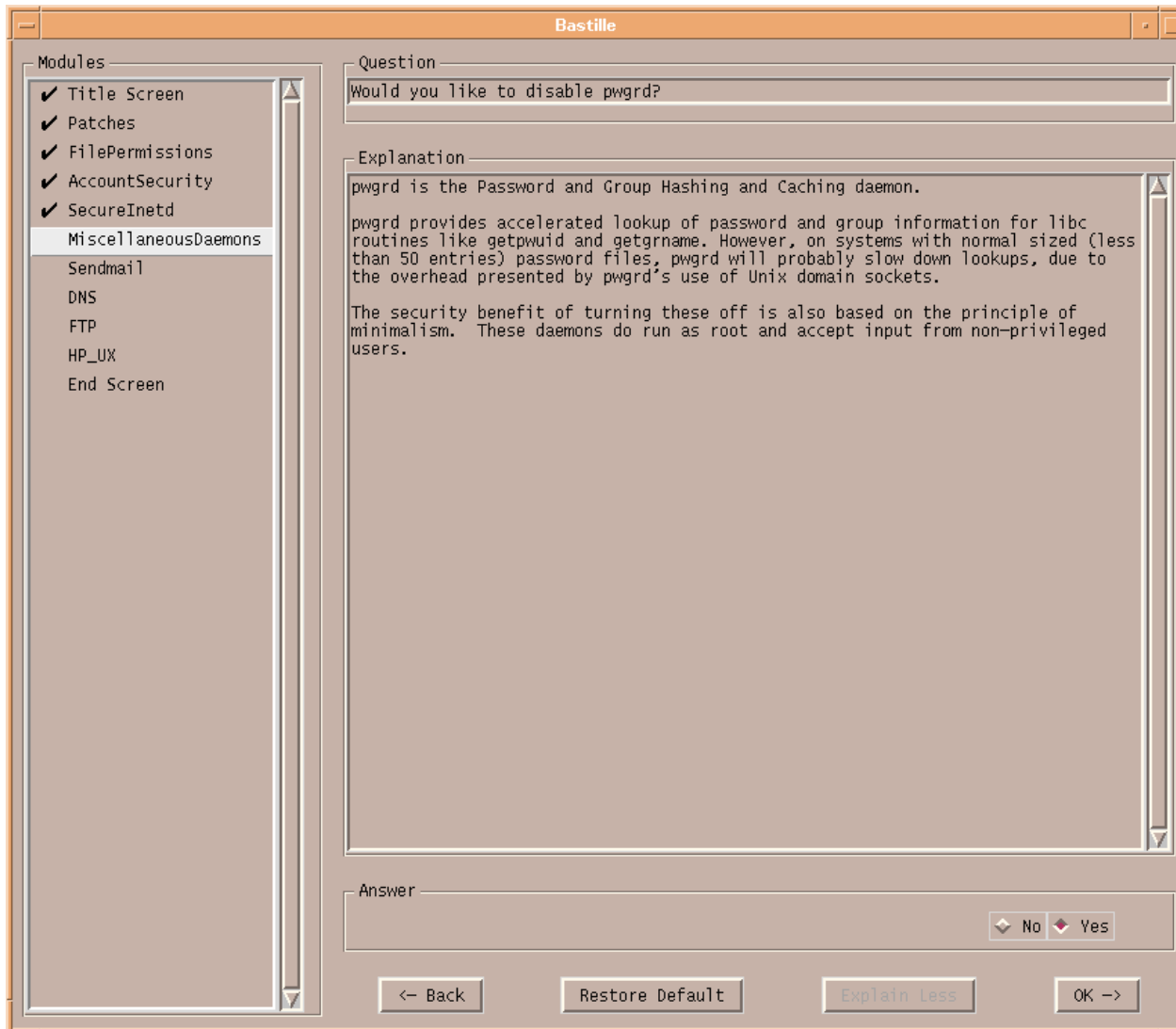
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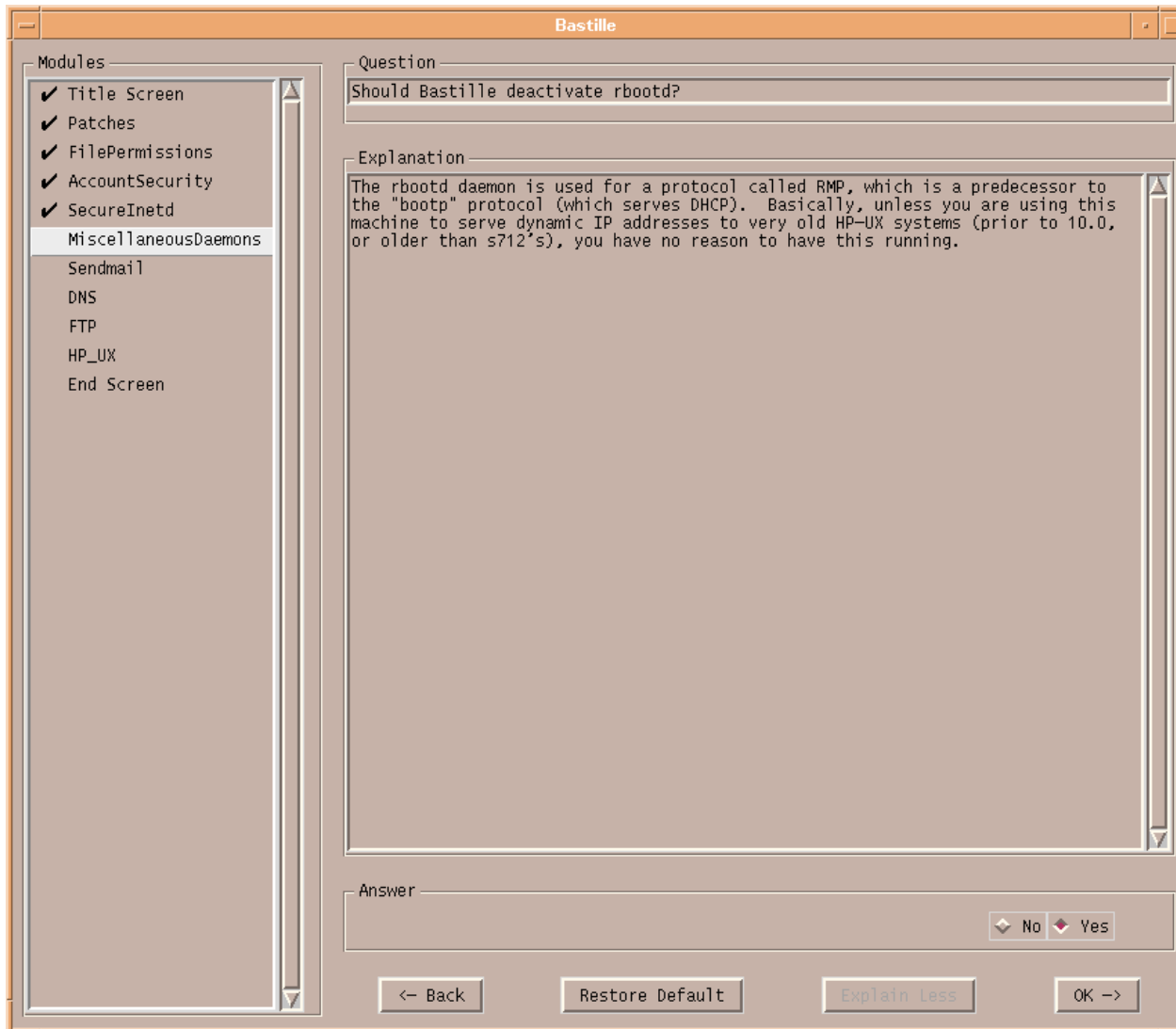
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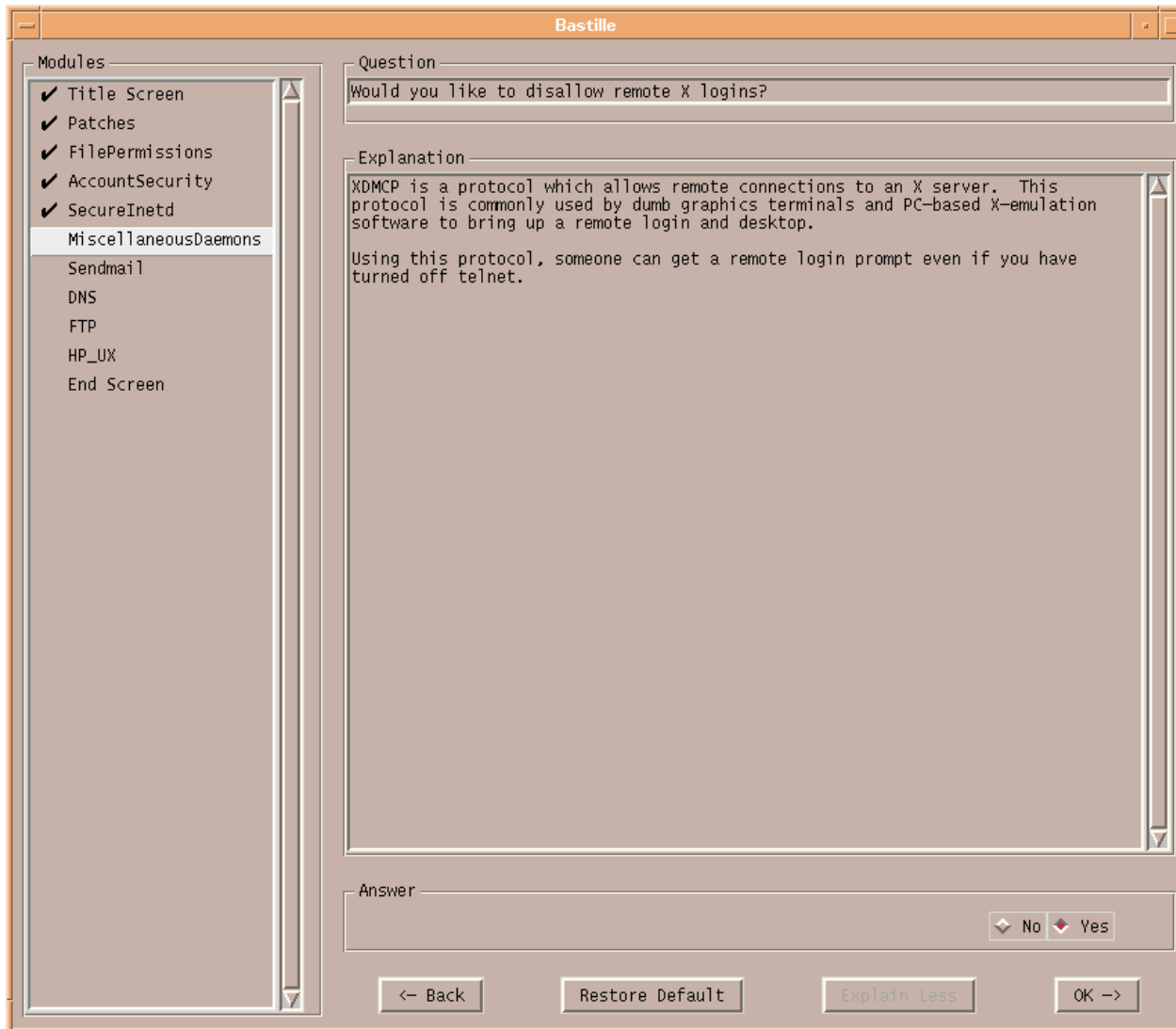
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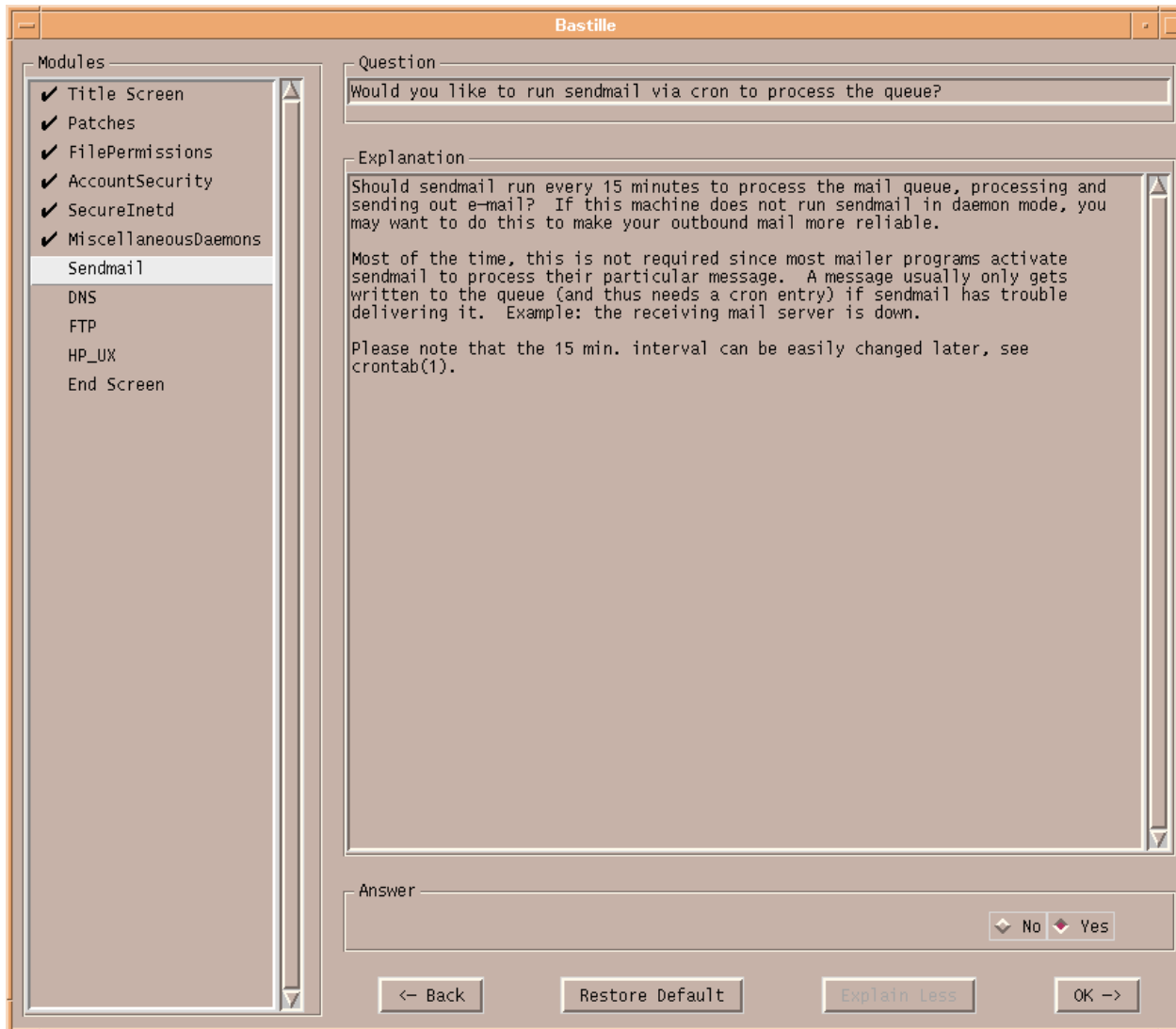
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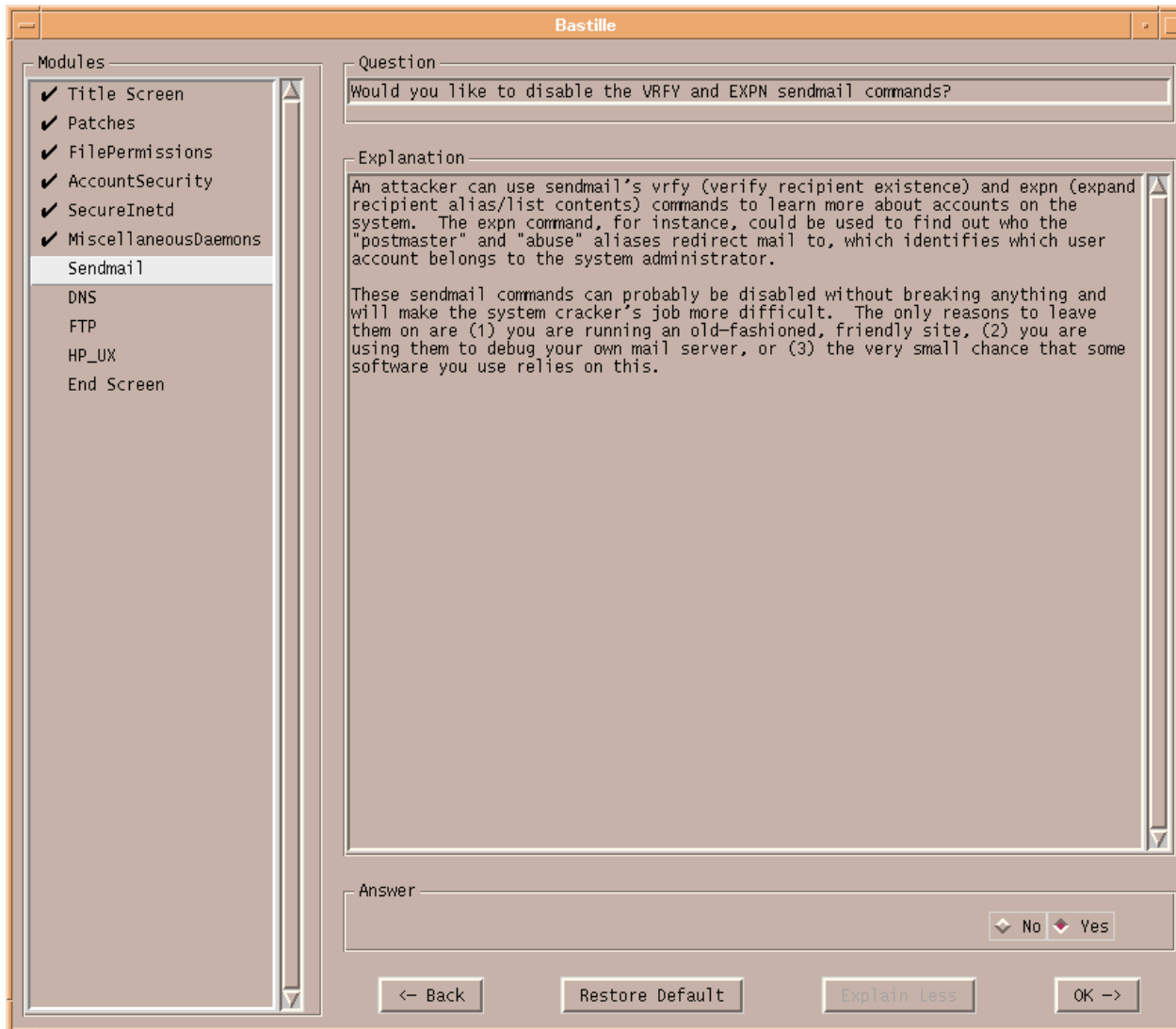
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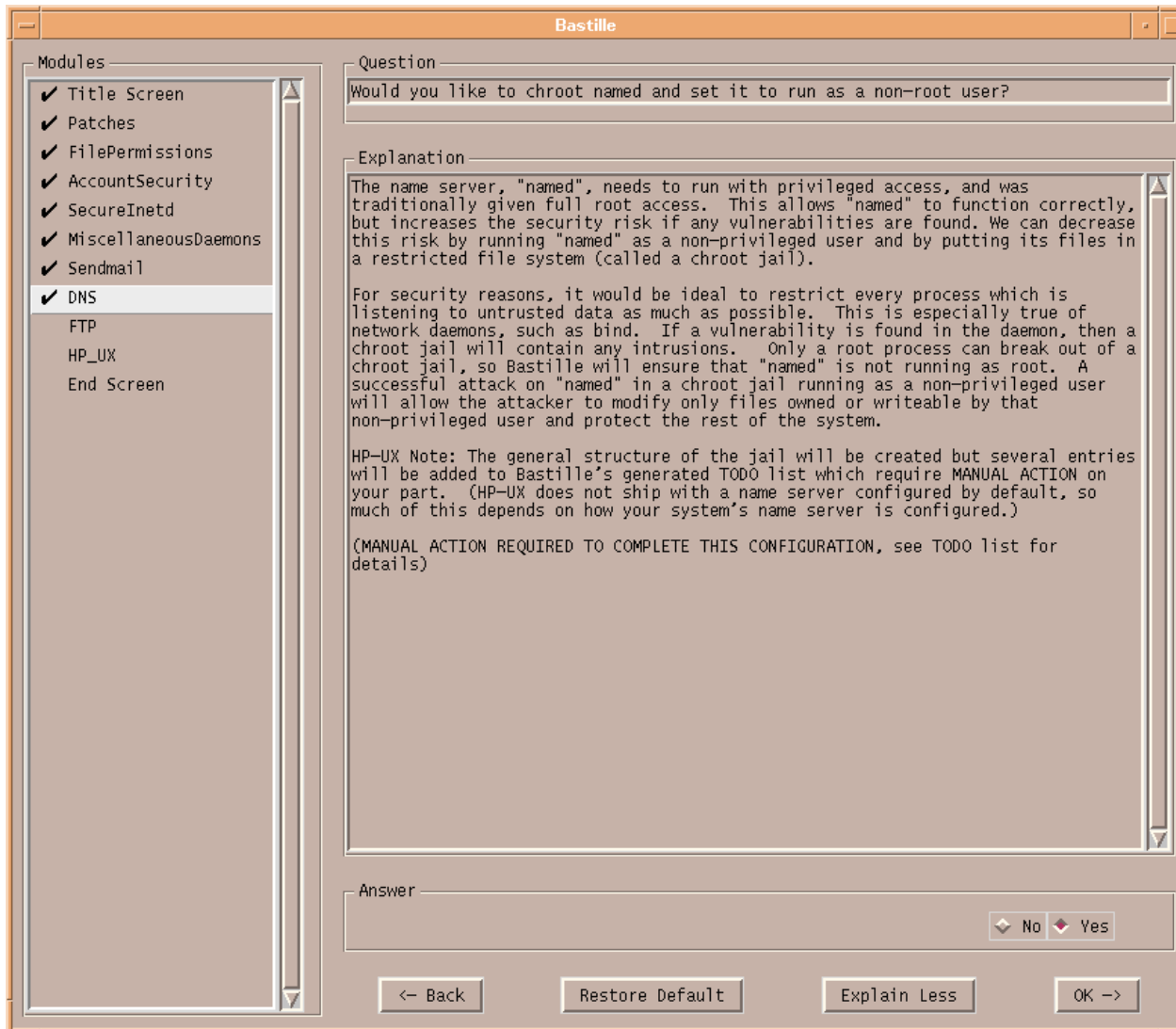
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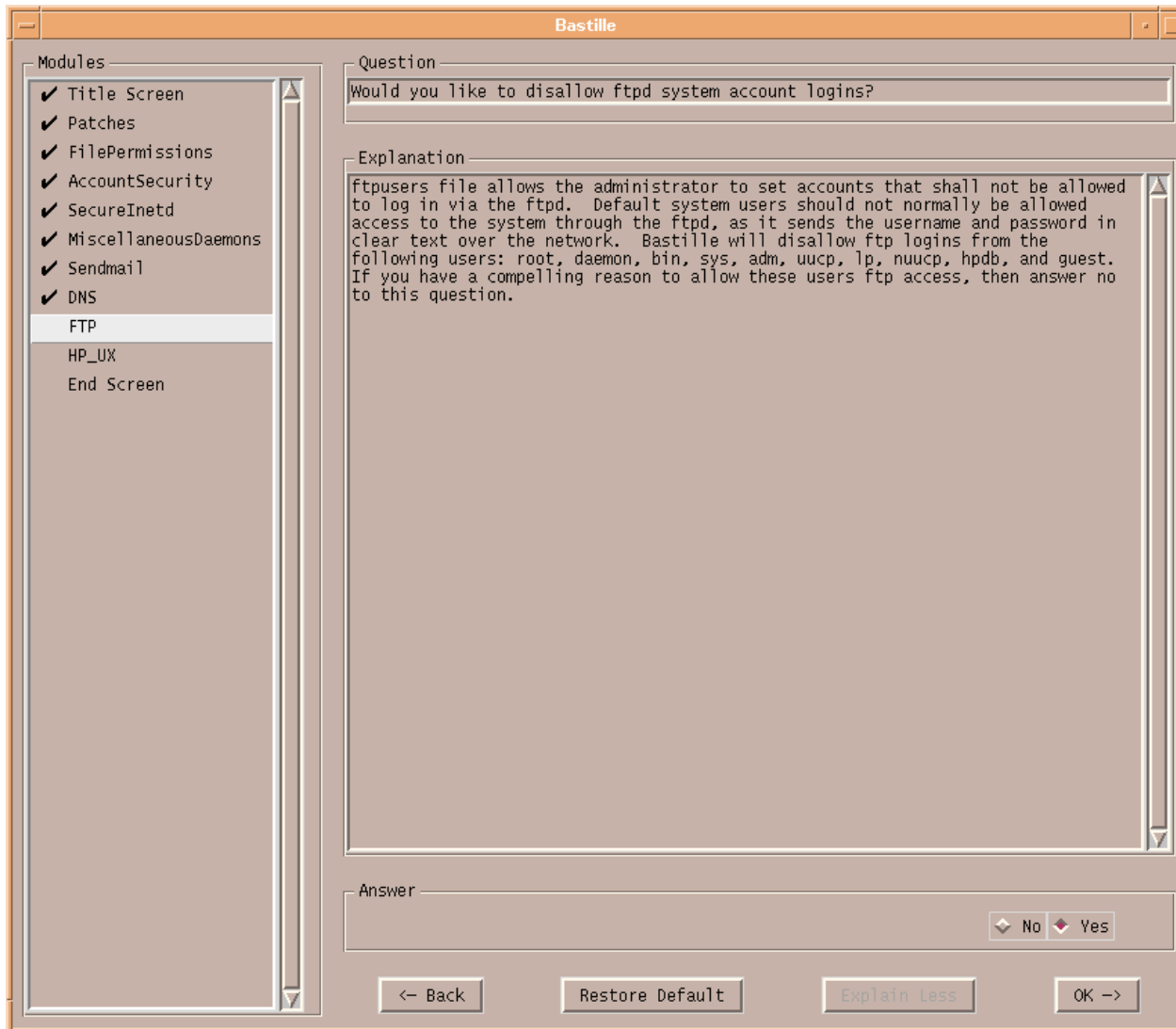
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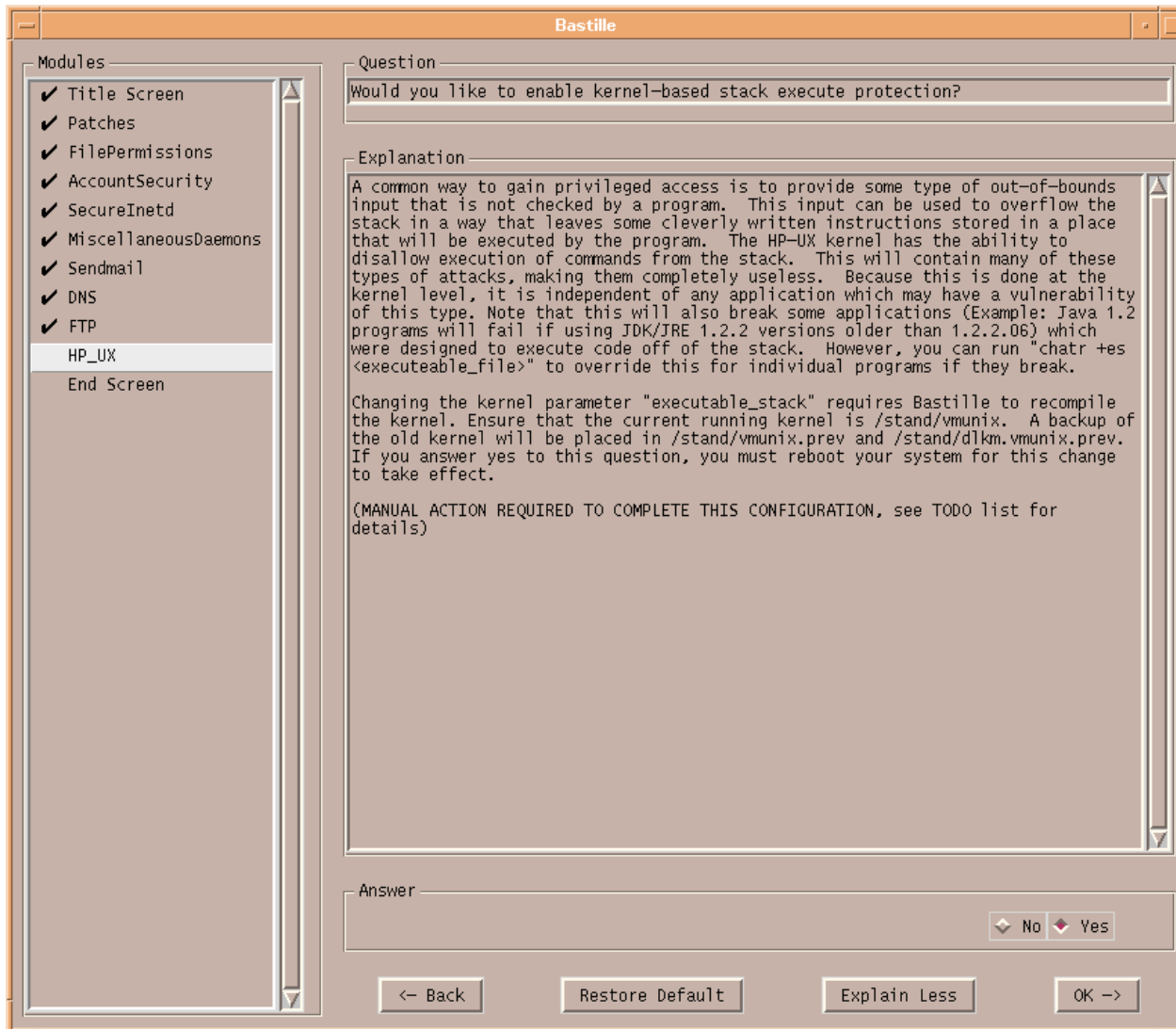
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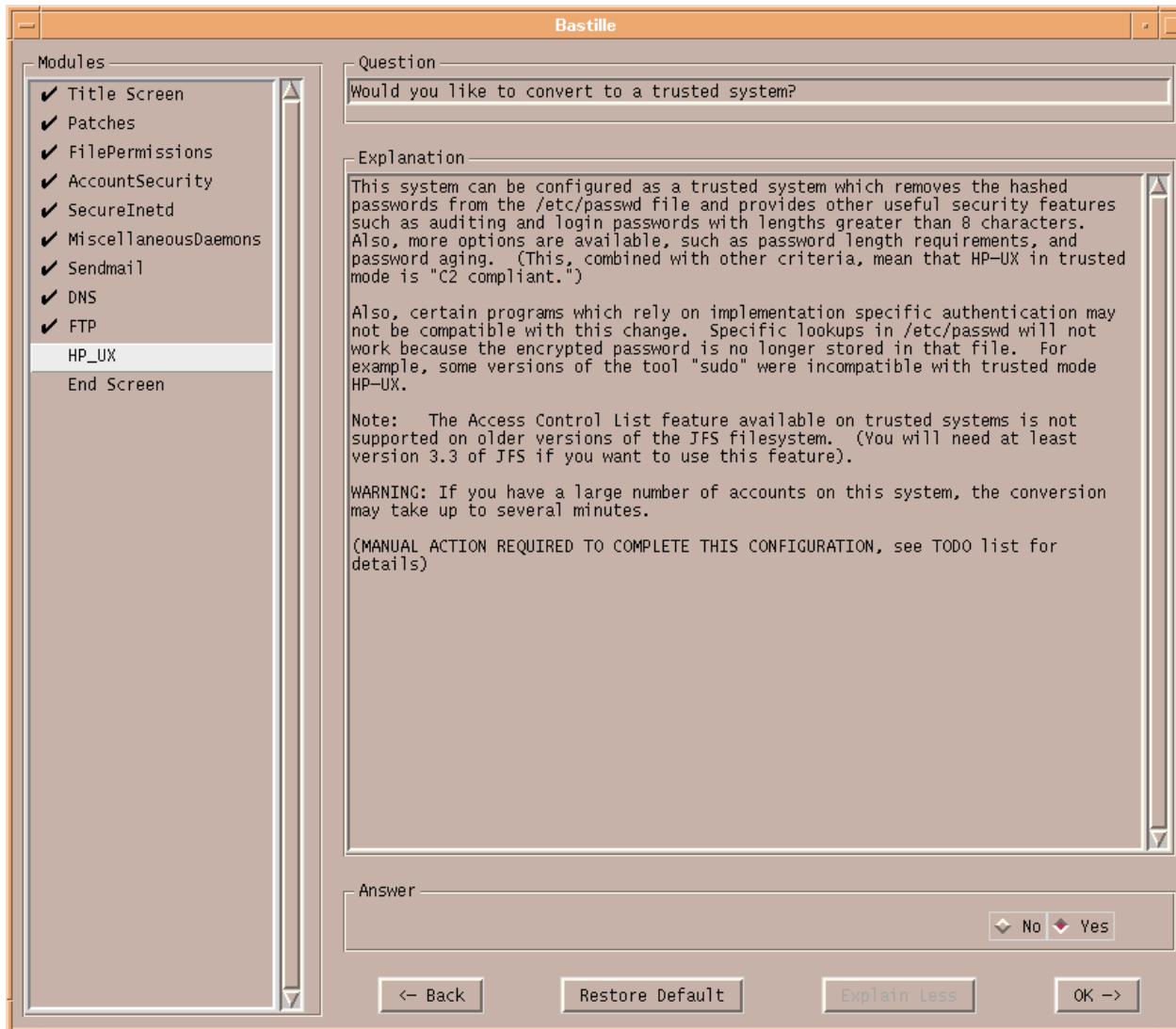
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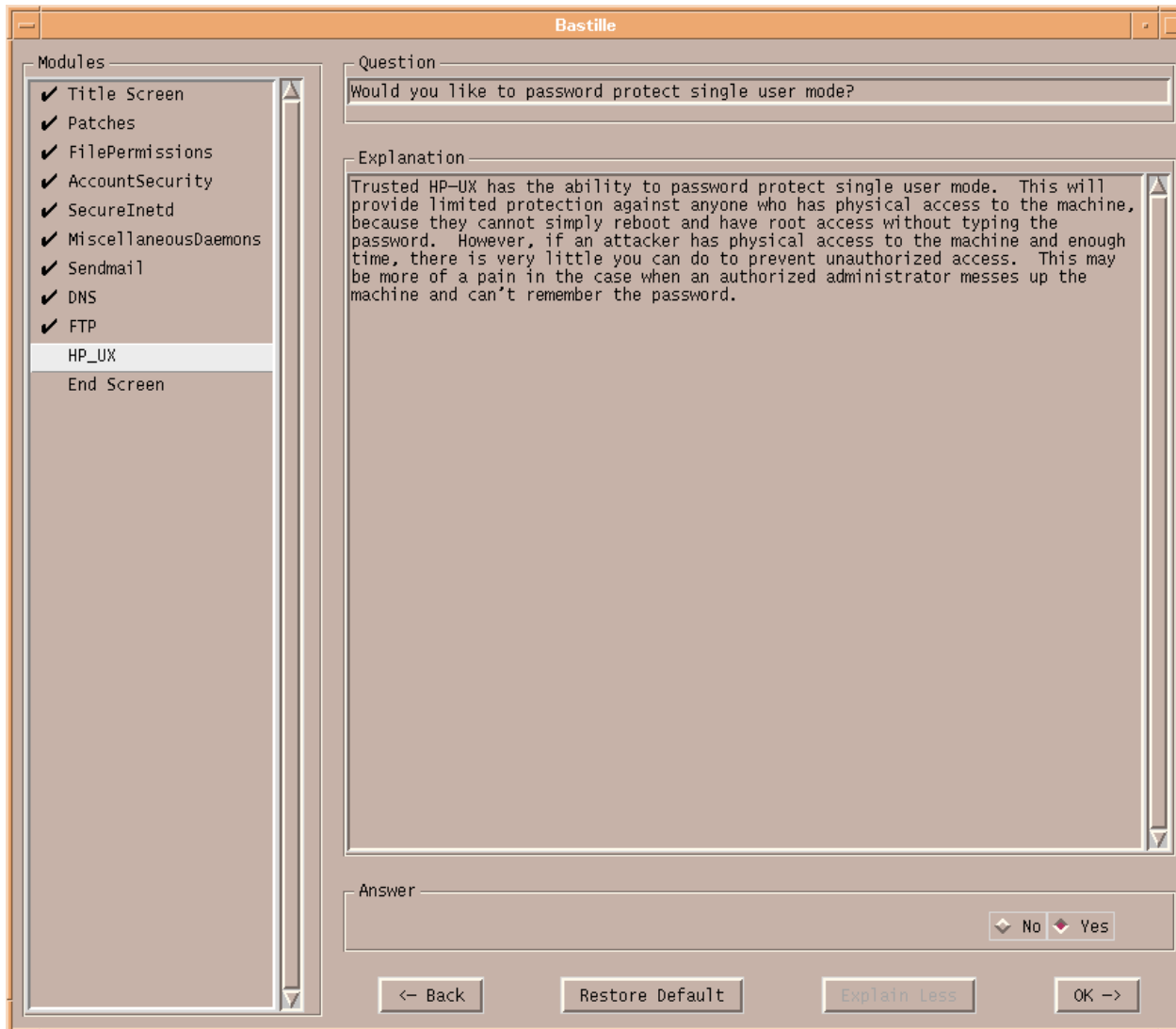
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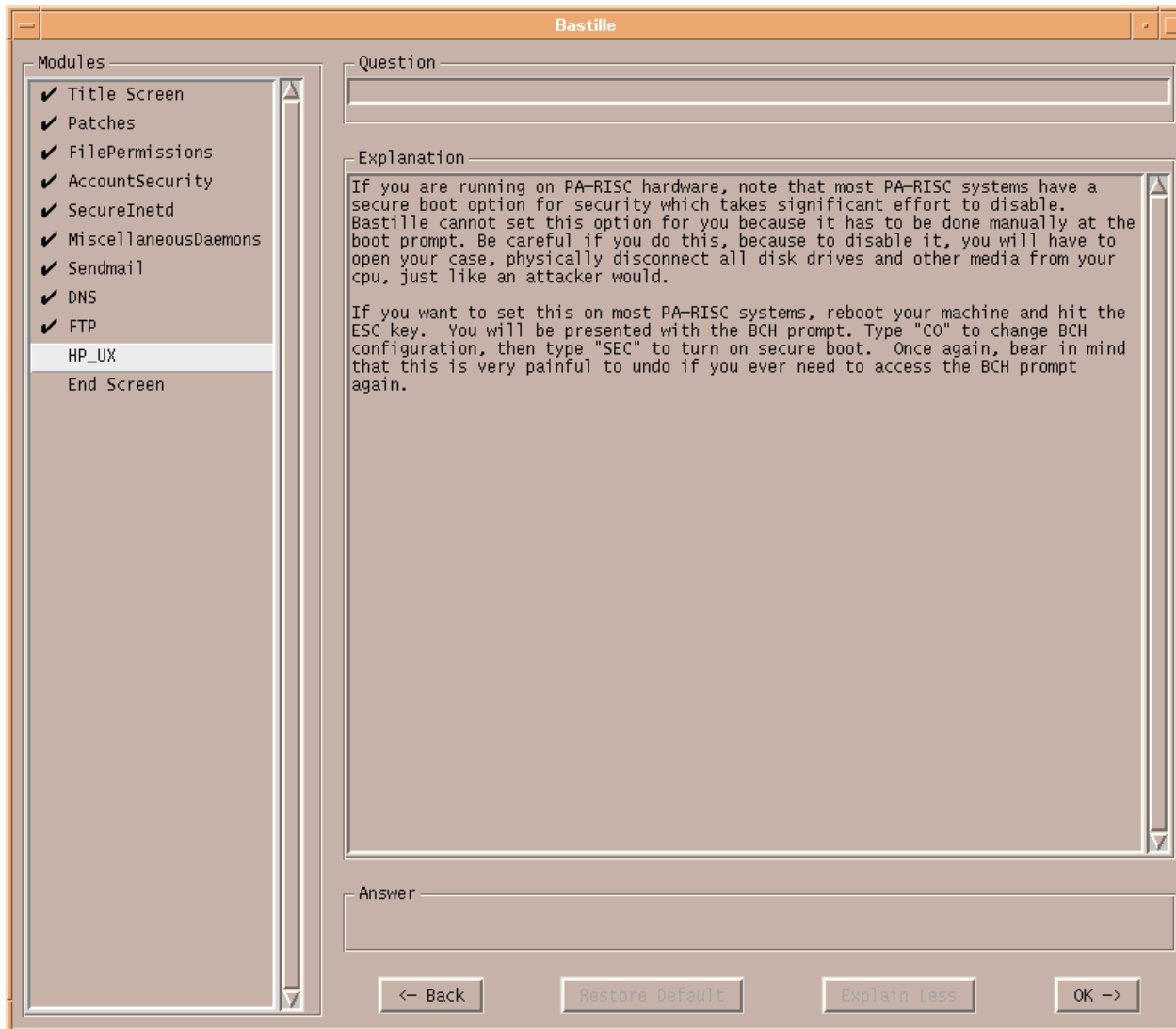
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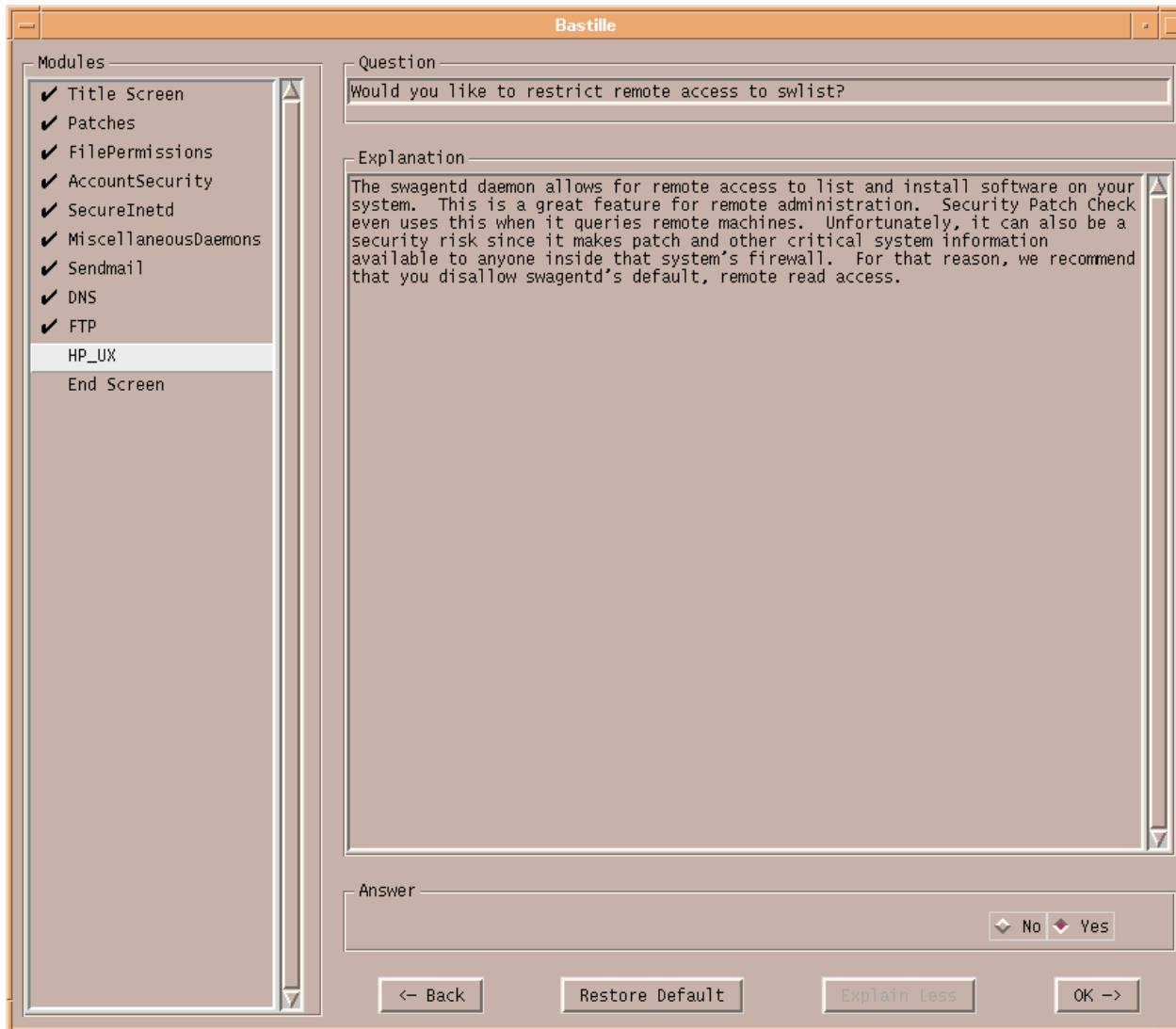
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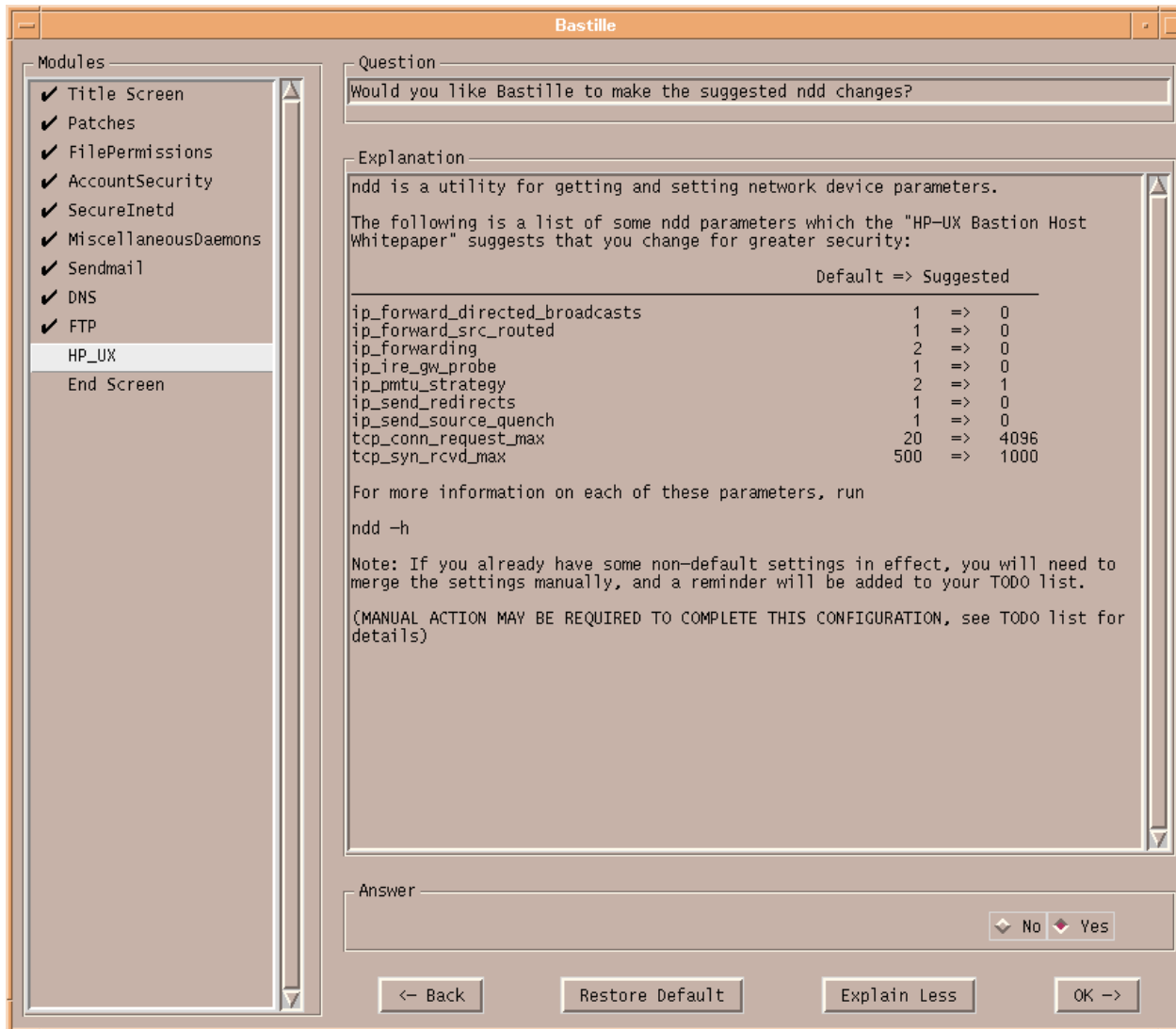
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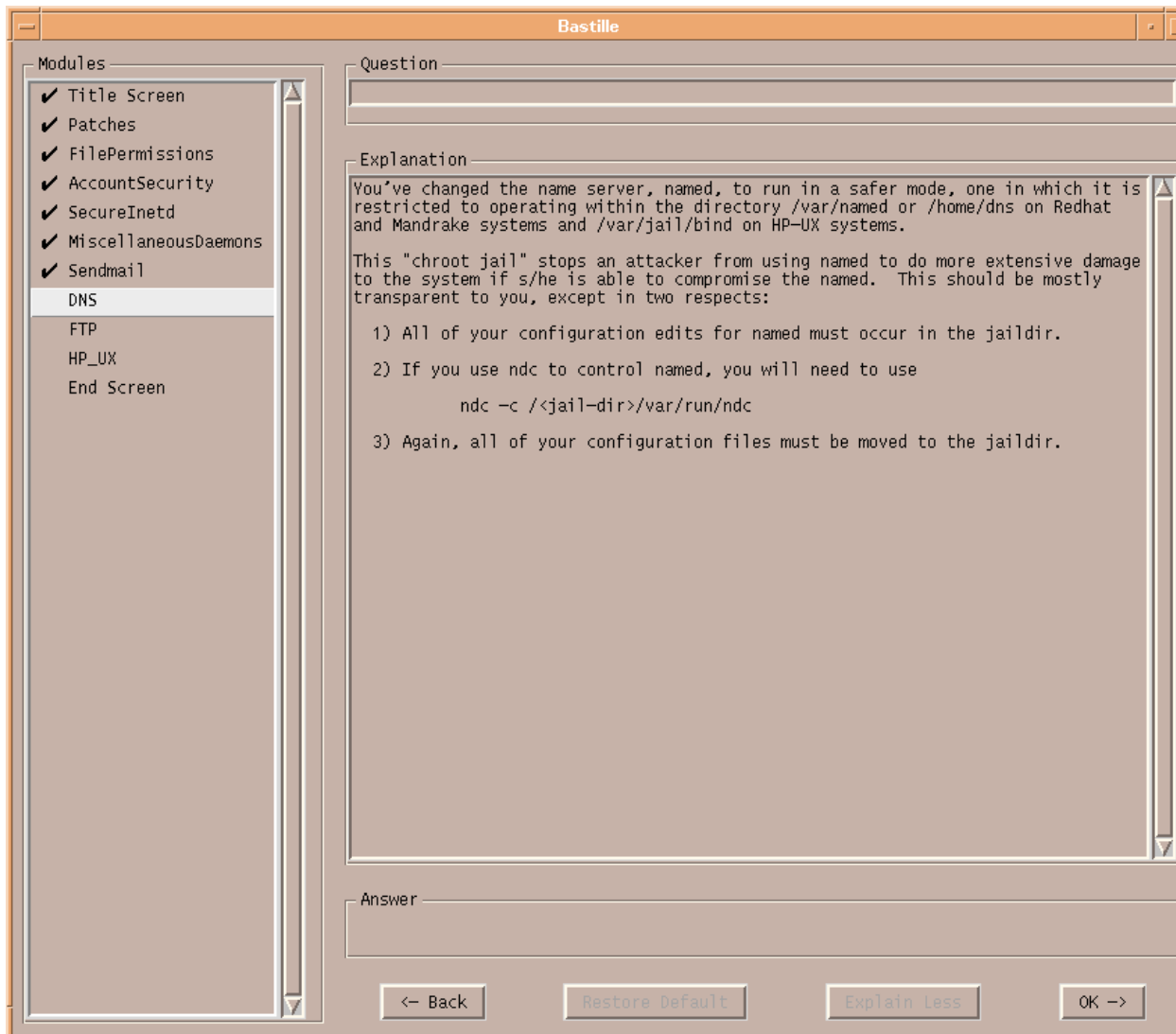
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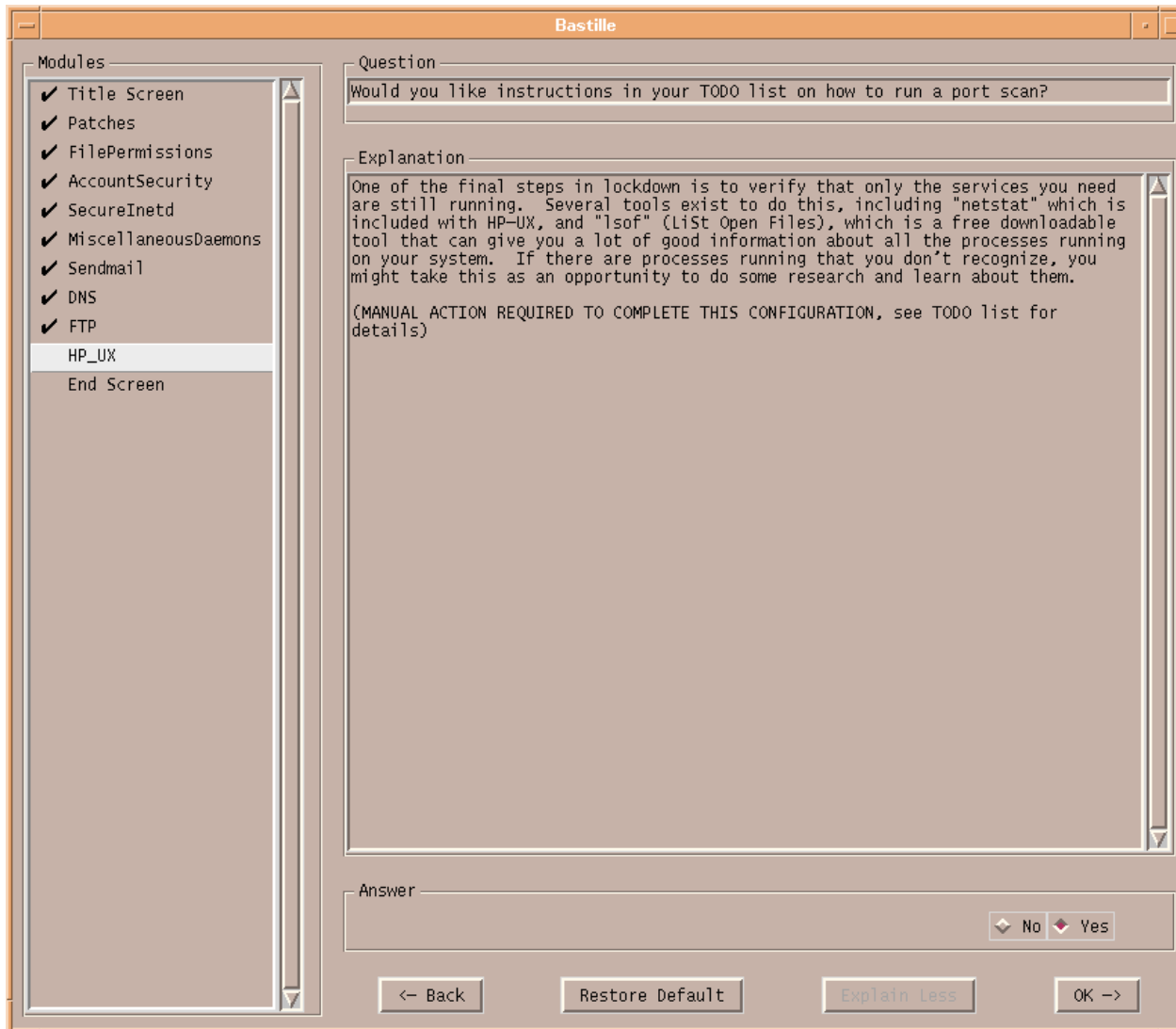


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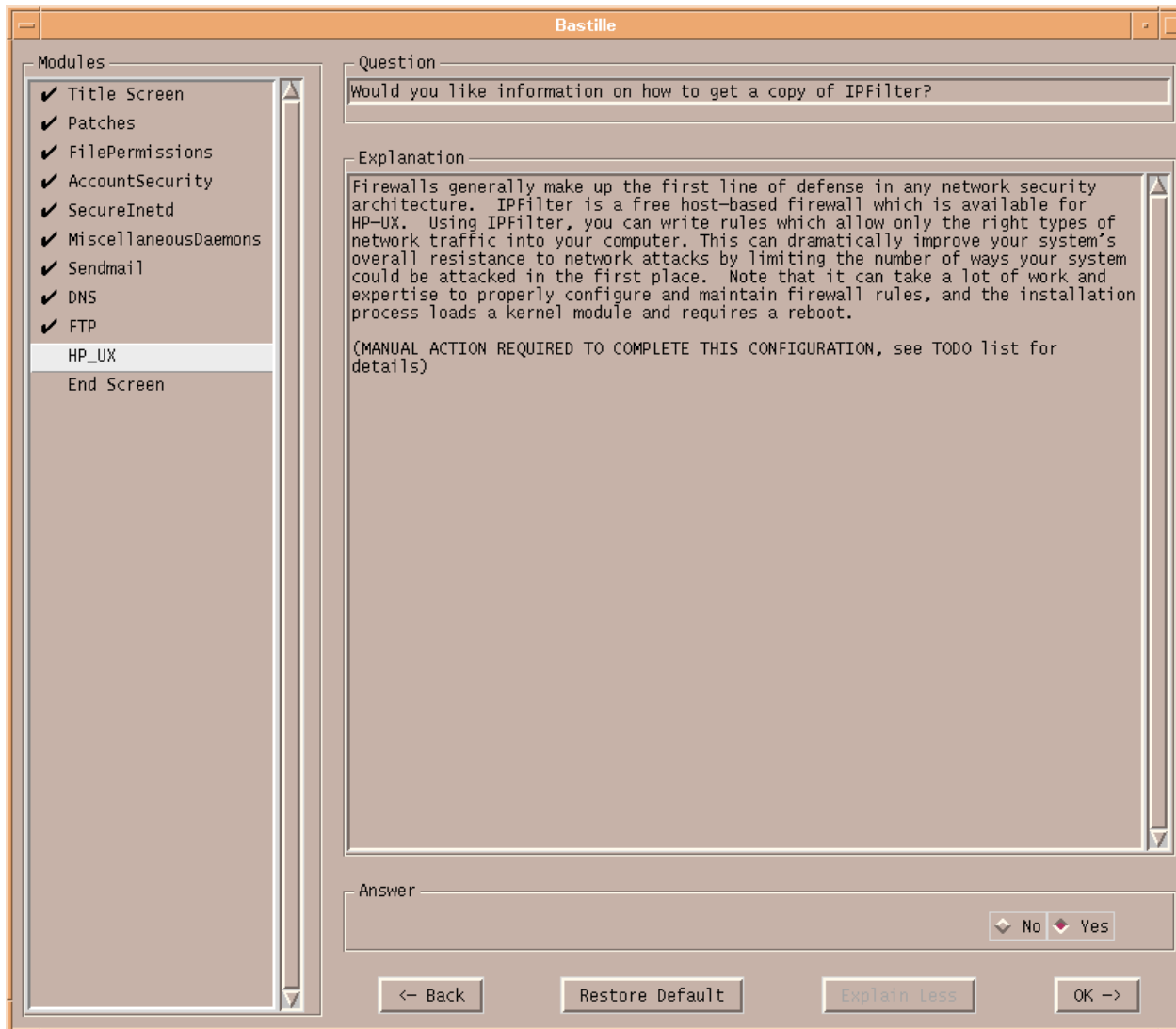


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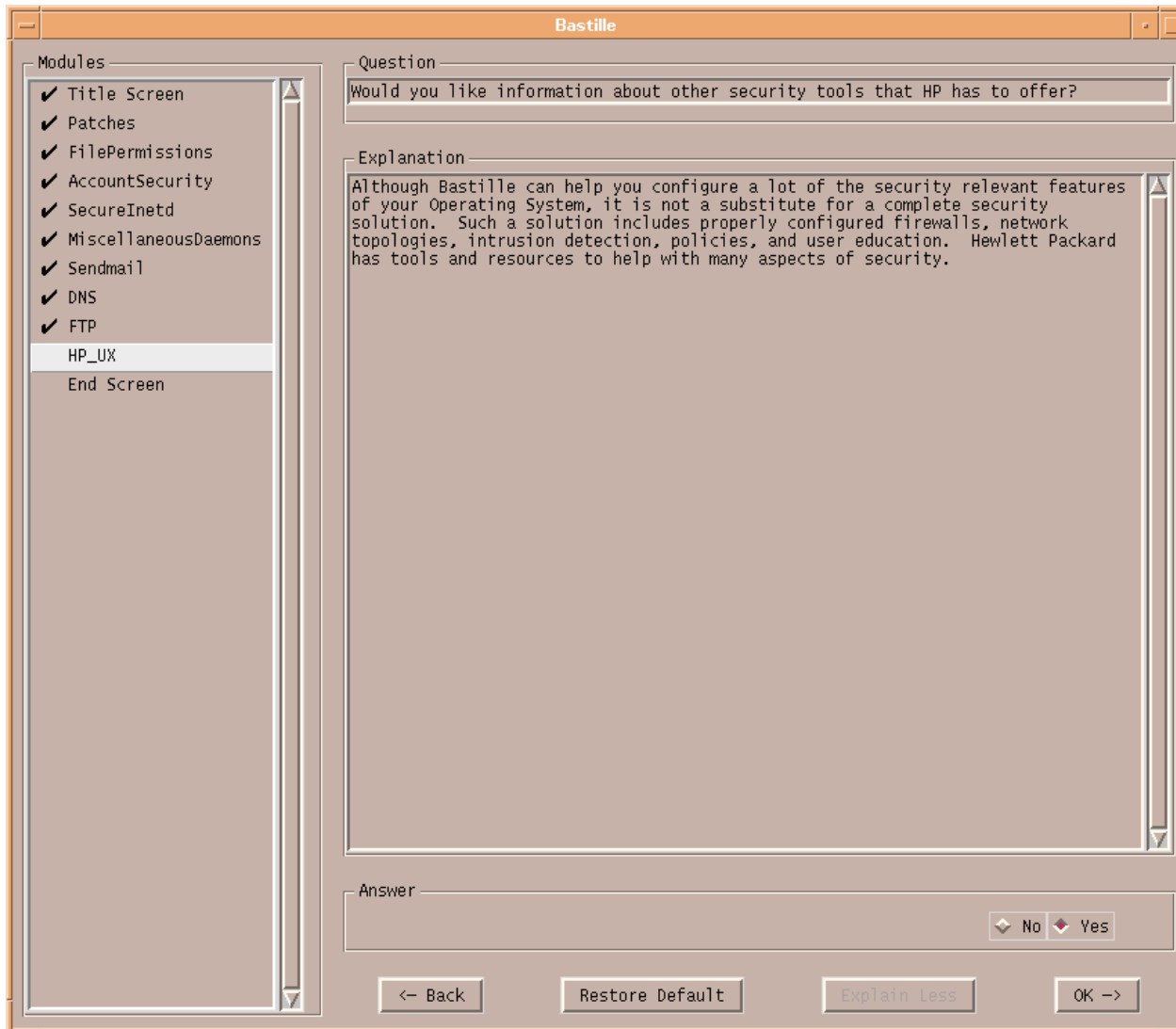




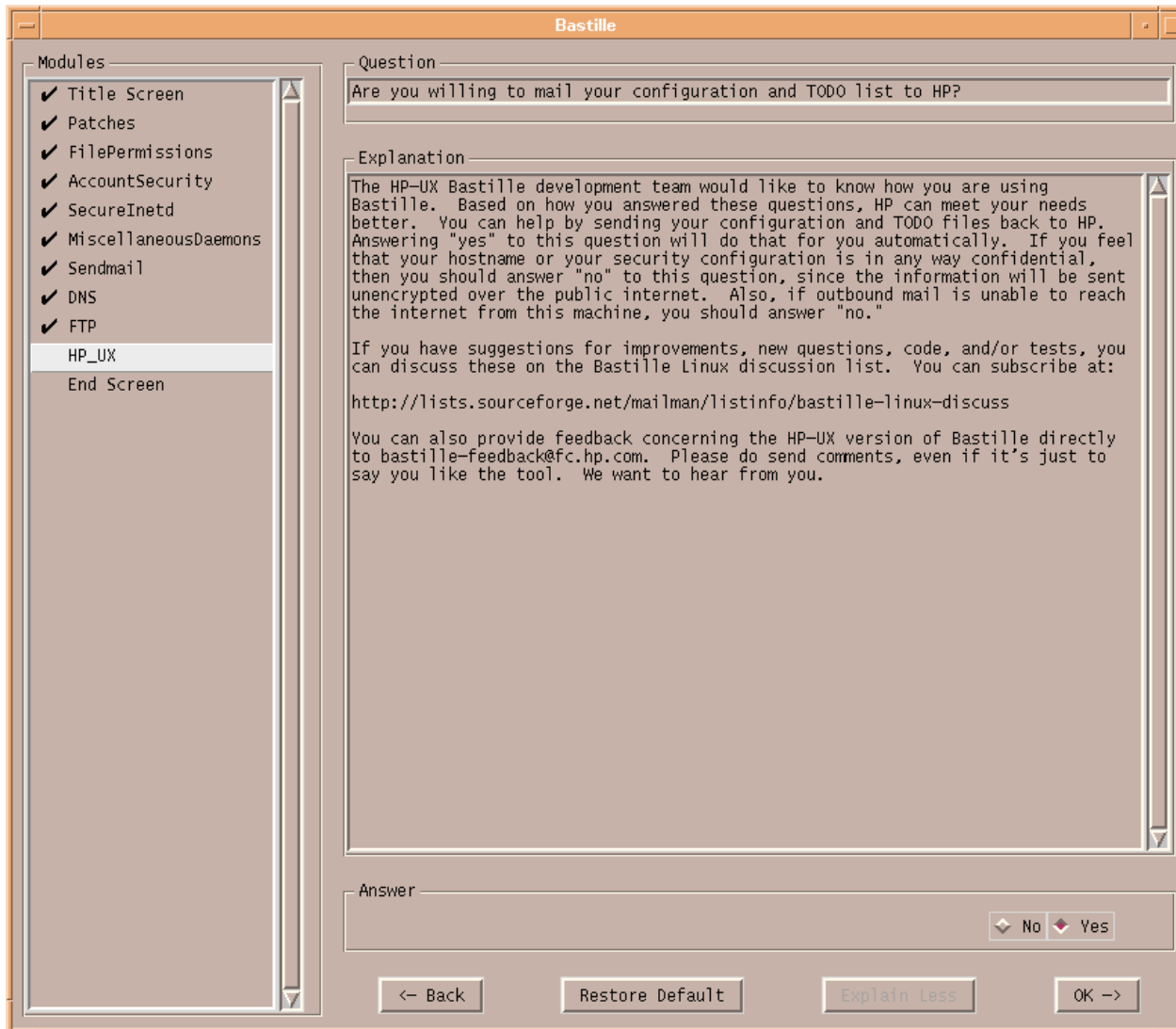
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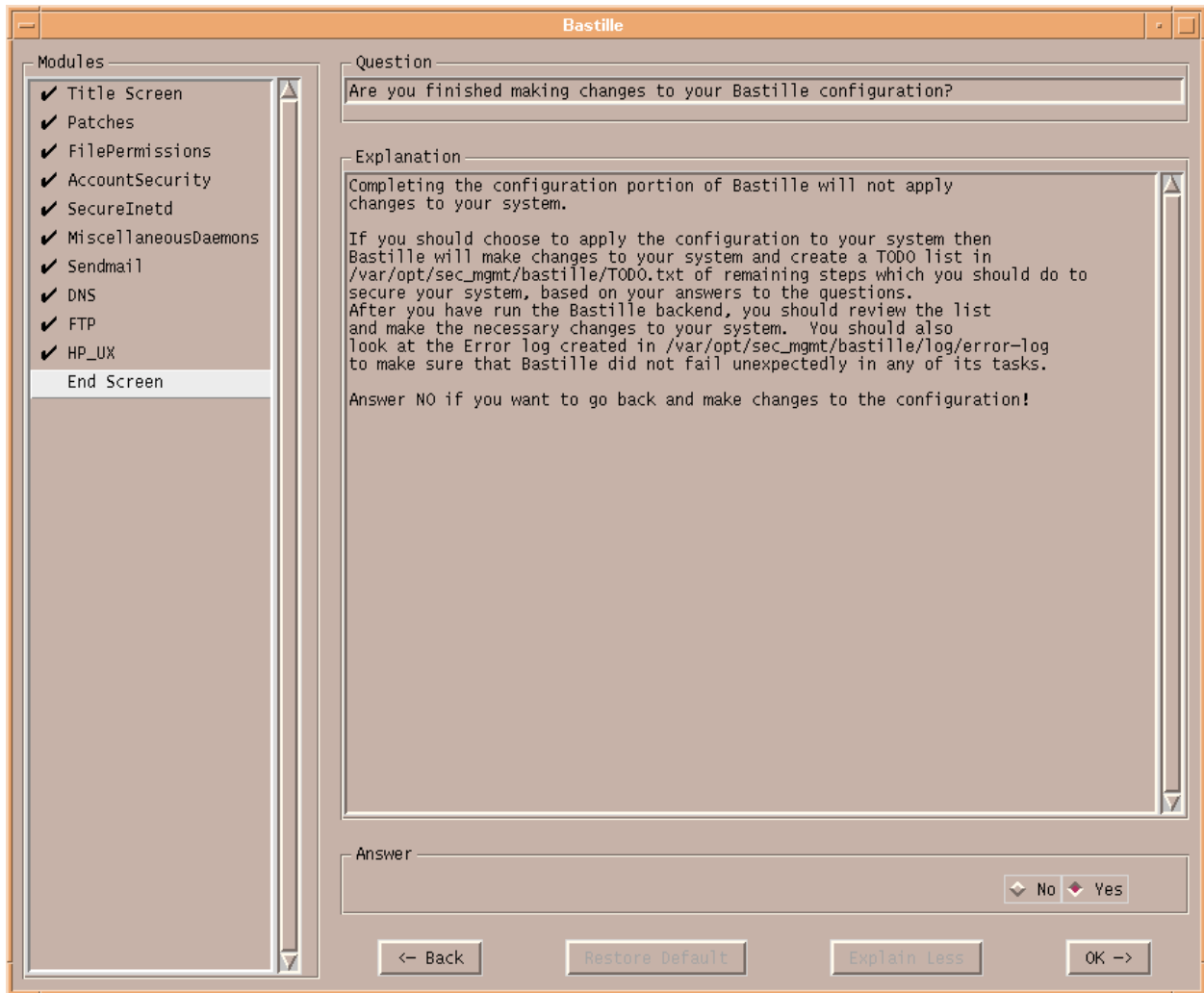


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