SOLARIS 9 SECURITY (NETWORKING) pdf

1: Solaris 9 Operating Environment Security Tips | Dr Dobb's

*Solaris 9 Security (Networking) [Ashish Wilfred] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Now you can custom-build your own server security system with Solaris 9. This popular operating system allows you to choose the features that fit the unique needs of your business.*

In this article, I will explore a few of these new features with the goal of helping you create a more secured system as soon as possible. Because the features covered here are part of the standard Solaris distribution, they are fully supported and will be enhanced over time. The reference material provided in this article has been borrowed heavily from the existing Solaris 9 OE System Administration documentation as well as public whitepapers and BluePrints to which you can refer for more in-depth information. Network Security The following technologies will help protect your system from network-based attacks. This list is certainly not exhaustive, but it is a beginning. Secure Shell provides encryption, privacy and public key authentication of hosts and userid as a replacement for the less secure commands, such as telnet, rsh, rcp, etc. Many of the basics are already done for you. Here are some commands: Enter a password that you want to use to lock this key: Enter passphrase empty for no passphrase: The key fingerprint is: RSA key fingerprint in md5 is: Fri Jul 20 You have an encrypted, secured remote session on the remote server. This is an easy way to restrict in-bound connections to your server to be from particular domains. TCP Wrappers does not limit out-bound connections from your server. To begin, enable it in the inetd configuration file and restart the inetd process: Kill and restart the inetd process: ALL Initial TCP Header Sequence Randomization Each TCP-based connection to a server can result in a return packet with a unique number, known as a sequence number, which helps both the client and the server track the state of the connection. Obviously, this could lead to data corruption and other problems. Solaris has long had the ability to randomize the initial sequence number, and in Solaris 9 OE, this has been improved with the addition of even more randomization. Again, this is not an exhaustive list, and I recommend checking the references at the end of this article for additional information before configuring anything on your production systems. It is a way of providing non-privileged users with just the power they need to get their jobs done. To understand RBAC, you need to understand a few terms first. A role in the Solaris OE is just like a normal userid, except that it cannot be logged into anonymously; users must log in as a known user first, then assume a role through the su command or through an application that uses the RBAC API. The definition of roles is site specific and typically consists of a role name, a list of usernames assigned to that role, optional authorizations, and one or more execution profiles. For example, a user may have the authorization to create new users on the system, and that authorization will be checked by the Solaris Management Console. Here is a quick example of what one can do with RBAC. In an emergency, the root role can be logged into directly only in single-user mode on the physical console device. RBAC is more fully explained in the whitepaper referenced at the end of this article, in the rbac 5 man page, and in the System Administration Guide: Advanced System Administration documentation, on http: This allows you to create a smaller, more customized, and less exposed install of the Solaris OE. Previously, functions such as the Telnet client and server could be disabled, but not cleanly removed from the Solaris OE. Management of these new packages is done through the normal Solaris pkgadd and pkgrm commands. Here is an example of removing the telnet server components while leaving the telnet client on the systems. Effectively, users may telnet out of a server, but no one can telnet in: List the packages related to the telnet services: Unable to connect to remote host: Connection refused To restore the telnet server to the system, you will need to pkgadd the two server packages from the Solaris 9 OE media or from another distribution source e. Updated versions of the Solaris Security Toolkit software will take advantage of this new package granularity. Stack Buffer Overflow Protection Per File Buffer overflows are a far too common occurrence in the security vulnerability world, and there are ways to limit the scope of these threats. Starting with the Solaris 2. This is known as a stack buffer overflow vulnerability. Execution of this code is one way crackers can gain access to processes running as root. In the Solaris 9 OE, this capability is extended to individual processes and can be compiled into the programs so that they are protected against stack buffer overflow vulnerabilities even if the

system-wide switch is not turned on. Most of the core setuid-enabled applications in the Solaris 9 OE have been compiled with this feature turned on. You can also compile your own applications with this protection enabled. Any program that attempts to execute code on the stack will be sent a signal and will exit, also causing the system to log the event via syslog. There is the possibility that some older, bit applications may try to execute code on the stack, thus this feature is not enabled by default. To compile your own applications to have stack buffer overflow protection enabled, simply add a linker map file during your compile or link process: Certainly this article is not a comprehensive review of Solaris security, and some significant items were not discussed, such as:

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2: Solaris Learning: Network concepts and services in Solaris 9 - www.enganchecubano.com

Solaris 9 Security gives you the knowledge to maximize the benefits of Solaris products to keep your network safe and gain the competitive edgeToday, there is more at stake when conducting e-business.

The Solaris 9 client-server model 1. Servers A Solaris 9 network uses a client-server model. A server is a host that provides services or file systems to other systems â€" which are called clients â€" in a network. An example of a Solaris application that uses the client-server model is a preconfigured JumpStart server that installs JumpStart clients automatically when you connect them to a network. Types of servers include: Mail servers transfer e-mail to and from a local and remote networks. Clients Clients in a client-server model can be diskless clients A diskless Solaris client has no hard disk. It stores data on the server where it mounts its root, user, and home file systems. Because it runs applications from a server, it generates network traffic and uses up virtual memory. AutoClient systems An AutoClient system is a client that contains no permanent data, with administration and installation overheads similar to those of a diskless client. This type of client can be configured to access its local cache even when the server is not available. However, it relies on the server to access applications and other file systems. The desktop runs on the server and appears on the appliance display. The server houses all file systems and software applications for the appliance to allow centralized administration and resource sharing. As with an AutoClient system, an appliance contains no permanent data. It can operate independently because it has its own hard disk with the root, user, and export home directories, as well as its own swap space. You can measure the relative performance of different systems in terms of how well the configuration performs on the desktop, and whether adding systems affects the performance of other systems already on the network. In terms of allowing centralized administration, an appliance, an AutoClient system, and a diskless client are equally efficient. But because a standalone client allows local processing, you can use it for tasks such as offline reporting. The stages can be viewed as distinct layers through which the data moves, with each layer altering the data in a small way before moving it to the next. The layers are referred to collectively as a stack. It is not itself a functional stack, but it defines seven layers of communications functionality that are widely adhered to. The actual implementation and programming of these layers differs from platform to platform. The OSI stack is made up of the application, presentation, session, transport, network, data-link, and physical layers. The OSI model is made up of the following layers: This allows data to be independent of operating system architecture. It provides error detection and correction, and frames data packets with handling information. It also formats data to be independent of architecture before passing it to other layers. Communication When you send data from one computer to another, the data passes through each layer of the protocol stack. At each layer, the relevant software adds information headers or trailers to the data, to make sure it arrives at its intended destination. This process of adding headers and trailers is called data encapsulation. You click Send, and the application layer formats the user data â€" in this case your e-mail â€" and sends it to the transport layer. The transport layer adds a transport header to the user data. The transport layer then passes the data to the internet layer. The internet layer adds an internet header to the data. This contains the address of the local machine and the address of the destination machine. The internet layer then passes the data to the network interface layer. After the header and trailer are added, the network interface layer passes the data to the hardware layer. The hardware layer converts the data into packets suitable for transmission, and sends them to their destination over the network. At the destination machine, the hardware layer receives the packet, unpacks it, and passes it to the network interface layer. If the data is intact, the network interface layer strips the network interface header and trailer off the data and passes it to the internet layer. The internet layer strips the internet header off the data and passes it to the transport layer. The transport layer reads the transport header to determine which process or application should receive the data. Then it strips the transport header off and passes the data to the application layer, where the data arrives at its intended destination. The internet layer features the Internet protocol IP , which is capable of addressing formatting and fragmentation addressing The IP protocol tags data packets with source and destination internet addresses. Each datagram is numbered and tagged with information about how big the

reassembled data should be. It ensures that data arrives in the same order it was sent, and it establishes a direct connection to a receiving machine to confirm each datagram transmission. Because of its reliable receipt confirmation methods, TCP is the most widely used delivery protocol on the Internet today. It provides no methods for verifying that data is being received. Because of this, UDP is generally used by applications that transmit only very small amounts of data. A wide variety of protocols can exist at the application layer, including applications you may be running, or services you may have installed.

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3: Solaris Learning: Network Concepts from Solaris 9 - www.enganchecubano.com

Arnold Forster free Solaris 9 Security (Networking) ; Benjamin Epstein, The New Anti-Semitism. Jews are bandwidth quantum of stock aspects: new secret items read of assessing up architectural pack of science, The Guardian, August 8,

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security features available in Solaris 9. At the end of each chapter, detailed explanatory concepts and questions help you to check your understanding. This book will be of immense help for both novice users who have a basic knowledge about the Solaris platform and experienced administrators who wish to efficiently handle their roles. This book is for people managing the following positions: They discuss the need for security, basic security guidelines, and cryptography. These chapters discuss the available cryptographic techniques and particularly focus on the cryptographic techniques implemented in Solaris 9, such as PDP, SHA, and MD5. The chapters also discuss the information security tools available in Solaris, such as TCP wrappers, rpcbind, and Crack. They also discuss implementing security for Web and e-mail services. The Appendices section in this book gives you real-life relevance about Sun Solaris 9 security concepts and their implementation. Separate appendices cover FAQs, tips and tricks, and disaster recovery. The various conventions used in the book include the following: Tips provide special advice or unusual shortcuts with the operating system. Notes give additional information that may be of interest to the reader but is not essential to performing the task at hand. Cautions are used to warn users of possible disastrous results if they perform a task incorrectly. All new terms have been italicized and then defined as a part of the text. An Overview Chapter 1 Security: They want faster internal networking, better services for remote users, efficient communication, and a share of the global market. If a company is involved in e-commerce, a faster and more secure network becomes a necessity. Years ago, when the scope of computer networks had not fully evolved, all the computers were confined to one physical location. It was easy to administer a network and to ensure security because only the physical security of resources had to be ensured. This increase in the scope of computers has created a requirement for securing the servers that are critical to your business or are a part of your network. I Security plays an important role in protecting the integrity of information on your network. However, what exactly is security? This chapter will guide you through the need for security, the principles behind security, and the intricacies of implementing security. Need for Security The first question that comes to mind is, What is security? It is important to understand what security means before implementing it in your network. Implementing security means creating a comprehensive security plan that determines which resources should be protected and the measures that you need to take in case the plan fails. Security plans fail due to their inherent weaknesses, which lead to attacks on the network. The primary source of information about the attacks can be gathered from the history of previous attacks. When these attacks are detected, they help you to identify the weaknesses in the existing security measures. You can then implement the appropriate measures to eliminate the weaknesses. You must properly document the information about each attack and the solutions implemented to protect the network from the attack. This documentation provides a warning to others who might otherwise face similar attacks. All of these measures help to formulate an effective security policy. However, you must also remember that implementing a security policy is only a first step. The Solaris operating system provides the facility for logging the activities of a user or the system at the basic level. It also provides the facility to log the result. You could also audit instances of successful and failed read-write operations or deletions. A workstation is the lowest level at which you can implement security. A workstation might store confidential information, and multiple workstations can connect to create a network. Therefore, the security of an individual workstation may be critical for the security of the network. Most workstations require the proper application of user rights and permissions. You need to ensure that only authorized users have the right to log on to the workstation. You also need to ensure that if multiple users need to log on to a workstation, each authorized user has a valid user account. You can then apply separate levels of user rights for each login based on the security requirements of your organization. In the same way that you need to secure access to a workstation, you also need to secure access to the documents stored on a workstation. You can implement document-level security by assigning appropriate access rights. A document or folder can have any combination of the three access permissions: Read, Write, and Execute. You can assign any combination of these rights to different users. These rights restrict or provide access to users for documents or folders. You can assign different rights to different user accounts for a folder or document. For example, user A might have the Read access to the Accounts folder but might not have the right to update the information. However, user B might have all three access rights to the folder. At the network level, you need to ensure the security of network servers. Some

examples of network servers are application servers, database servers, Web servers, and other business-critical servers that are essential for the successful functioning of a business. The main services provided by network servers are application and data storage. They provide these services to the other computers on the network by allowing them restricted access. They also provide authentication and e-mail services for the network. Due to their centralized location on the network, the network servers also store confidential information related to the organization.

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4: Solaris 9 and firewall - Networking - Tom's Hardware

Datasheet Security in the Solarisâ„¢ 9 Operating System P 2 SunScreenâ„¢ Software Designed for access control, authentication, and network data encryption, SunScreenâ„¢

These parameters implement concepts that are similar and independent of the protocol. The range of these privilege ports can be increased. Specific ports can also be marked as privileged. The Solaris OE also provides a mechanism to define the range of dynamically assigned ports. These ports are commonly referred to as ephemeral because they are typically short-lived and primarily exist for outbound network connections. The upper and lower bound of this port range can be adjusted. Adding Privileged Ports The Solaris 2. Additionally, the Solaris 2. Some services operate with superuser privilege outside the privileged port range. The NFS server process nfsd attaches to port Unfortunately, an attacker without superuser privilege can start a server process on a system that normally does not operate as an NFS server. This nonprivileged process can offer a false NFS service to unsuspecting clients. There are other services and applications that operate outside the standard privileged port range as well. It is used to specify the smallest nonprivileged port number. It is also possible to specify additional privileged ports. The current list of privileged ports can be viewed using these ndd commands: These two ports are the default additional privileged ports for the Solaris 2. It is also possible to delete defined additional privileged ports. Extending the privileged port range can break applications. Prior to configuring additional privileged ports, determine which server processes run with superuser privilege outside of the privileged port range. Remember, that some services can run as normal user processes. Extending the range or including a port inappropriately will prevent the server from acquiring the network port needed to operate. Whenever possible, add specific ports to the privileged port list instead of changing the range of privileged ports. The upper and lower range can be altered. Adjusting these values can be useful, particularly in firewall environments. Define a smaller range to simplify firewall rules for specific applications. Take care when defining a small range, because the ability to establish outbound network connections might be limited.

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5: Networking (What's New in the Solaris 9 Operating Environment)

solaris 9 security Apr 14, PM Is there any default security features with solaris 9 that would not allow ping comming from outside of your network segment, or ssh ing from outside of your network segment?

Various trade-offs must be made when enhancing Solaris OE security. A balance is needed between system manageability and security. Not all network security configurations mentioned in this article can be used in all environments. When changing a particular network setting adversely affects the default system operation, the side effects are described. This article does not discuss high-level network security. Updated for the Solaris 9 Operating Environment" published in July, The information in this article is applicable to Solaris 2. Some evaluation is necessary prior to using the settings in this article with other Solaris OE releases. The application of most of these network security settings require planning and testing but should be applicable to most computing environments. Being cognizant of the known network attacks will hopefully provide the needed leverage to apply beneficial changes. A free and publicly available security tool called the SolarisTM Security Toolkit also known as JASS can assist in configuring these network changes and other security related processes. Many Sun customer sites use this toolkit to configure security on their Sun systems. Additional information about this toolkit can be found at: The ndd Command Several of the network settings discussed in this article are configured using the ndd command. Most kernel parameters accessible through ndd can be modified without rebooting the system. To see which parameters are available, use the following ndd commands: In this updated BluePrint OnLine article, the various drivers are listed in alphabetic order. These have additional drivers. A list of parameters for these drivers can be found with the following commands: This article does not discuss IPsec, but the parameters are listed here for completeness. There are also network interface device drivers with parameters that can be adjusted using the ndd command. The following command will list the parameters for the hme FastEthernet device driver: The current parameter value or status information can be read by specifying the driver and parameter names. This example shows the output of a ndd command examining the debugging status of the ARP driver. The output "0" indicates that the option is disabled. Setting parameters requires the "-set" option, the driver name, the parameter name, and the new value. For example, to enable debugging mode in the ARP driver use this ndd command: This has been a known problem. Most of the parameter information for the Solaris 9 OE is also applicable to previous releases. Network parameters set with the ndd command apply to the currently running Solaris instance; parameter changes do not last past system reboots. Once a system is booted, the default parameters will be used. To provide a simple method of setting the ndd network parameters mentioned in this article at Solaris boot time, a system init script has been created and is described in "Sample System nddconfig init Script. Most parameters involve changing the default Solaris OE configuration. The default settings are optimal for most situations. Adjusting parameters might affect normal system operation, so Sun does not encourage parameter changes. All ndd parameter changes suggested in this article include a discussion of trade-offs, where appropriate. Some settings change the expected operation of systems; these are noted. Most of these recommended parameter changes are being actively used on production systems at customer sites. Sun sometimes alters parameter names or adds additional parameters between releases of the Solaris OE. Most of the IPv4 parameters described in this article are used consistently across Solaris OE releases. When there are exceptions, the text for the parameter specifically mentions the OE differences. Ultimately, you must decide which settings are appropriate for a specific computing environment.

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6: Solaris 9 Security Online course

The Solaris 9 OS Is Secure Network Security. Solaris Secure www.enganchecubano.coms Secure Shell software enables strong authentication - of both client and server machines as well as users -- for use in remote access solutions.

Installation of Solaris is not necessary for an individual to use the system. NeWS allowed applications to be built in an object-oriented way using PostScript , a common printing language released in This screenshot is a build of CDE for Linux. Sun and other Unix vendors created an industry alliance to standardize Unix desktops. This was an initiative to create a standard Unix desktop environment. Each vendor contributed different components: Hewlett-Packard contributed the window manager , IBM provided the file manager , and Sun provided the e-mail and calendar facilities as well as drag-and-drop support ToolTalk. CDE unified Unix desktops across multiple open system vendors. CDE was available as an unbundled add-on for Solaris 2. Sun describes JDS as a "major component" of Solaris The open source desktop environments KDE and Xfce , along with numerous other window managers , also compile and run on recent versions of Solaris. Sun was investing in a new desktop environment called Project Looking Glass since The project has been inactive since late The key license grant was: Customer is granted a non-exclusive and non-transferable license "License" for the use of the accompanying binary software in machine-readable form, together with accompanying documentation "Software" , by the number of users and the class of computer hardware for which the corresponding fee has been paid. In addition, the license provided a "License to Develop" granting rights to create derivative works, restricted copying to only a single archival copy, disclaimer of warranties, and the like. The license varied only little through This code was based on the work being done for the post-Solaris 10 release code-named "Nevada"; eventually released as Oracle Solaris As the project progressed, it grew to encompass most of the necessary code to compile an entire release, with a few exceptions. After that trial period had expired the user would then have to purchase a support contract from Oracle to continue using the operating system. With the release of Solaris 11 in , the license terms changed again. The new license allows Solaris 10 and Solaris 11 to be downloaded free of charge from the Oracle Technology Network and used without a support contract indefinitely; however, the license only expressly permits the user to use Solaris as a development platform and expressly forbids commercial and "production" use. From the OTN license: When Solaris is used without a support contract it can be upgraded to each new "point release"; however, a support contract is required for access to patches and updates that are released monthly. Updates to Solaris versions are periodically issued. In ascending order, the following versions of Solaris have been released:

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7: Solaris (operating system) - Wikipedia

The Solaris 9 release provides an integrated version of the iPlanet Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) directory. The iPlanet Directory Server is a powerful, distributed directory server that is designed to manage an enterprise-wide directory of users and resources.

Network concepts and services in Solaris 9 Network concepts A network is a system that transmits information such as data, voice or video between users. Networks are often referred to by virtue of their size. Naming Services Configuring Solaris 9 networks To configure a Solaris 9 system for network connectivity, you need to set up its IP address, netmask and hostname. A netmask is an additional bit number that a computer uses to filter IP addresses, removing information about higher level networks so that it can find other computers within its own network. And a hostname is simply an alias that you can use when referring to a host instead of having to type out its IP address. You configure your network using the ifconfig command. The basic syntax of the ifconfig command is: In the following example, the name of the network interface is eri0. The file should contain the name of your system only. If you execute the ifconfig command without options, it displays the status of your network interface. Testing the configuration You can test if your network interface is working by using the ping command. The standard syntax is: It can either display their contents or dump them to file. The basic syntax of the snoop command is: In this mode, you check references to all network traffic, even packets not intended for your host specifically. Snooping the network The snoop command also supports the following options: Rather, the inetd â€" or Internet services â€" daemon monitors requests for internet services such as ftp, telnet and finger, and starts them as required. In the following example, the inetd. This file contains a map of service names to port numbers, so that inetd always starts a particular service on the correct port. In the following exaple the secure shell program is configured to run on port 22, using the Transmission Control protocol TCP.

8: Solaris 9 Security - PDF Free Download

The IPsec security framework has been enhanced in the Solaris 9 release to enable secure IPv6 datagrams between machines. For the Solaris 9 release, only the use of manual keys is supported when using IPsec for IPv6.

9: Networking (What's New in the Solaris 9 8/03 Operating Environment)

With the enhanced security mechanisms in Solaris 9, you select the technologies you want to implement and the level of security of your network. The intended readers of this book are network administrators whose job responsibilities include setting up security, monitoring, security maintenance, and other advanced management and maintenance tasks.

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Monsters: Human Freaks in Americas Gilded Age Narrowing the research-practice divide : systems considerations Gridiron greats now gone Business suite on hana Experimental Life Prolongation Camping with the corps of engineers Master of Mystery Dreams (Great Heroes of the Bible Series) Criminal Law Review-1996 (Criminal Law Review, 1996) The Ethical Problem The shape of the service E-commerce tax policy and planning Proceedings from the National Invitational Meeting on Home Care Personnel Issues The environment, from surplus to scarcity Wittgenstein reads Freud Textbook creating motion graphics Contemporary financial management 12th Mbbs textbooks The shocking true story of Jonathan The analytical engine and mechanical notation. EasyHomeschooling Techniques Pension Asset Management Just the same old story? : the linguistics of text messaging and its cultural repercussions Alex Bergs John P. Kotter on what leaders really do Basic tools of economic analysis David : a king after Gods own heart Time management in the bible Museum registration methods 5th edition Cerebrovascular evaluation with Doppler ultrasound Reel 509. June 30-August 1, 1887 Vesper and Compline Music for Multiple Choirs, Part II (Seventeenth-Century Italian Sacred Music) Qualities to encourage in a directee Child and adolescent psychiatry Adrian Sondheimer Peter Jensen Cactus and Sagebrush Response of Secretary of War, to the resolutions of the Senate, adopted December 5th, 1864, respecting op My Own Sense of Place The Residential Architecture of Henry Sprott Long Associates (Golden Coast Books) San Franciscos Potrero Hill (Images of America) Rules of quantification The actors guide to murder History of erp systems