

Linux Security Cookbook

Linux on IBM Z

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Linux on IBM Z, Linux on zSystems, or zLinux are collective terms for the Linux operating system compiled to run on IBM mainframes, especially IBM Z, zSystems, and LinuxONE servers. Similar terms which imply the same meaning are Linux/390, Linux/390x, etc. The three Linux distributions certified for usage on the IBM Z hardware platform are Red Hat Enterprise Linux, SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, and Ubuntu.

== History ==

Linux on IBM Z originated as two separate efforts to port Linux to IBM's System/390 servers. The first effort, the "Bigfoot" project, developed by Linas Vepstas in late 1998 through early 1999, was an independent distribution and has since been abandoned. IBM published a collection of patches and additions to the Linux 2.2.13 kernel on December 18, 1999, to start today's mainline Linux on IBM Z. Formal product announcements quickly followed in 2000, including the Integrated Facility for Linux (IFL) engines. Think Blue Linux was an early mainframe distribution consisting mainly of Red Hat packages added to the IBM kernel. Commercial Linux distributors introduced mainframe editions very quickly after the initial kernel work. The first lines of mainframes supported by Linux...

Daniel J. Barrett

*Silverman, Richard E., Byrnes, Robert A., Linux Security Cookbook, 2003, ISBN 0-596-00391-9.
Barrett, Daniel J., Linux Pocket Guide, 2004, ISBN 0-596-00628-4*

Daniel J. Barrett is a writer, software engineer, musician, and author of technology books.

== Career ==

Ken Coar

*Unleashed, and Apache Cookbook, and has written articles for a number of publications, including
Linux Magazine, ACM Queue, Linux Today, PHPBuilder, EnterpriseIT*

Ken Coar (born 1960) is an American software developer known for his participation in the creation of The Apache Software Foundation.

== Open source ==

Coar has been active in open software projects, and lectures internationally about open development methodologies and distributed collaboration. He is co-author with David R. Robinson of RFC 3875, the Common Gateway Interface (CGI) specification.

Tail (Unix)

*2021. "inotail". distanz.ch. Kalsi, Tajinder (2016). Practical Linux Security Cookbook.
Packt Publishing Ltd. pp. 234-236. ISBN 9781785285301. Retrieved*

tail is a program available on Unix, Unix-like systems, FreeDOS and MSX-DOS used to display the tail end of a text file or piped data.

== Implementations ==

The version of tail bundled in GNU coreutils was written by Paul Rubin, David MacKenzie, Ian Lance Taylor, and Jim Meyering. The command is available as a separate package for Microsoft Windows as part of the UnxUtils collection of native Win32 ports of common GNU Unix-like utilities. The FreeDOS version was developed by M. Aitchison. A tail command is also part of ASCII's MSX-DOS2 Tools for MSX-DOS version 2.

CCZE is tail-like while displaying its output in color.

ptail is similar to CCZE. It is a colorized tail programmed in Python which tails and colorizes syslog output.

Inotail was an implementation using the inotify Linux kernel interface (introduced in version 2.6.13 in August 2005) to check whether new data is available instead of polling every second, as the original tail did. However, newer versions of tail also started using inotify when possible, so Inotail became deprecated and is not longer maintained.

MultiTail not only displays logfiles in colors, it can also merge, filter, scrollback and split a terminal window...

ZAP (software)

later. In 2023, ZAP developers moved to the Linux Foundation, where they became a part of the Software Security Project. As of September 24, 2024, all of

ZAP (Zed Attack Proxy) is a dynamic application security testing tool published under the Apache License. When used as a proxy server it allows the user to manipulate all of the traffic that passes through it, including HTTPS encrypted traffic. It can also run in a daemon mode, which is then controlled via a REST-based API.

== History ==

ZAP was originally forked from Paros which was developed by Chinotec Technologies Company. Simon Bennetts, the project lead, stated in 2014 that only 20% of ZAP's source code was still from Paros.

The first release was announced on Bugtraq in September 2010, and became an OWASP project a few months later. In 2023, ZAP developers moved to the Linux Foundation, where they became a part of the Software Security Project. As of September 24, 2024, all of the main developers joined Checkmarx as employees, and ZAP was rebranded as ZAP by Checkmarx.

ZAP was listed in the 2015 InfoWorld Bossie award for "The best open source networking and security software".

Boris Loza

Systems Security Specialist.[citation needed] In 2004, Loza published a book titled "UNIX, Solaris and Linux: A Practical Security Cookbook: Securing

Boris Loza (May 5, 1960) is a Russian born academic, professor, dissertation chair, and author. He is a Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP). Since 2019 he works as a professor of AI and cybersecurity.

== Early life and education ==

Loza was born in Krasnodar, Russia, the former Soviet Union, in 1960, the son of a history schoolteacher and an agricultural engineer.

Loza studied computer science at the Kuban State Technological University and graduated in 1982 with a Master of Science in automation. In 1989, he received his PhD in automation and chemistry for the study of implementing automatic controllers in chemical processes.

Yelp (software)

uses deprecated parameter |citeserx= (help) Schroder, Carla (2004). Linux cookbook. Beijing: O'Reilly. p. 2. ISBN 978-0-596-51750-2. OCLC 771953312. Petersen

Yelp, also known as the GNOME Help Browser, is the default help viewer for GNOME that allows users to access help documentation. Yelp follows the freedesktop.org help system specification and reads mallard, DocBook, man pages, info, and HTML documents. HTML is available by using XSLT to render XML documents into HTML.

Yelp has a search feature as well as a toolbar at the top for navigation through previously viewed documentation.

Yelp can be accessed by typing `yelp` either into GNOME Shell, after pressing `Alt+F2` within GNOME, or within a terminal using the `yelp [file]` format. The command `gnome-help` can also be used to access Yelp.

Although Yelp is not required for GNOME to function, it is required to view GNOME's help documentation. Ubuntu also uses `yelp` to provide a customized help interface for its software.

A format string vulnerability in GNOME versions 2.19.90 and 2.24 allowed arbitrary code execution through Yelp.

== References ==

ExploitDB

within Kali Linux by default, or could be added to other Linux distributions. The current maintainers of the database, Offensive Security, are not responsible

ExploitDB, sometimes stylized as Exploit Database or Exploit-Database, is a public and open source vulnerability database maintained by Offensive Security. It is one of the largest and most popular exploit databases in existence. While the database is publicly available via their website, the database can also be used by utilizing the `searchsploit` command-line tool which is native to Kali Linux.

The database also contains proof-of-concepts (POCs), helping information security professionals learn new exploit variations. In *Ethical Hacking and Penetration Testing Guide*, Rafay Baloch said Exploit-db had over 20,000 exploits, and was available in BackTrack Linux by default. In CEH v10

Certified Ethical Hacker Study Guide, Ric Messier called exploit-db a "great resource", and stated it was available within Kali Linux by default, or could be added to other Linux distributions.

The current maintainers of the database, Offensive Security, are not responsible for creating the database. The database was started in 2004 by a hacker group known as milw0rm and has changed hands several times.

As of 2023, the database contained 45,000 entries from more than 9,000 unique authors.

== See also ==

Homebrew (package manager)

installation of software on Apple's operating system, macOS, as well as Linux. The name is intended to suggest the idea of building software on the Mac

Homebrew is a free and open-source software package management system that simplifies the installation of software on Apple's operating system, macOS, as well as Linux. The name is intended to suggest the idea of building software on the Mac depending on the user's taste. Originally written by Max Howell, the package manager has gained popularity in the Ruby on Rails community and earned praise for its extensibility. Homebrew uses a beer-themed naming convention for its features; for example, third-party repositories are called "taps", and binary packages are called "bottles". It has been recommended for its ease of use as well as its integration into the command-line interface. Homebrew is a member of the Open Source Collective, and is run entirely by unpaid volunteers.

Homebrew has made extensive use of GitHub to expand the support of several packages through

user contributions. In 2010, Homebrew was the third-most-forked repository on GitHub. In 2012, Homebrew had the largest number of new contributors on GitHub. In 2013, Homebrew had both the largest number of contributors and issues closed of any project on GitHub.

Homebrew has spawned several sub-projects such as Linuxbrew, a...

Cherokee (web server)

Cherokee is an open-source, cross-platform, web server that runs on Linux, BSD variants, Solaris, OS X, and Windows. It is a lightweight, high-performance

Cherokee is an open-source, cross-platform, web server that runs on Linux, BSD variants, Solaris, OS X, and Windows. It is a lightweight, high-performance web server/reverse proxy licensed under the GNU General Public License. Its goal is to be fast and fully functional yet still light. Major features of Cherokee include a graphical administration interface named cherokee-admin, and a modular lightweight design.

Cherokee is maintained and developed by an open source community.

== Features ==

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