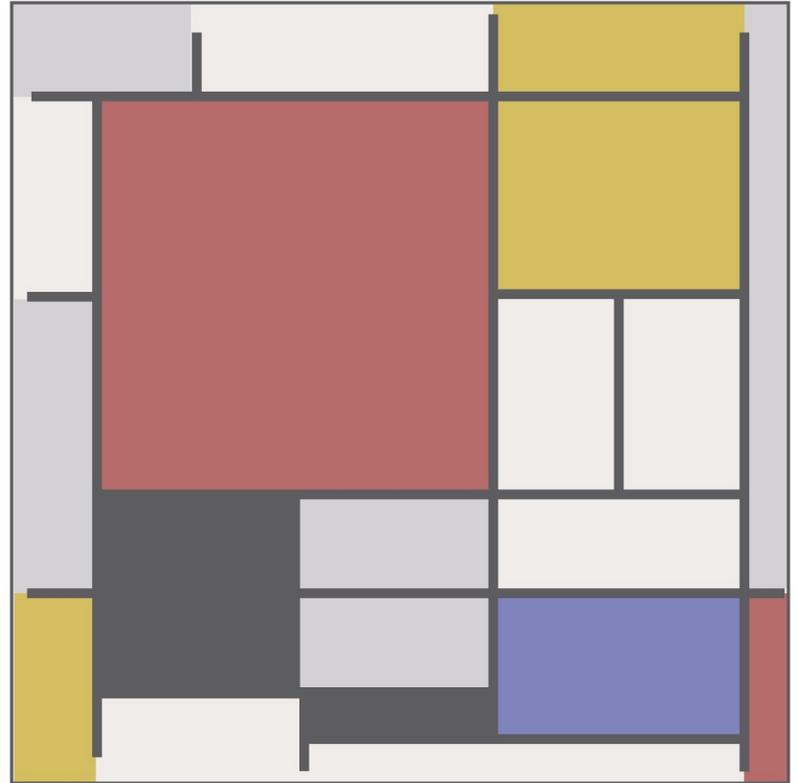


The Beauty of Simple

Michael Boelen
NLUUG - May 16th, 2017



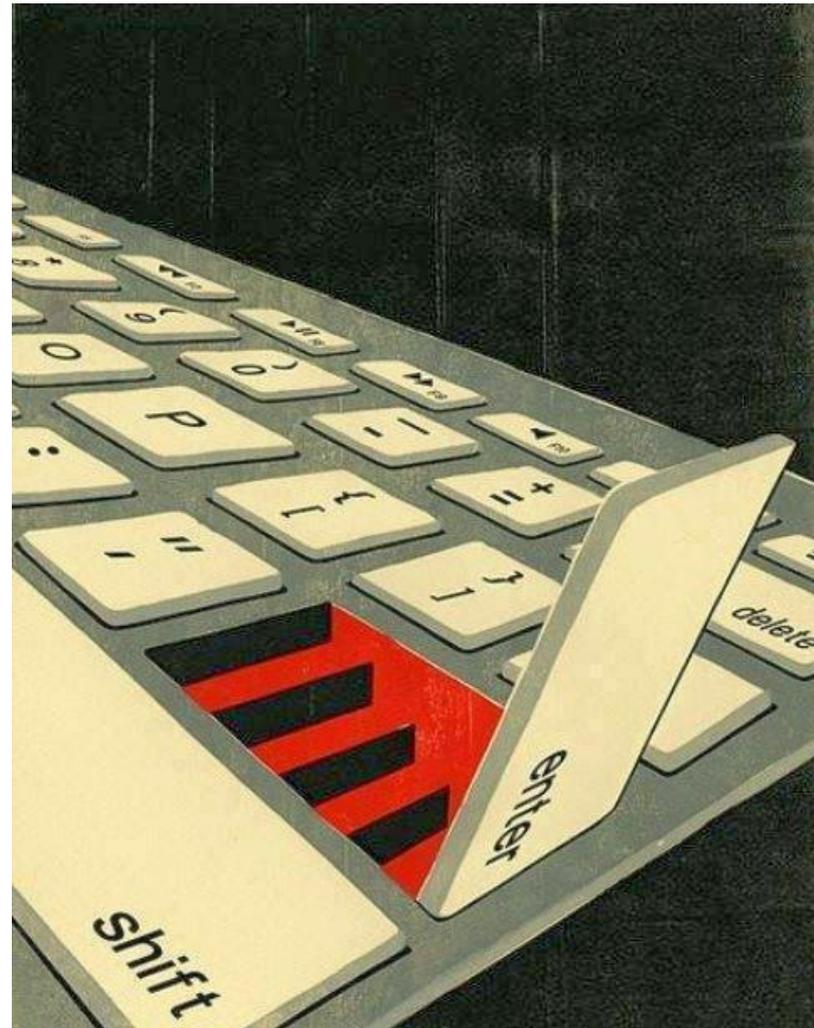


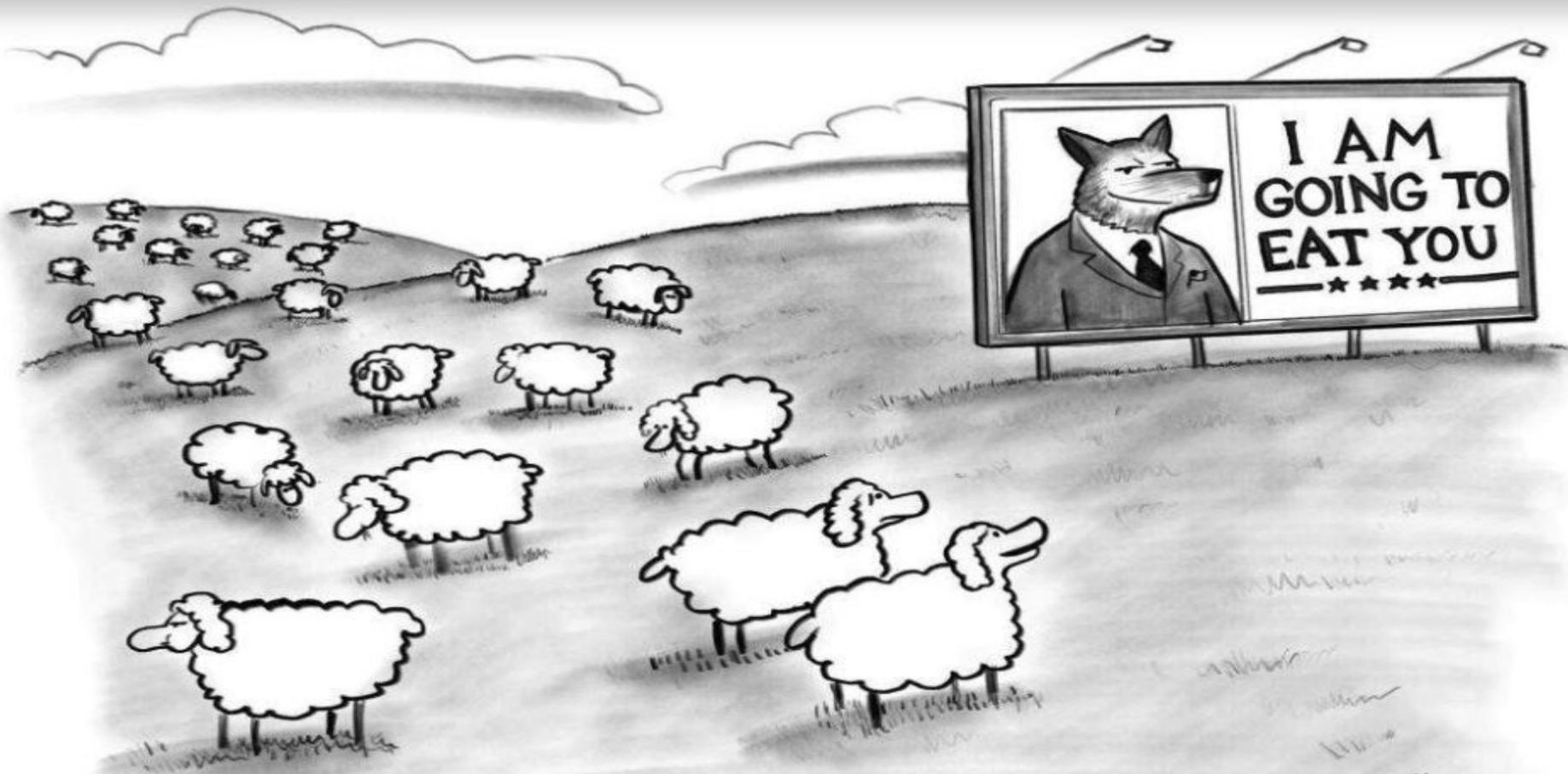
Today

- Define 'simple'
- Challenge complexity
- Simplify your life



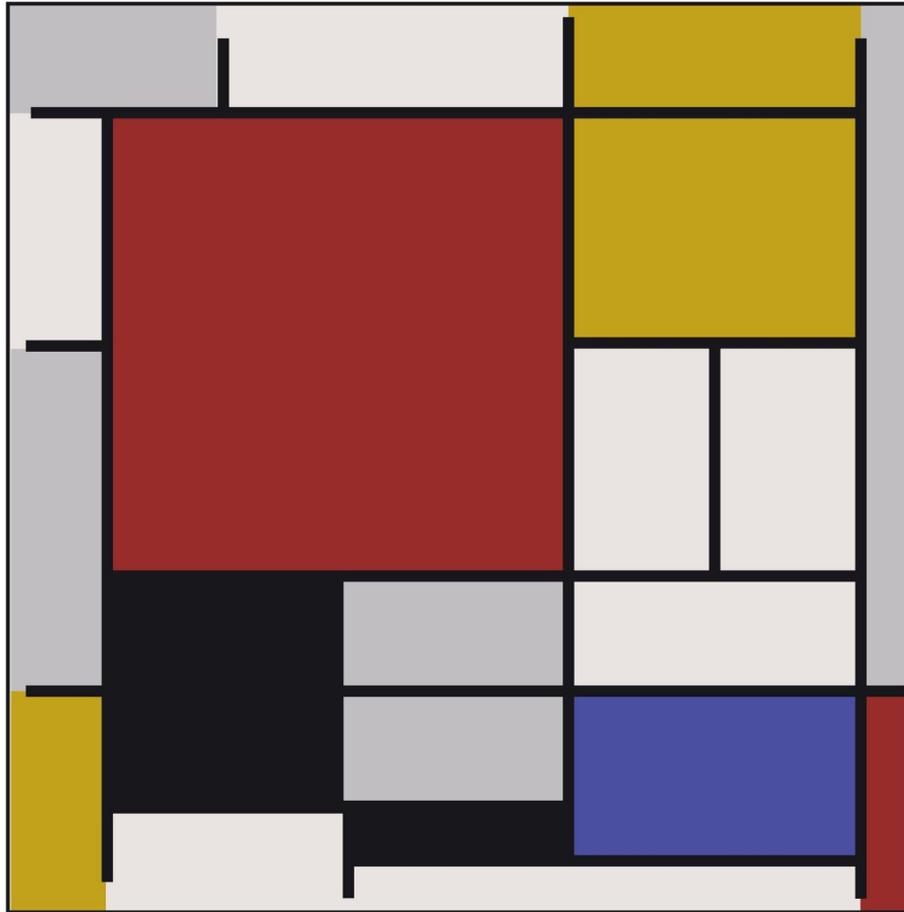
@mboelen



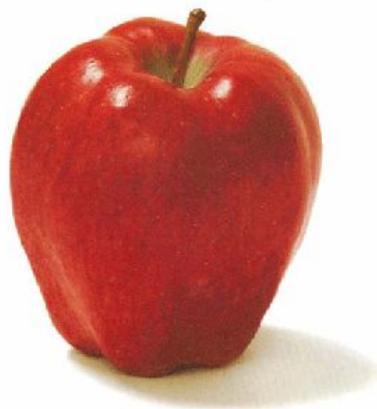


PAUL
NOTH

“Simple”



**Simplicity
is the
ultimate
sophistication.**



**Introducing
Apple II,
the personal
computer.**





**Keep it simple,
stupid.**

Kelly Johnson, KISS principle

*Simplicity is
prerequisite for
reliability.*

Edsger W. Dijkstra, How do we tell truths that might hurt? (1975).

Simplicity is the
shortest path to a
solution.

Ward Cunningham, "The Simplest Thing that Could Possibly Work"

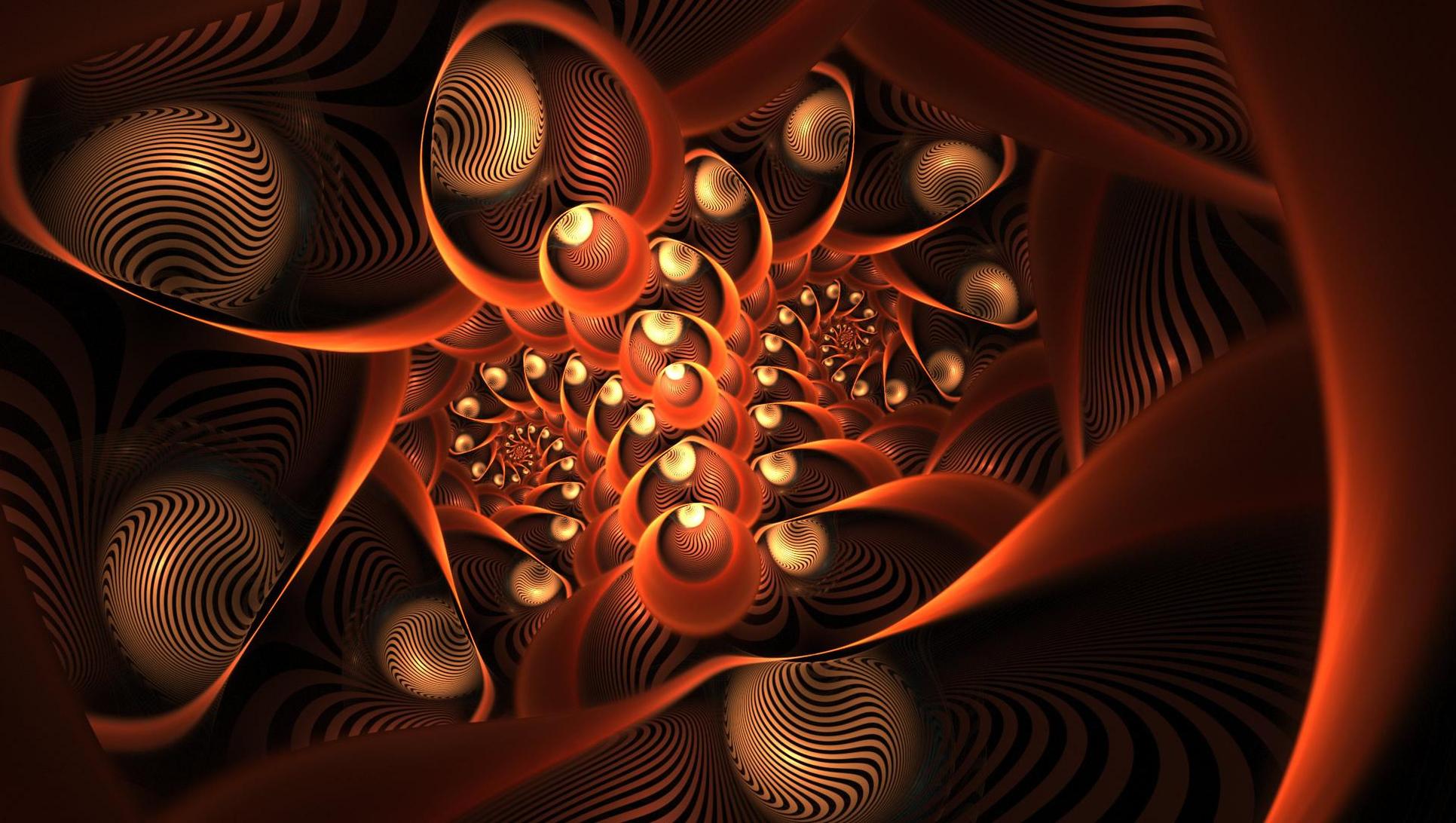
Simplicity – the art of maximizing the amount of work not done – **is essential.**

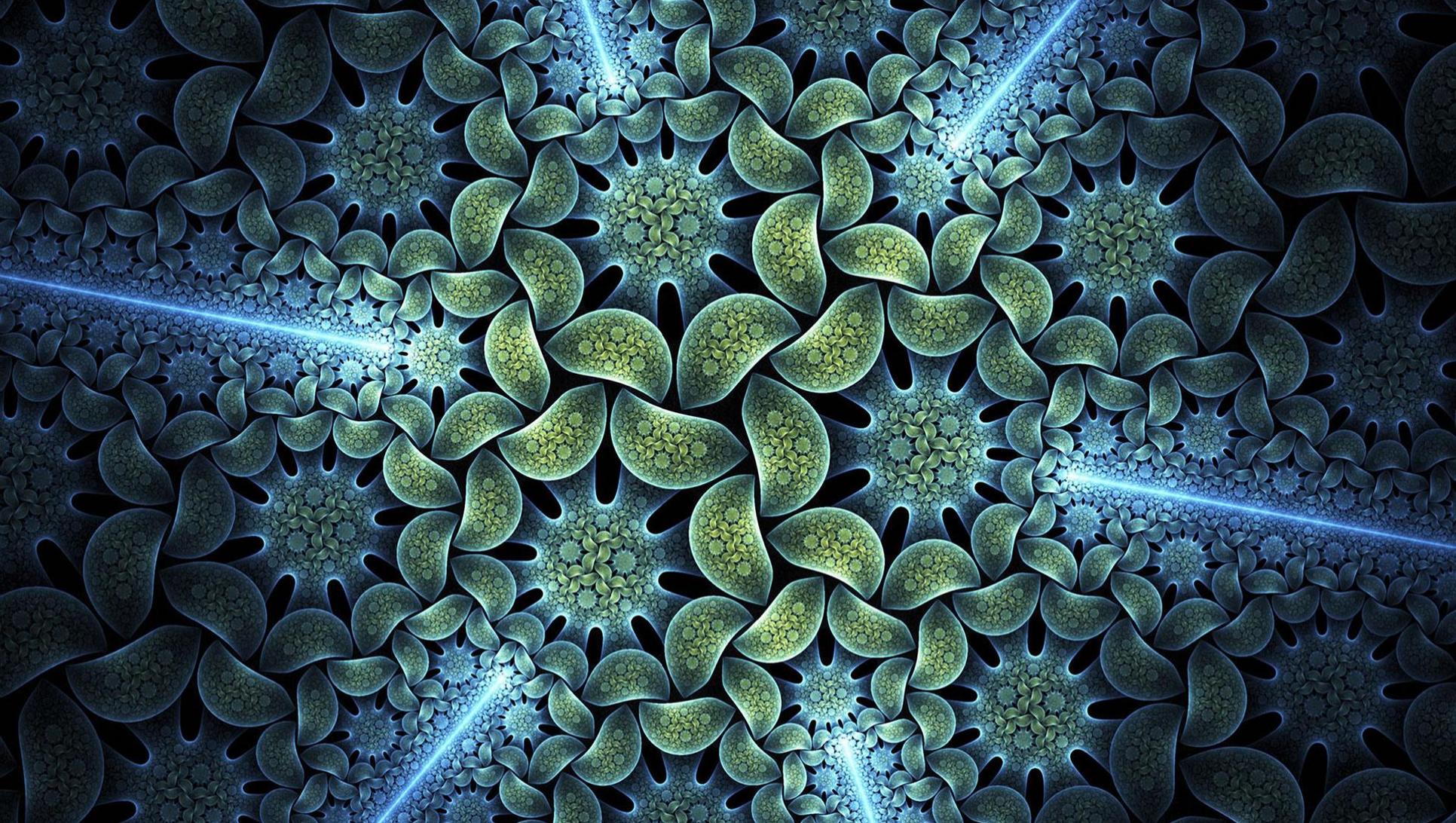
Principles behind the Agile Manifesto (2001).

Less is more.

Robert Browning, Andrea del Sarto (1855).

Complexity







Choices



OMEN by HP

Gaming reinvented. Ominous power.



HP EliteBook 850

Sophisticated travel pro.



HP EliteBook x360 1030 G2

New and innovative security solutions



HP Spectre

Artisan materials and striking craftsmanship.



HP ENVY 15

Impossibly thin. Enviably engineered.



HP Pavilion 17

Watch more, play more, store more.



HP ProBook 640

Built for performance



Mac

iPad

iPhone

Watch

TV

Music

Support



MacBook



MacBook Air



MacBook Pro
New



iMac



Mac Pro



Mac mini



Accessories



macOS Sierra



Compare

MacBook Pro

A touch of genius.

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Choices

```
hardening~ [0]# nmap
Nmap 7.01 ( https://nmap.org )
Usage: nmap [Scan Type(s)] [Options] {target specification}
TARGET SPECIFICATION:
  Can pass hostnames, IP addresses, networks, etc.
  Ex: scanme.nmap.org, microsoft.com/24, 192.168.0.1; 10.0.0-255.1-254
  -iL <inputfilename>: Input from list of hosts/networks
  -iR <num hosts>: Choose random targets
  --exclude <host1[,host2][,host3],...>: Exclude hosts/networks
  --excludefile <exclude_file>: Exclude list from file
HOST DISCOVERY:
  -sL: List Scan - simply list targets to scan
  -sn: Ping Scan - disable port scan
  -Pn: Treat all hosts as online -- skip host discovery
  -PS/PA/PU/PY[portlist]: TCP SYN/ACK, UDP or SCTP discovery to given ports
  -PE/PP/PM: ICMP echo, timestamp, and netmask request discovery probes
  -PO[protocol list]: IP Protocol Ping
  -n/-R: Never do DNS resolution/Always resolve [default: sometimes]
  --dns-servers <serv1[,serv2],...>: Specify custom DNS servers
  --system-dns: Use OS's DNS resolver
  --traceroute: Trace hop path to each host
SCAN TECHNIQUES:
  -sS/sT/sA/sW/sM: TCP SYN/Connect()/ACK/Window/Maimon scans
  -sU: UDP Scan
  -sN/sF/sX: TCP Null, FIN, and Xmas scans
  --scanflags <flags>: Customize TCP scan flags
  -sI <zombie host[:probeport]>: Idle scan
  -sY/sZ: SCTP INIT/COOKIE-ECHO scans
  -sO: IP protocol scan
  -b <FTP relay host>: FTP bounce scan
PORT SPECIFICATION AND SCAN ORDER:
  -p <port ranges>: Only scan specified ports
  Ex: -p22; -p1-65535; -p U:53,111,137,T:21-25,80,139,8080,S:9
  --exclude-ports <port ranges>: Exclude the specified ports from scanning
  -F: Fast mode - Scan fewer ports than the default scan
  -r: Scan ports consecutively - don't randomize
  --top-ports <number>: Scan <number> most common ports
  --port-ratio <ratio>: Scan ports more common than <ratio>
```

Up VS?

```
Usage: vagrant [options] <command> [<args>]
```

```
-v, --version      Print the version and exit.  
-h, --help        Print this help.
```

```
Common commands:
```

```
box                manages boxes: installation, removal, etc.  
connect           connect to a remotely shared Vagrant environment  
destroy           stops and deletes all traces of the vagrant machine  
global-status     outputs status Vagrant environments for this user  
halt              stops the vagrant machine  
help              shows the help for a subcommand  
init              initializes a new Vagrant environment by creating a Vagrantfile  
login             log in to HashiCorp's Atlas  
package           packages a running vagrant environment into a box  
plugin            manages plugins: install, uninstall, update, etc.  
port              displays information about guest port mappings  
powershell        connects to machine via powershell remoting  
provision         provisions the vagrant machine  
push              deploys code in this environment to a configured destination  
rdp               connects to machine via RDP  
reload            restarts vagrant machine, loads new Vagrantfile configuration  
resume            resume a suspended vagrant machine  
share             share your Vagrant environment with anyone in the world  
snapshot          manages snapshots: saving, restoring, etc.  
ssh              connects to machine via SSH  
ssh-config        outputs OpenSSH valid configuration to connect to the machine  
status            outputs status of the vagrant machine  
suspend           suspends the machine  
up                starts and provisions the vagrant environment  
vbguest           starts and provisions the vagrant environment  
version           prints current and latest Vagrant version
```

```
Usage: rkhunter [--check | --unlock | --update | --versioncheck |
--propupd [{filename | directory | package name},...] |
--list [{tests | {lang | languages} | rootkits | perl | propfiles}] |
--config-check | --version | --help] [options]
```

Current options are:

```
--append-log          Append to the logfile, do not overwrite
--bindir <directory>... Use the specified command directories
-c, --check           Check the local system
-C, --config-check    Check the configuration file(s), then exit
--cs2, --color-set2   Use the second color set for output
--configfile <file>   Use the specified configuration file
--cronjob             Run as a cron job
                    (implies -c, --sk and --nocolors options)
--dbdir <directory>  Use the specified database directory
--debug              Debug mode
                    (Do not use unless asked to do so)
--disable <test>[,<test>...] Disable specific tests
                    (Default is to disable no tests)
--display-logfile     Display the logfile at the end
--enable <test>[,<test>...] Enable specific tests
                    (Default is to enable all tests)
--hash {MD5 | SHA1 | SHA224 | SHA256 | SHA384 | SHA512 | NONE | <command>} Use the specified file hash function
                    (Default is SHA1, then MD5)
-h, --help           Display this help menu, then exit
--lang, --language <language> Specify the language to use
                    (Default is English)
--list [tests | languages | rootkits | perl | propfiles] List the available test names, languages,
                    rootkit names, perl module status
                    or file properties database, then exit
-l, --logfile [file] Write to a logfile
                    (Default is /var/log/rkhunter.log)
--noappend-log        Do not append to the logfile, overwrite it
--nocf                Do not use the configuration file entries
                    for disabled tests (only valid with --disable)
--nocolors           Use black and white output
--nolog              Do not write to a logfile
--nomow, --no-mail-on-warning Do not send a message if warnings occur
--ns, --nosummary     Do not show the summary of check results
--novl, --no-verbose-logging No verbose logging
--pkgmgr {RPM | DPKG | BSD | SOLARIS | NONE} Use the specified package manager to obtain or
                    verify file property values. (Default is NONE)
--propupd [file | directory | package]... Update the entire file properties database,
                    or just for the specified entries
-q, --quiet           Quiet mode (no output at all)
--rwo, --report-warnings-only Show only warning messages
--sk, --skip-keypress Don't wait for a keypress after each test
--summary             Show the summary of system check results
                    (This is the default)
--syslog [facility.priority] Log the check start and finish times to syslog
                    (Default level is authpriv.notice)
--tmpdir <directory> Use the specified temporary directory
--unlock             Unlock (remove) the lock file
```

[Lynix 2.4.8]

```
#####
Lynix comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY. This is free software, and you are
welcome to redistribute it under the terms of the GNU General Public License.
See the LICENSE file for details about using this software.
```

2007-2017, CISofy - <https://cisofy.com/Lynix/>
Enterprise support available (compliance, plugins, interface and tools)

```
#####
```

[+] Initializing program

Usage: lynix **command** [options]

Command:

audit

```
audit system          : Perform local security scan
audit system remote <host> : Remote security scan
audit dockerfile <file> : Analyze Dockerfile
```

show

```
show                  : Show all commands
show version          : Show Lynix version
show help             : Show help
```

update

```
update info          : Show update details
update release       : Update Lynix release
```

Options:

```
--no-log              : Don't create a log file
--pentest            : Non-privileged scan (useful for pentest)
--profile <profile>   : Scan the system with the given profile file
--quick (-Q)         : Quick mode, don't wait for user input
```

Layout options

```
--no-colors          : Don't use colors in output
--quiet (-q)         : No output
--reverse-colors     : Optimize color display for light backgrounds
```

Misc options

```
--debug              : Debug logging to screen
--view-manpage (--man) : View man page
--verbose            : Show more details on screen
--version (-V)       : Display version number and quit
```

Confusion

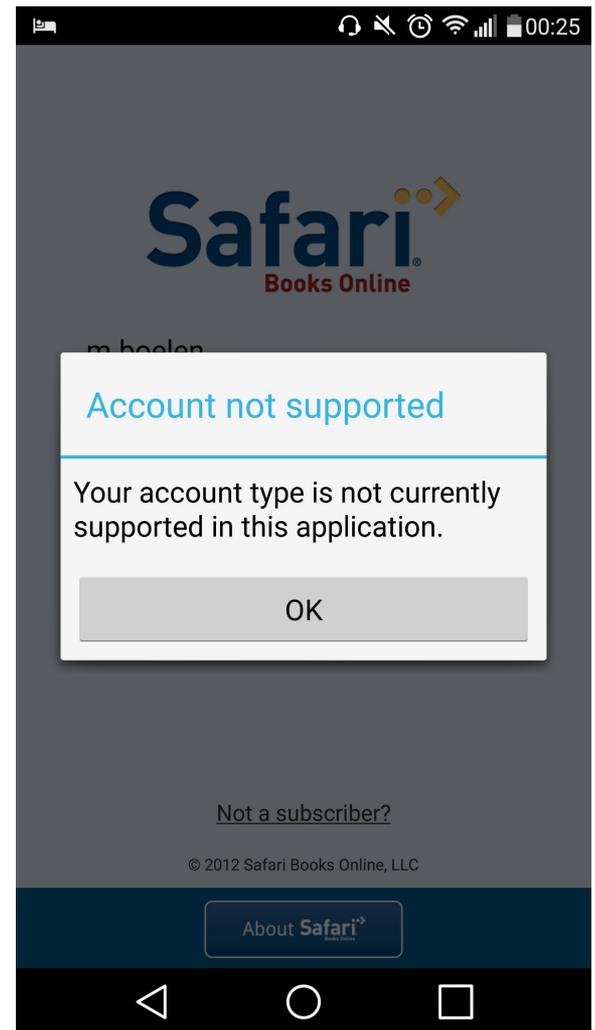
jacurtis 12 hours ago

I am glad im not the only one confused by this. I went to the webpage first, couldnt really figure out what exactly it did. So i went to HN comments to see if i could figure out the purpose of this product through the comments. Turns out everyone is confused as well, lol.

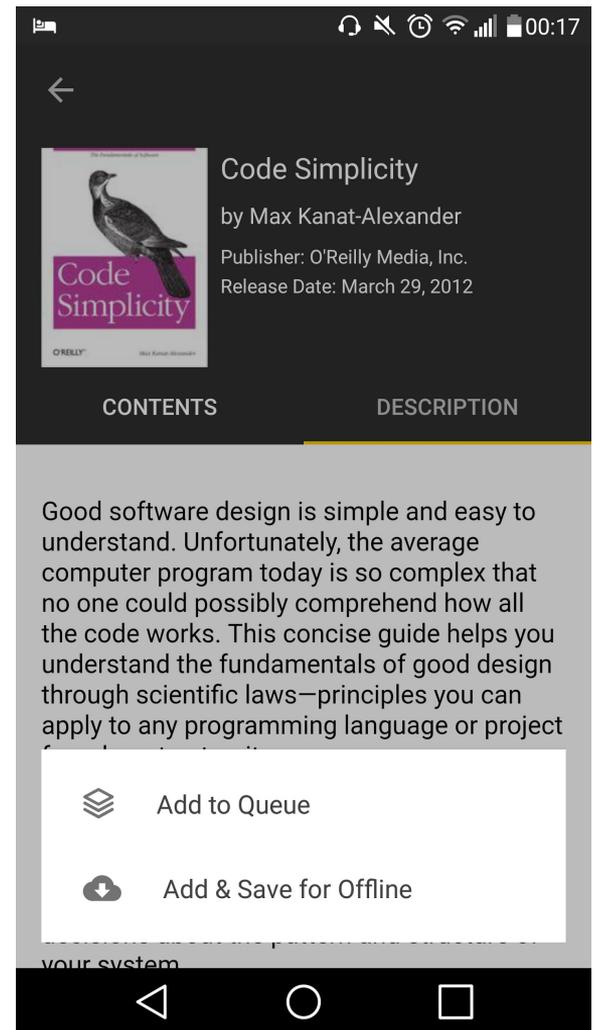
akerro 11 hours ago

BUT DOES IT SCALE ON THE CLOUD

Useless Errors

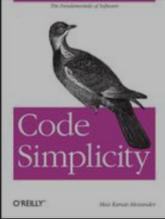


Reading



00:17

←



Code Simplicity
by Max Kanat-Alexander
Publisher: O'Reilly Media, Inc.
Release Date: March 29, 2012

CONTENTS DESCRIPTION

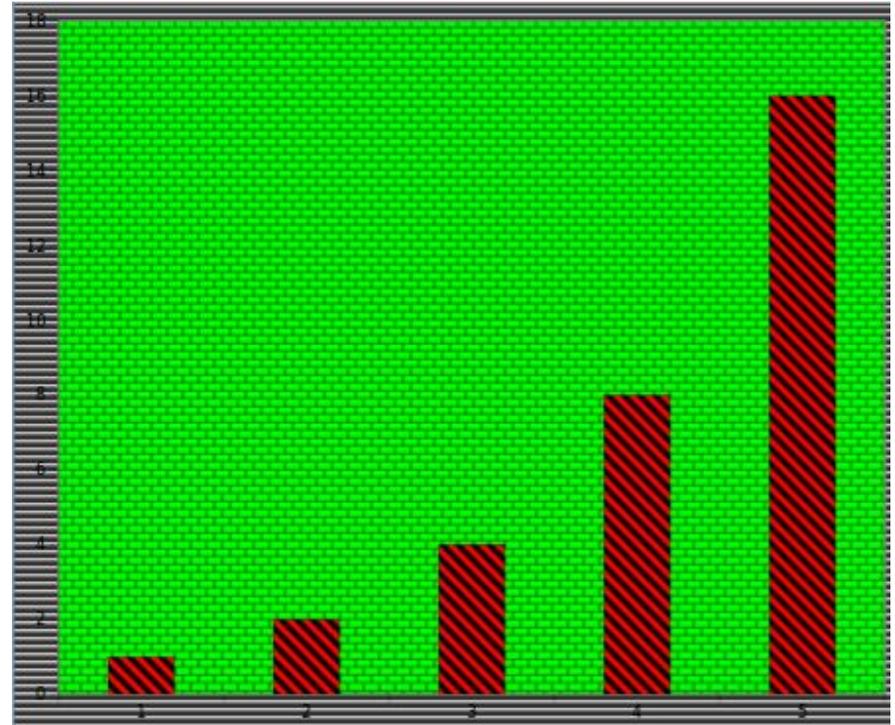
Good software design is simple and easy to understand. Unfortunately, the average computer program today is so complex that no one could possibly comprehend how all the code works. This concise guide helps you understand the fundamentals of good design through scientific laws—principles you can apply to any programming language or project

⌘ Add to Queue

⬇ Add & Save for Offline

your system

Chartjunk



<https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c9/Chartjunk-example.svg>

How to kill complexity?

- First impression
- Simplicity
- Next step

Example: Open Source Projects

- Good description, “Get started”
- Colors, sane defaults
- Show log file, link with more details

Simplify Life

How?

- Identify
- Reduce
- Organize

Method: 5S

- Seiri (整理) Sort
- Seiton (整頓) Set in order
- Seisō (清掃) Shine
- Seiketsu (清潔) Standardize
- Shitsuke (躰) Sustain



12:49
Mon, May 1

13°C

Bunnik

The wet weather continues.
Rain for the rest of the day.



Sleep



Learning



Message
and Music



Travel



Phone



Business



Online



More

zen habits : breathe

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THE LAWS OF SIMPLICITY

DESIGN, TECHNOLOGY, BUSINESS, LIFE



John Maeda

"Maeda is the Master of Simplicity"

Author: Maeda, John | ISBN: 9781449914340 | Publisher: No Starch Press

Thanks

(and enjoy the conference!)

Programming

- You aren't gonna need it (YAGNI)
- Don't repeat yourself (DRY)
- Minimum Viable Product (MVP)
- Feature creep, creeping featurism or featuritis
- Principle of good enough
- Wirth's law (software VS hardware)