RAPPORT PROJET LPIC 102

CHARPIGNON NICOLAS ET CHAPRON MAXIME

Ensemble des commandes, des fichiers de configuration, des tests concernant le projet.

Nous avons installé deux systèmes débian, un serveur debian 12 sans interface graphique (Comme cela se produit dans le milieu professionnel) et un debian client avec GUI.

Sur un system débian, il n'y a pas sudo d'installé en mode minimum :

```
max@debian:~$ su -
Password:
root@debian:~# apt install sudo
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
sudo is already the newest version (1.9.13p3-1+deb12u2).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
root@debian:~# usermod -aG max sudo
usermod: user 'sudo' does not exist
root@debian:~# usermod -aG sudo max
root@debian:~#
```

Nous avons fixé l'ip comme cela est d'usage sur un serveur :

1 – NTP: Installation via le script suivant:

```
max@debian:~$ nano chrony.sh
max@debian:~$ chmod +x chrony.sh
```

Exécution avec privilèges :

```
max@debian:~$ ./chrony.sh
Veuillez exécuter ce script avec sudo ou en tant que root.
```

```
GNU nano 7.2
                                                                             chrony.sh
 !/bin/bash
# Arrête le script immédiatement si une commande échoue
if [ "$(id -u)" -ne 0 ]; then
 echo "Veuillez exécuter ce script avec sudo ou en tant que root." > 62
# --- 1. Installation ---
echo "Installation de Chrony..."
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install -y chrony
echo "Configuration des serveurs NTP dans /etc/chrony/chrony.conf..."
CONF_FILE="/etc/chrony/chrony.conf"
# Commente les lignes "pool" et "server" existantes pour éviter les conflits
sudo sed -i 's/^\(pool\|server\)/#\1/' "$CONF FILE"
# Ajoute les nouveaux serveurs à la fin du fichier
# Note : on utilise "tee -a" pour écrire dans un fichier avec sudo
server 0.fr.pool.ntp.org iburst
server l.fr.pool.ntp.org iburst
server 2.fr.pool.ntp.org iburst
server 3.fr.pool.ntp.org iburst
" | sudo tee -a "$CONF_FILE" > /dev/null
# --- 3. Configuration de l'accès local ---
echo "Autorisation du réseau local..."
ALLOW LINE="allow 192.168.120.0/24"
f grep -qFx "$ALLOW_LINE" "$CONF_FILE"; then
   echo "La règle d'autorisation existe déjà."
   echo "$ALLOW LINE" | sudo tee -a "$CONF FILE" > /dev/null
   echo "Règle d'autorisation ajoutée."
echo "Redémarrage du service Chrony..."
sudo systemctl restart chrony
Laisse un peu de temps à Chrony pour se connecter
sleep 20
echo "Vérification du statut de Chrony :"
sudo chronyc tracking
echo "----
echo "Sources de synchronisation actuelles :"
sudo chronyc sources
cho "Clients connectés au serveur :"
sudo chronyc clients
echo "Configuration de Chrony terminée avec succès !"
```

```
max@debian:~$ sudo ./chrony.sh
Installation de Chrony...
Hit:l http://security.debian.org/debian-security bookworm-security InRelease
Hit:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm InRelease
Hit:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm-updates InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
chrony is already the newest version (4.3-2+deb12ul).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Configuration des serveurs NTP dans /etc/chrony/chrony.conf...
Autorisation du réseau local...
La règle d'autorisation existe déjà.
Redémarrage du service Chrony...
Vérification du statut de Chrony :
Reference ID : 253B3F7D (37.59.63.125)
Stratum
Ref time (UTC) : Thu Jul 24 19:41:49 2025
System time : 0.000006166 seconds f

Last offset : +0.000006223 seconds

RMS offset : 0.000006223 seconds

Frequency : 0.742 ppm fast
                 : 0.000006166 seconds fast of NTP time
Residual freq : +68.840 ppm
             : 0.537 ppm
: 0.023938555 seconds
Root delay
Root dispersion: 0.002282159 seconds
Update interval : 1.8 seconds
              : Normal
Leap status
Sources de synchronisation actuelles :
MS Name/IP address Stratum Poll Reach LastRx Last sample
^- 82-64-81-218.subs.proxad> 2 6 17
^+ vps-mrsl.orleans.ddnss.de 2 6 17
^* 37.59.63.125 2 6 17
                                                  13 +2212us[+2212us] +/-
                                                         -170us[ -164us] +/-
                                                       -170us[ _592us] +/-
^+ ntp.tuxfamily.net
                                            17
                                                   14 +1315us[+1321us] +/-
Clients connectés au serveur :
Hostname
                                NTP Drop Int IntL Last
                                                              Cmd Drop Int Last
192.168.120.131
                                                       18
Configuration de Chrony terminée avec succès !
max@debian:~$
```

Synchro OK + client en 192.168.120.131 connecté au serveur car le réseau local est autorisé

Vérification du service :

2- Postfix:

Création d'un fichier secret.env protégé pour ne pas mettre les infos dans le script :

```
max@debian:~$ sudo nano /root/secret.env
max@debian:~$ sudo chmod 600 /root/secret.env
```

```
GNU nano 7.2
                                                                                                                                                 postfix.sh
     /bin/bash
  if [! -f /root/secret.env ]; then
  echo "Fichier /root/secret.env introuvable." >&2
 source /root/secret.env
RELAY_HOST="[smtp.gmail.com]:587"
MY_HOSTNAME="debian.localdomain"
 MY NETWORKS="127.0.0.0/8 192.168.120.0/24 [::ffff:127.0.0.0]/104 [::1]/128"
   f [ "$(id -u)" -ne 0 ]; then echo "Veuillez exécuter ce script avec sudo ou en tant que root." >&2
  echo "--- Début de la configuration de Postfix ---"
echo "Installation de Postfix..."
 debconf-set-selections <<< "postfix postfix/main_mailer_type select Satellite system"
debconf-set-selections <<< "postfix postfix/mailname string $MY_HOSTNAME"
debconf-set-selections <<< "postfix postfix/relayhost string $RELAY_HOST"</pre>
 apt-get update
apt-get install -y postfix mailutils
  cho "Configuration des paramètres principaux (main.cf)..."
postconf -e "myhostname = $MY_HOSTNAME"
postconf -e "alias_maps = hash:/etc/aliases"
postconf -e "alias_database = hash:/etc/aliases"
postconf -e "alias_database = hash:/etc/aliases"
postconf -e "mydestination = \$myhostname, debian, localhost.localdomain, , localhost"
postconf -e "relayhost = $RELAY.HOST"
postconf -e "mynetworks = $MY_NETWORKS"
postconf -e "inet_interfaces = all"
postconf -e "inet_protocols = ipv4"
postconf -e "smtp_sasl_auth_enable = yes"
postconf -e "smtp_sasl_password_maps = hash:/etc/postfix/sasl_passwd"
postconf -e "smtp_sasl_security_options = noanonymous"
postconf -e "smtp_use_tls = yes"
postconf -e "smtp_use_tls = yes"
  postmap /etc/postfix/sasl_passwd
  cho "Redémarrage de Postfix..."
 systemctl restart postfix
  echo "Configuration de Postfix terminée avec succès."
echo "mail de test envoyé sur $MAIL_TEST"
echo "Ceci est un test apres config de postfix" | mail -s "Test Postfix apres la config de postfix" "$MAIL_TEST"
```

```
max@debian:~$ sudo ./postfix.sh
  - Début de la configuration de Postfix ---
Installation de Postfix...
Hit:l http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm InRelease
Hit:2 http://security.debian.org/debian-security bookworm-security InRelease
Hit:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm-updates InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
postfix is already the newest version (3.7.11-0+deb12u1).
mailutils is already the newest version (1:3.15-4).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Configuration des paramètres principaux (main.cf)...
Création du fichier de mot de passe SASL...
Redémarrage de Postfix pour appliquer toutes les configurations...
Configuration de Postfix terminée avec succès !
Email de test envoyé
max@debian:~$
```

2025-07-24T19:51:25.953781-00:00 debian postfix/master[8341]: daemon started -- version 3.7.11, configuration /etc/postfix
2025-07-24T19:51:26.013391+00:00 debian postfix/pickup[8342]: 032B62964F: uid=0 from=<root@debian>
2025-07-24T19:51:26.019023-00:00 debian postfix/cleanup[8349]: 032B62964F: message-id=2025072419:5126.032B62964F8debian.localdomain>
2025-07-24T19:51:27.018024-00:00 debian postfix/gmg[8343]: 032B62964F: message-id=2025072419:5126.032B62964F9debian.localdomain>
2025-07-24T19:51:27.028139+00:00 debian postfix/smtp[8351]: 032B62964F: to=<chapron.maxime@gmail.com>, relay=smtp.gmail.com[64.233.184.108]:587, delay=1, de
ays=0.01/0.02/0.48/0.51, dsn=2.0.0, status=sent (250 2.0.0 OK 175336687 ffacddb85a97d-3b76fcad29dsm2973296f8f.49 - gsmtp)

2025-07-24T19:51:27.028767+00:00 debian postfix/qmgg[8343]: 032B62964F: removed
max@debian:~8

Mail reçu sur Gmail:





Traduire en français

Ceci est un test apres config de postfix



Vérification du service ok:

```
max@debian:~$ sudo systemctl status postfix
• postfix.service - Postfix Mail Transport Agent
    Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/postfix.service; enabled; preset: enabled)
    Active: active (exited) since Thu 2025-07-24 19:51:25 UTC; lmin 21s ago
    Docs: man:postfix(1)
    Process: 8344 ExecStart=/bin/true (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
    Main PID: 8344 (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
        CPU: 989us

Jul 24 19:51:25 debian systemd[1]: Starting postfix.service - Postfix Mail Transport Agent...
Jul 24 19:51:25 debian systemd[1]: Finished postfix.service - Postfix Mail Transport Agent...
```

Script d'envoi de mail:

```
root@debian:/usr/local/bin# nano send_alert.sh
root@debian:/usr/local/bin# chmod +x send alert.sh
```

```
GNU nano 7.2
                                                                             send alert.sh
  /bin/bash
EVENT TYPE="$1"
RECIPIENT="chapron.maxime@gmail.com"
SENDER="lephacocheredu44@gmail.com"
# Utilise une structure "case" pour gérer les différents événements
case "$EVENT TYPE" in
  "login failure")
   SUBJECT="Alerte de Sécurité: Connexion échouée"
    BODY="Une tentative de connexion a échoué.
Utilisateur: $PAM_USER
Depuis l'IP: $PAM RHOS
Service: $PAM SERVICE"
  "password_change")
    SUBJECT="Alerte de Sécurité: Mot de passe modifié"
    BODY="Le mot de passe a été changé pour l'utilisateur: $PAM_USER
Service: $PAM SERVICE"
  "reboot")
    SUBJECT="Information: Redémarrage du serveur"
    # Note: les variables PAM ne sont pas disponibles ici
   BODY="Le serveur a redémarré le $(date)"
    # Au cas où le type d'événement est inconnu
    SUBJECT="Alerte Système Inconnue"
    BODY="Un événement non identifié a été déclenché."
# Envoi du mail
cho "$BODY" | mail -s "$SUBJECT" -a "From: Serveur Debian <$SENDER>" "$RECIPIENT"
```

Ce script est appelé plus tard (partie 4 dans sécurité avec PAM).

Nous avons dû créer un service :

```
max@debian:~$ sudo nano /etc/systemd/system/reboot-alert.service max@debian:~$
```

```
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/systemd/system/reboot-alert.service
[Unit]
Description=Envoi d'une alerte mail au redémarrage
After=network-online.target

[Service]
Type=oneshot
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/send_alert.sh reboot

[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

3- Fuseau hoaire:

```
max@debian:~$ sudo timedatectl set-timezone Asia/Tokyo
max@debian:~$ timedatectl

Local time: Fri 2025-07-25 05:04:55 JST

Universal time: Thu 2025-07-24 20:04:55 UTC

RTC time: Thu 2025-07-24 20:04:55

Time zone: Asia/Tokyo (JST, +0900)

System clock synchronized: yes

NTP service: active

RTC in local TZ: no

max@debian:~$
```

```
max@debian:~$ sudo apt install locales -y
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
locales is already the newest version (2.36-9+debl2ul0).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
```

```
max@debian:~$ sudo nano /etc/locale.gen
```

On décommente les lignes

```
de_DE.UTF-8 UTF-8
es_ES.UTF-8 UTF-8
it_IT.UTF-8 UTF-8
```

On génere et on check si c'est ok :

```
max@debian:~$ sudo locale-gen
Generating locales (this might take a while)...
  de_DE.UTF-8... done
  en_US.UTF-8... done
  es_ES.UTF-8... done
  it_IT.UTF-8... done
Generation complete.
max@debian:~$ locale -a
C
C.utf8
POSIX
de_DE.utf8
en_US.utf8
es_ES.utf8
it_IT.utf8
max@debian:~$
```

4 - PAM

Securisation du changement de mdp :

```
max@debian:~$ sudo apt install libpam-pwquality
max@debian:~$ sudo nano /etc/pam.d/common-password
```

#ucredit 1 majuscule minimum, lcredit 1 minuscule minimum, dcredit 1 chiffre minimum, ocredit 1 caractere special minimum.

```
f here are the per-package modules (the "Primary" block)
fucredit maj, lcredit minusc, dcredit chiffre, ocredit caract special
password requisite pam_bwquality.so retry=3 minlen=12 difok=3 ucredit=-1 lcredit=-1 dcredit=-1
password [success=] default=ignore] pam_unix.so obscure use_authtok try_first_pass yescrypt
f here's the fallback if no module succeeds
password requisite pam_deny.so
f prime the stack with a positive return value if there isn't one already;
f this avoids us returning an error just because nothing sets a success code
f since the modules above will each just jump around
password required pam_permit.so
f and here are more per-package modules (the "Additional" block)
f end of pam-auth-update config

password optional pam_exec.so /usr/local/bin/send_alert.sh password_change
```

Modification de ces fichiers pour le blocage des comptes :

```
max@debian:~$ sudo nano /etc/pam.d/common-auth
```

```
auth required pam_faillock.so preauth silent deny=3 unlock_time=600 auth [success=2 default=ignore] pam_unix.so nullok auth optional pam_exec.so /usr/local/bin/send_alert.sh Failed Login A failed login attempt has occurred auth [default=die] pam_faillock.so authfail deny=3 unlock_time=600 auth sufficient pam_faillock.so authsucc deny=3 unlock_time=600
```

```
max@debian:~$ sudo nano /etc/security/time.conf
```

Paramétrage ici pour le groupe étudiant qui a le droit de se connecter uniquement du lundi au jeudi de 8h a 18h (pour la démo du vendredi à la soutenance)

Les fichiers /etc/pam.d/sshd et /etc/pam.d/login sont modifié pour que time.d s'applique uniquement au groupe etudiant. (Bonne pratique de géré par groupe et non par user ou pour tout le monde)

Explication de la logique pour /etc/pam.d/sshd et /etc/pam.d/login en commentaire dans les fichiers.

GNU nano 7.2 /etc/security/time.conf
shd; *; *; MoTuWeTh0800-1800
login; *; *; MoTuWeTh0800-1800

```
GNU nano 7.2
                                                                           /etc/pam.d/sshd *
  PAM configuration for the Secure Shell service
# Standard Un*x authentication.
@include common-auth
                       pam_nologin.so
account required
# Si l'utilisateur N'EST PAS un étudiant, on saute la règle de temps suivante
account [success=1 default=ignore] pam_succeed_if.so user notingroup etudiants
# Cette règle de temps ne s'applique donc QUE pour le groupe "etudiants"
                   pam_time.so
account required
# access limits that are hard to express in sshd config.
                       pam_access.so
# Standard Un*x authorization.
@include common-account
# SELinux needs to be the first session rule. This ensures that any # lingering context has been cleared. Without this it is possible that a
# module could execute code in the wrong domain.
session [success=ok ignore=ignore module_unknown=ignore default=bad]
                                                                             pam_selinux.so close
# Set the loginuid process attribute.
                       pam_loginuid.so
          required
session
session
          optional
                      pam_keyinit.so force revoke
@include common-session
# Print the message of the day upon successful login.
session
          optional
                       pam_motd.so motd=/run/motd.dynamic
session
           optional
                        pam motd.so noupdate
session
         optional
                       pam_mail.so standard noenv # [1]
          required
                       pam_limits.so
session
# Read environment variables from /etc/environment and
# /etc/security/pam_env.conf.
session required
                    pam_env.so # [1]
                       pam_env.so user_readenv=1 envfile=/etc/default/locale
session
          required
SELinux needs to intervene at login time to ensure that the process starts
# in the proper default security context. Only sessions which are intended
session [success=ok ignore=ignore module_unknown=ignore default=bad]
                                                                             pam selinux.so open
# Standard Un*x password updating.
@include common-password
```

```
GNU nano 7.2
                                                                         /etc/pam.d/login *
 The PAM configuration file for the Shadow 'login' service
 Enforce a minimal delay in case of failure (in microseconds).
          optional pam_faildelay.so delay=3000000
 Outputs an issue file prior to each login prompt (Replaces the
 ISSUE_FILE option from login.defs). Uncomment for use
          requisite pam nologin.so
 SELinux needs to be the first session rule. This ensures that any
 lingering context has been cleared. Without this it is possible
session [success=ok ignore=ignore module_unknown=ignore default=bad] pam_selinux.so close
Sets the loginuid process attribute
          required
                       pam loginuid.so
session
 Prints the message of the day upon successful login.
 (Replaces the 'MOTD FILE' option in login.defs)
 This includes a dynamically generated part from /run/motd.dynamic
        optional pam motd.so motd=/run/motd.dynamic optional pam_motd.so noupdate
 SELinux needs to intervene at login time to ensure that the process
session [success=ok ignore=ignore module_unknown=ignore default=bad] pam_selinux.so open
 When the module is present, "required" would be sufficient (When SELinux
 is disabled, this returns success.)
 This module parses environment configuration file(s)
 file /etc/security/pam env.conf.
            required pam env.so readenv=1
session
locale variables are also kept into /etc/default/locale in etch
             required pam_env.so readenv=l envfile=/etc/default/locale
@include common-auth
 This allows certain extra groups to be granted to a user
 Please edit /etc/security/group.conf to fit your needs
auth
          optional pam_group.so
 time restraint on logins.
 (Replaces the `PORTTIME CHECKS ENAB' option from login.defs
account [success=1 default=ignore] pam_succeed_if.so user notingroup etudiants
          requisite pam time.so
 set access limits.
                       pam access.so
account required
```

```
PASS_MAX_DAYS 60
PASS_MIN_DAYS 0
PASS_WARN_AGE 7

5-X11

root@debian:/etc/pam.d# sudo apt install -y xauth xll-apps

XllForwarding yes
XllDisplayOffset 10
XllUseLocalhost yes

root@debian:/etc/pam.d# sudo systemctl restart ssh
```

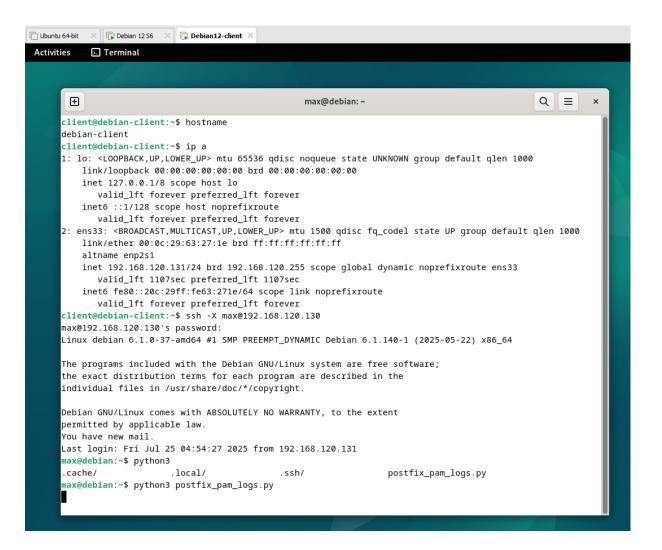
Script .py

```
GNU nano 7.2
                                                                                         postfix pam logs.py
 mport tkinter as tk
from tkinter import ttk, filedialog
import time
import psutil
import json
import csv
def get time():
     return time.strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S", time.localtime())
def get_system_info():
     cpu = psutil.cpu percent()
     ram = psutil.virtual_memory().percent
     return f"CPU: {cpu}% | RAM: {ram}% | Réseau: {current_net_speed:.2f} Mo/s"
def update dashboard():
    time_var.set(get_time())
     system_var.set(get_system_info())
     root.after(1000, update_dashboard)
def read logs(file path, filter text=""):
          with open(file_path, 'r') as f:
               lines = f.readlines()
               if filter_text:
                   lines = [line for line in lines if filter text in line]
               return lines[-50:]
     except:
          return ["Impossible de lire le fichier."]
def refresh_logs():
    pam_logs = read_logs("/var/log/auth.log", pam_filter.get())
postfix_logs = read_logs("/var/log/mail.log", postfix_filter.get())
    pam_text.delete(1.0, tk.END)
    postfix_text.delete(1.0, tk.END)
pam_text.insert(tk.END, "".join(pam_logs))
    postfix text.insert(tk.END, "".join(postfix logs))
def export_logs(format_):
    logs = {
          "pam": read_logs("/var/log/auth.log", pam_filter.get()),
"postfix": read_logs("/var/log/mail.log", postfix_filter.get())
    path = filedialog.asksaveasfilename(defaultextension=f".{format }")
     if not path:
         return
    with open(path, 'w') as f:
         if format_ == "json":
    json.dump(logs, f, indent=4)
         else:
              writer = csv.writer(f)
               for key, lines in logs.items():
    writer.writerow([f"### {key.upper()} ###"])
                    for line in lines:
                         writer.writerow([line.strip()])
root = tk.Tk()
root.title("Tableau de bord système")
time var = tk.StringVar()
system_var = tk.StringVar()
pam_filter = tk.StringVar()
postfix_filter = tk.StringVar()
tk.Label(root, textvariable=time_var, font=("Arial", 14)).pack()
tk.Label(root, textvariable=system_var, font=("Arial", 12)).pack()
frame = tk.Frame(root)
frame.pack(pady=5)
tk.Label(frame, text="Filtre PAM:").grid(row=0, column=0)
tk.Entry(frame, textvariable=pam_filter).grid(row=0, column=1)
tk.Label(frame, text="Filtre Postfix:").grid(row=0, column=2)
tk.Entry(frame, textvariable=postfix filter).grid(row=0, column=3)
tk.Button(frame, text="Actualiser les logs", command=refresh_logs).grid(row=1, column=0, columnspan=2)
tk.Button(frame, text="Exporter en CSV", command=lambda: export_logs("csv")).grid(row=1, column=2)
tk.Button(frame, text="Exporter en JSON", command=lambda: export_logs("json")).grid(row=1, column=3)
```

```
pam text = tk.Text(root, height=10, width=100)
pam_text.pack(pady=5)
postfix_text = tk.Text(root, height=10, width=100)
postfix_text.pack(pady=5)
graph_canvas = tk.Canvas(root, width=800, height=250, bg="white")
graph_canvas.pack(pady=10)
legend = tk.Label(root, text="CPU (rouge, %), RAM (bleu, %), Réseau (vert, x3 zoom, Mo/s)", font=("Arial", 10))
legend.pack()
  Historique des données système
cpu_history = []
ram_history = []
 net_history = []
def update_graph():
    global last_net_bytes, current_net_speed
     cpu = psutil.cpu_percent()
     ram = psutil.virtual_memory().percent
total_now = psutil.net_io_counters().bytes_sent + psutil.net_io_counters().bytes_recv
current_net_speed = (total_now - last_net_bytes) / 1024 / 1024 # en Mo/s
     last_net_bytes = total_now
     cpu_history.append(cpu)
     ram_history.append(ram)
     net_history.append(current_net_speed)
     if len(cpu_history) > 100:
           cpu_history.pop(0)
ram_history.pop(0)
           net history.pop(0)
     graph_canvas.delete("all")
     net_max = max(1, max(net_history, default=1))
     net_zoom_factor = 3.0
     width = int(graph_canvas['width'])
height = int(graph_canvas['height'])
      step = width / 100
     # Axes Y CPU/RAM
     for val in [0, 25, 50, 75, 100]:

y = height - (val / 100) * height
           graph_canvas.create line(0, y, width, y, fill="#eee")
graph_canvas.create_text(10, y, anchor="nw", text=f"{val}%", font=("Arial", 8), fill="gray")
     for val in range(1, int(net_max) + 1):
           y = height - ((val * net_zoom_factor) / net_max) * height
graph_canvas.create_line(0, y, width, y, fill="#f0f0f0")
graph_canvas.create_text(width - 50, y, anchor="nw", text=f"{val} Mo/s", font=("Arial", 8), fill="gray")
     def draw_line(data, color, max_val, zoom=1.0):
    for i in range(1, len(data)):
        x1 = (i - 1) * step
        x2 = i * step
                 yl = height - ((data[i - 1] * zoom) / max_val) * height
y2 = height - ((data[i] * zoom) / max_val) * height
graph_canvas.create_line(xl, yl, x2, y2, fill=color, width=2)
     draw_line(cpu_history, "red", 100)
draw_line(ram_history, "blue", 100)
draw_line(net_history, "green", net_max, zoom=net_zoom_factor)
     root.after(1000, update graph)
# Lancer les mises à jour
update_dashboard()
update_graph()
root.mainloop()
```

Connexion en SSH depuis mon debian client :

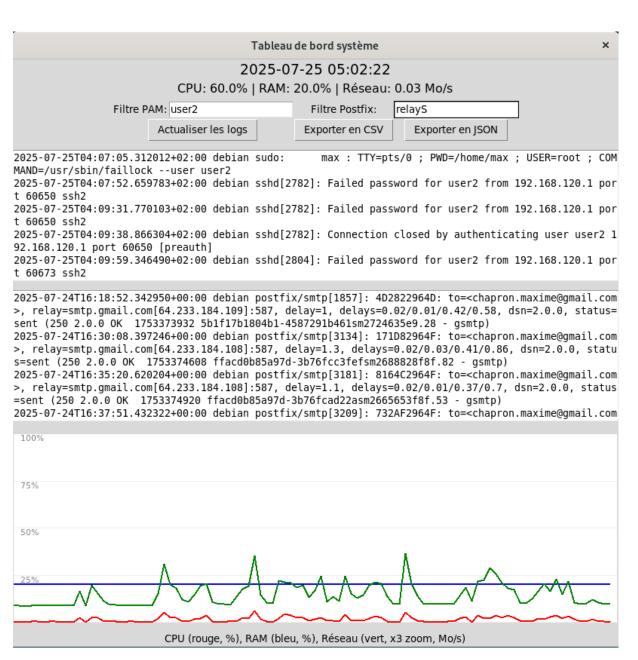


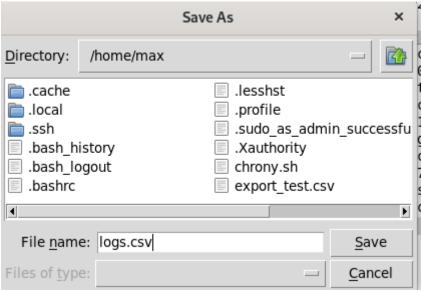
Ouverture de ma fenetre X11 :

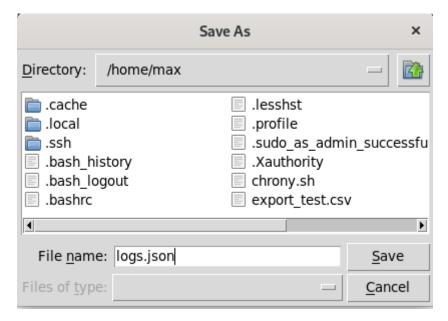
	Tableau	de bord système		×						
2025-07-25 04:57:57 CPU: 0.0% RAM: 20.1% Réseau: 0.02 Mo/s										
Filtro DA										
Filtre PA	AM: Actualiser les logs	Filtre Postfix: Exporter en CSV	Exporter en JSON							
	Actualise: 103 10g5	Exporter on our	Exporter erryser.							
100%										
75%										
75%										
50%										
1										
15%										
A.		_								
CPU (rouge, %), RAM (bleu, %), Réseau (vert, x3 zoom, Mo/s)										

Choix de mots clés pour filtrer les logs, et les variables cpu, ram et réseau (consommation de bande passante en temps réel s'affichent en valeur et sur des courbes) :

Test export JSON ET CSV:







max@debian:~\$ ls chrony.sh export_test.csv logs.json logs_serveur.csv ntp.sh postfix.sh postfix_pam_logs.py test_json.json

II.

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NTP: /etc/chrony.chrony.conf (192.168.120.130 = ip du serveur)

```
GNU nano 7.2

# Welcome to the chrony configuration file. See chrony.conf(5) for more
# information about usable directives.

# Include configuration files found in /etc/chrony/conf.d.
confdir /etc/chrony/conf.d

# Use Debian vendor zone.
#pool 2.debian.pool.ntp.org iburst
server 192.168.120.130 iburst
```

On change l'heure du serveur pour tester la synchro :

Coupe chrony pour changer l'heure, pour on restart

```
client@debian-client:~$ sudo systemctl stop chrony
sudo date -s "2025-07-25 10:00:00" # change l'heure artificiellement
[sudo] password for client:
Fri Jul 25 10:00:00 AM CEST 2025
client@debian-client:~$ date
Fri Jul 25 10:00:02 AM CEST 2025
client@debian-client:~$ sudo systemctl start chrony
[sudo] password for client:
client@debian-client:~$ date
Fri Jul 25 05:13:01 AM CEST 2025
client@debian-client:~$ date
Fri Jul 25 05:13:09 AM CEST 2025
client@debian-client:~$ chronyc tracking
chronyc sources -v
Reference ID : C0A87882 (192.168.120.130)
Stratum
Ref time (UTC) : Fri Jul 25 03:12:52 2025
System time : 0.000000011 seconds slow of NTP time
              : +0.000010263 seconds
Last offset
RMS offset : 0.000010263 seconds
Frequency : 3.945 ppm slow
Frequency : 3.945 ppm slow
Residual freq : -2.886 ppm
               : 12.317 ppm
Skew
Root delay : 0.024193965 seconds
Root dispersion: 0.003157849 seconds
Update interval : 2.0 seconds
Leap status
               : Normal
  .-- Source mode '^' = server, '=' = peer, '#' = local clock.
  .- Source state '*' = current best, '+' = combined, '-' = not combined,
                'x' = may be in error, '~' = too variable, '?' = unusable.
                                                   .- xxxx [ yyyy ] +/- zzzz
       Reachability register (octal) -.
                                                  xxxx = adjusted offset,
       Log2(Polling interval) --.
                                                   yyyy = measured offset,
                                                      zzzz = estimated error.
MS Name/IP address
                         Stratum Poll Reach LastRx Last sample
^* 192.168.120.130
                                               27 +16us[ +26us] +/- 15ms
                                         17
client@debian-client:~$
```

Postfix client : ip du serveur relais ajouté dans /etc/postfix/main.cf

```
GNU nano 7.2
                                                                             /etc/postfix/main.cf
  See /usr/share/postfix/main.cf.dist for a commented, more complete version
# Debian specific: Specifying a file name will cause the first
#myorigin = /etc/mailname
smtpd_banner = $myhostname ESMTP $mail_name (Debian/GNU)
# appending .domain is the MUA's job.
append_dot_mydomain = no
# Uncomment the next line to generate "delayed mail" warnings
#delay_warning_time = 4h
readme directory = no
# See http://www.postfix.org/COMPATIBILITY_README.html -- default to 3.6 on
# fresh installs.
compatibility_level = 3.6
smtpd_tls_cert_file=/etc/ssl/certs/ssl-cert-snakeoil.pem
smtpd tls key file=/etc/ssl/private/ssl-cert-snakeoil.key
smtpd_tls_security_level=may
smtp_tls_CApath=/etc/ssl/certs
smtp_tls_security_level=may
smtp_tls_session_cache_database = btree:${data_directory}/smtp_scache
smtpd relay restrictions = permit mynetworks permit sasl authenticated defer unauth destination
myhostname = debian-client.local
alias_maps = hash:/etc/aliases
alias_database = hash:/etc/aliases
mydestination = $myhostname, debian-client, localhost.localdomain, , localhost
relayhost = [192.168.120.130]:25
mynetworks = 127.0.0.0/8 [::ffff:127.0.0.0]/104 [::1]/128 mailbox_size_limit = 0
recipient_delimiter = +
inet interfaces = all
inet protocols = ipv4
```

Log du serveur : On voit que l'ip de mon client s'est connecté (client = 192.168.120.131) et que le mail a été relayé

2025-07-25T05:19:30.322252+02:00 debian postfix/smtpd[2034]: connect from unknown[192.168.120.131]												
2025-07-25T05:19:30.355873+02:00 debian postfix/smtpd[2034]: 56CE52968E: client=unknown[192.168.120.131]												
2025-07-25T05:19:30.357653+02:00 debian postfix/cleanup[2037]: 56CE52968E: message-id=<20250725031930.1C82944377@debian-client.local>												
2025-07-25T05:19:30.359781+02:00 debian postfix/qmqr[1653]: 56CE52968E: from= <client@debian-client>, size=610, nrcpt=1 (queue active)</client@debian-client>												
2025-07-25T05:19:30.360344+02:00 debian postfix/smtpd[2034]: disconnect from unknown[192.168.120.131] ehlo=2 starttls=1 mail=1 rcpt=1 data=1 quit=1 commands=												
7												
2025 07 2	FF0F-10-00 044422-02-00 d-bi	CORE	OCOE:		102 10	01.502		-1 2 4				
2025-07-25T05:19:32.044433+02:00 debian postfix/smtp[2038]: 56CE52968E: to= <chapron.maxime@gmail.com>, relay=smtp.gmail.com[64.233.167.109]:587, delay=1.7, d</chapron.maxime@gmail.com>												
elays=0.01/0.02/0.43/1.2, dsn=2.0.0, status=sent (250 2.0.0 OK 1753413572 5b1f17b1804b1-4586ec79441sm30582745e9.2 - gsmtp)												
2025-07-25T05:19:32.045662+02:00 debian postfix/qmgr[1653]: 56CE52968E: removed												
max@debian:~\$												
	Test Postfix depuis client postfix	27	Boîte de réception y					[2]				
	rest i ostrix depuis client postrix		Boite de reception x				Ф,	ت				
	client <lephacocheredu44@gmail.com></lephacocheredu44@gmail.com>			05:19 (il y a 0 minute)	₹.	\odot	\leftarrow					
				,	~							
	À moi ▼											
	Traduire en français	×										
	-											
Ceci est un test depuis client postfix												

Comparaison NTP:

```
client@debian-client:~$ sudo timedatectl set-timezone UTC
client@debian-client:~$ timedatectl
              Local time: Fri 2025-07-25 03:24:12 UTC
          Universal time: Fri 2025-07-25 03:24:12 UTC
                RTC time: Fri 2025-07-25 03:24:12
               Time zone: UTC (UTC, +0000)
System clock synchronized: yes
             NTP service: active
         RTC in local TZ: no
client@debian-client:~$ chronyc tracking
Reference ID : COA87882 (192.168.120.130)
Stratum
               : 3
Ref time (UTC) : Fri Jul 25 03:23:37 2025
System time
               : 0.000001233 seconds slow of NTP time
Last offset
              : +0.000989228 seconds
RMS offset
              : 0.001875717 seconds
Frequency
              : 4.894 ppm slow
Residual freq : +0.762 ppm
              : 7.282 ppm
Skew
Root delay : 0.024247043 seconds
Root dispersion: 0.002695441 seconds
Update interval : 64.8 seconds
Leap status : Normal
client@debian-client:~$ date
Fri Jul 25 03:25:16 AM UTC 2025
client@debian-client:~$ ^C
client@debian-client:~$
```

4-TESTS

Test sur étudiants:

```
max@debian:~$ sudo groupadd etudiants

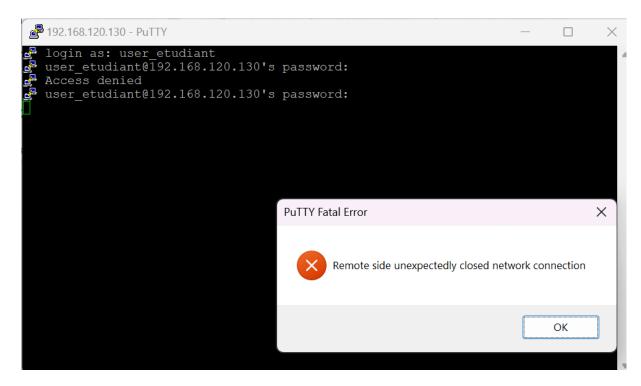
max@debian:~$ sudo adduser user_etudiant

max@debian:~$ sudo usermod -aG user_etudiant etudiants

user_etudiant : user_etudiant users etudiants
```

Test de connexion en dehors des heures autorisées :

2025-07-24T21:22:41.302415+00:00 debian login[9610]: pam_succeed_if(login:account): requirement "user notingroup etudiants" not met by user "user_etudiant" 2025-07-24T21:22:41.302880+00:00 debian login[9610]: Permission denied 2025-07-24T21:22:43.393626+00:00 debian (sd-pam): pam_unix(systemd-user:session): session closed for user user_etudiant



Log depuis l'application .py présentée plus bas : on lit que la condition notingroup étudiants est fausse donc la connexion est refusé car il est 18h passé

```
2025-07-24T22:15:49.528262+00:00 debian sshd[9803]: pam_succeed_if(sshd:account): requirement "user notingroup etudiants" not met by user "user_etudiant"
2025-07-24T22:15:49.529212+00:00 debian sshd[9803]: Failed password for user_etudiant from 192.168.1
20.1 port 58823 ssh2
2025-07-24T22:15:49.529257+00:00 debian sshd[9803]: fatal: Access denied for user user_etudiant by P
AM account configuration [preauth]
```

Test de changement de mot de passe :

```
max@debian:~$ sudo adduser user2
```

Je me connecte en user2:

```
user2@debian:~$
```

Je tente 3 tentatives différentes en ne respectant pas les contraintes de sécurité de mots de passe : ça fonctionne et ça quitte le changement grâce au parametre retry 3

```
user2@debian:~$ passwd
Changing password for user2.
Current password:
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password contains less than 1 digits
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password contains less than 1 uppercase letters
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password contains less than 1 uppercase letters
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password contains less than 1 non-alphanumeric characters
passwd: Have exhausted maximum number of retries for service
passwd: password unchanged
user2@debian:~$
```

Réuisste de changement de mdp :

```
user2@debian:~$ passwd
Changing password for user2.
Current password:
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: The password is the same as the old one
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
user2@debian:~$
```

Réussite:

```
2025-07-25T03:52:59.301996+02:00 debian sshd[2670]: pam_succeed_if(sshd:account): requirement "user notingroup etudiants" was met by user "user2" 2025-07-25T03:52:59.302832+02:00 debian sshd[2670]: Accepted password for user2 from 192.168.120.1 port 60536 ssh2 2025-07-25T03:52:59.309855+02:00 debian sshd[2670]: pam_unix(sshd:session): session opened for user user2 (uid=1006) by (uid=0) 2025-07-25T03:52:59.357831+02:00 debian systemd-logind[564]: New session 6 of user user2. 2025-07-25T03:52:59.418904+02:00 debian systemd-logind[564]: New session 6 of user user2. 2025-07-25T03:52:59.418904+02:00 debian (systemd): pam_unix(systemd-user:session): session opened for user user2 (uid=1006) by (uid=0) 2025-07-25T03:52:59.40043+02:00 debian sshd[2670]: pam_env(sshd:session): deprecated reading of user environment enabled 2025-07-25T03:57:24.036254+02:00 debian passwd[2709]: pam_unix(passwd:chauthtok): authentication failure; logname=user2 uid=1006 euid=0 tty= ruser= rhost= user=user2. 2025-07-25T03:58:07.877742+02:00 debian passwd[2711]: pam_unix(passwd:chauthtok): password changed for user2. 2025-07-25T03:58:42.807946+02:00 debian sudo: max: TTY=pts/0; PND=/home/max; USER=root; COMMAND=/usr/bin/tail -n 20 /var/log/auth.log 2025-07-25T03:58:42.807946+02:00 debian sudo: max: TTY=pts/0; PND=/home/max; USER=root; COMMAND=/usr/bin/tail -n 20 /var/log/auth.log 2025-07-25T03:58:42.807946+02:00 debian sudo: pam_unix(sudo:session): session opened for user root(uid=0) by max(uid=1000)
```

On voit dans les logs : user2 pas membre du groupe étudiant donc peut se connecter (il est après 18h)

Il a fait une erreur de mdp on le voit dans les logs

On voit également le changement de mdp

On voit dans /var/mail.mail.log l'envoi d'un mail à la même heure :

Mail reçu:



Test erreur de connexion : compte bloqué :

Mail pour chaque tentative:



Utilisateur: user3
Depuis l'IP: 192.168.120.1
Service: sshd

12:06 (il y a 1 minute)

•

Serveur Debian < lephacocheredu44@gmail.com>

12:06 (il y a 1 minute)

Une tentative de connexion a échoué. Utilisateur: user3 Depuis l'IP: 192.168.120.1 Service: sshd

Serveur Debian < lephacocheredu44@gmail.com>

À moi ▼

À moi ▼

Une tentative de connexion a échoué. Utilisateur: user3 Depuis l'IP: 192.168.120.1 Service: sshd 12:06 (il y a 1 minute)