

## **MAJOR PROJECT REPORT**

**Title:** Securing SSH Services Against Brute-Force Attacks in a Cloud Environment

### **1. Introduction**

This project demonstrates how insecure SSH configurations in cloud-based Linux servers can lead to brute-force attacks. The project follows a Red Team and Blue Team approach to simulate, detect, and prevent such attacks using AWS EC2.

### **2. Problem Statement**

Weak SSH configurations such as password-based authentication and unrestricted access expose cloud servers to brute-force attacks. This project addresses how such vulnerabilities can be exploited and secured.

### **3. Objectives**

- Identify insecure SSH configurations
- Simulate an SSH brute-force attack
- Detect the attack using log analysis
- Apply SSH security hardening
- Validate security by re-attacking

### **4. System Architecture**

Two EC2 instances were used: an attacker machine and a victim server within AWS. The attacker executed brute-force attempts, while the victim server logs and security settings were monitored.

### **5. Tools & Technologies**

AWS EC2, Ubuntu Linux, OpenSSH, Hydra, Linux Authentication Logs

### **6. Methodology**

The project involved setting up a vulnerable server, performing an SSH brute-force attack, analyzing authentication logs, applying SSH hardening measures, and validating security by ensuring attacks fail.

### **7. Results**

Before hardening, SSH brute-force attacks were successful. After disabling password authentication, reducing login attempts, and enforcing key-based login, all attacks failed.

### **8. Conclusion**

This project proves that proper SSH security configuration is critical for protecting cloud servers from unauthorized access and brute-force attacks.

### **9. Future Scope**

Further enhancements include Fail2Ban, intrusion detection systems, and multi-factor authentication.

### **10. References**

AWS Documentation, OpenSSH Manuals, Hydra Documentation, Ubuntu Security Guides